

# Take full control of your MCU software development

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# IAR Systems



168 Employees with HQ in Uppsala, Sweden

Listed on Stockholm/NASDAQ

R&D investment 32% of revenue

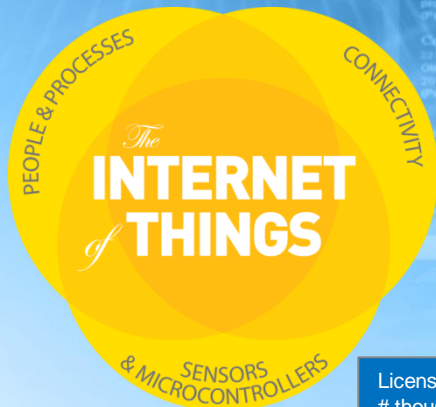
34 years in the embedded industry



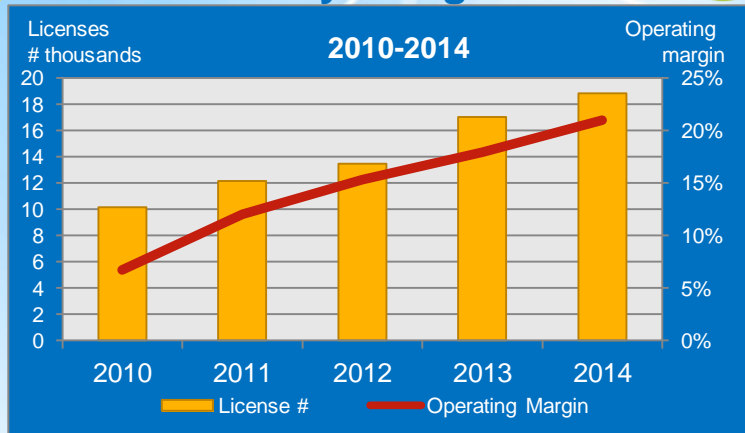
Uppsala San Francisco  
Munich Los Angeles  
Paris Dallas  
Tokyo Boston  
Shanghai  
Seoul

Global technical support in  
9 languages

Distributor representation in  
43 countries



Stability and growth



# IAR Embedded Workbench

## C/C++ compiler and debugger toolchain

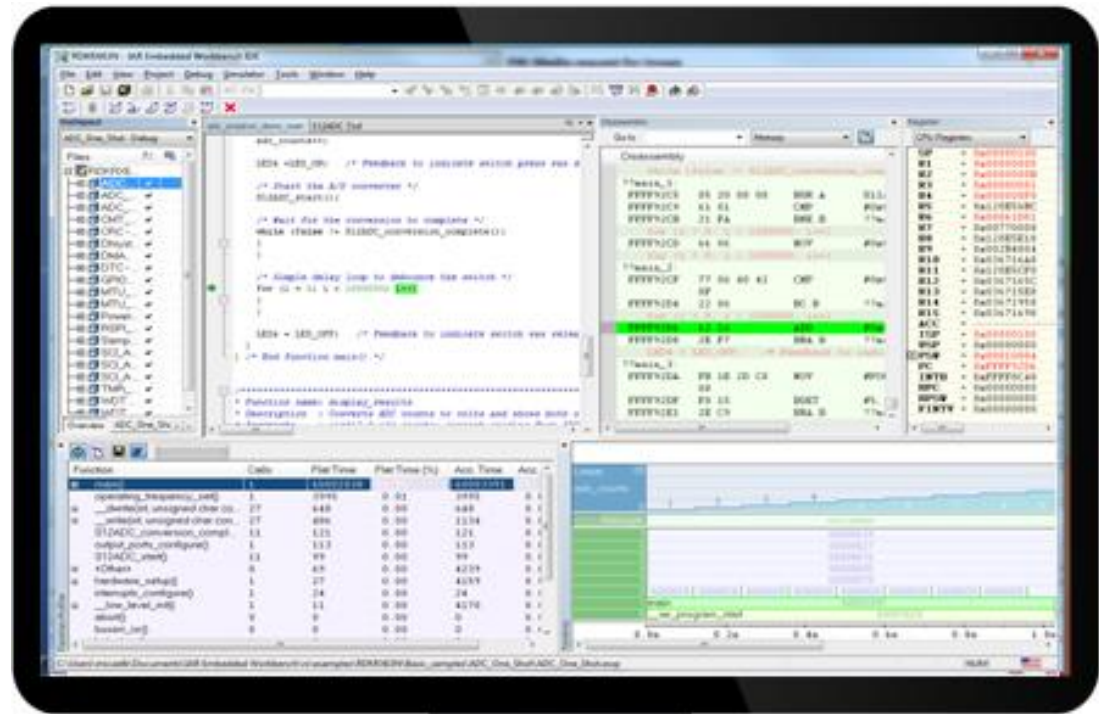


Outstanding optimization for both compact code size and high performance

Comprehensive debugger

User-friendly features and broad ecosystem integration

Global technical support



**MISRA-C checker**  
**ARM ABI compliant**



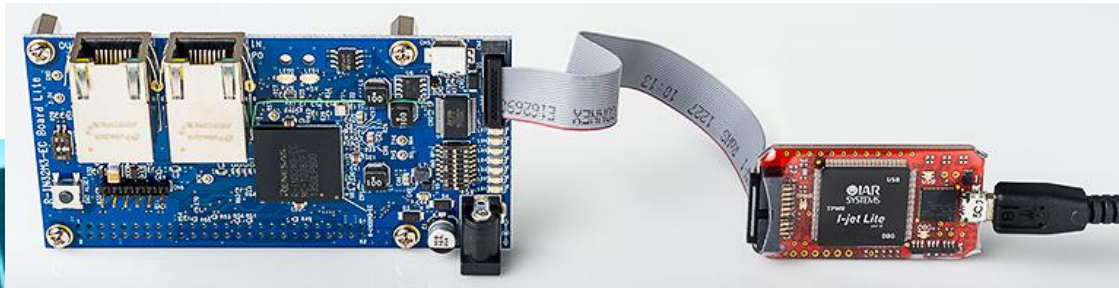
- **IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM**
  - LPC, Kinetis
  - i.MX, Vybrid
  - S32K, MAC57D5xx
- **IAR Embedded Workbench for ColdFire**
  - V1, V2, V3, ColdFire+
- **IAR Embedded Workbench for HCS12**
  - 16-bit HC12, S12 devices
- **IAR Embedded Workbench for S08**
  - 8-bit S08 devices
- **IAR Embedded Workbench for 8051**
  - 8-bit LPC7xx, LPC9xx, ...



# IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM

- Unique independence with support for all available ARM cores, from all major vendors including NXP, ST, TI, Cypress, Microchip, Renesas, SiLabs, Toshiba, etc.
- 5,000+ supported devices
- Close cooperation with SoC vendors

## IAR KickStart Kit



Cortex-A17  
Cortex-A15  
Cortex-A9  
Cortex-A8  
Cortex-A7  
Cortex-A5  
Cortex-R8  
Cortex-R7  
Cortex-R5  
Cortex-R4  
Cortex-M7  
Cortex-M4  
Cortex-M3  
Cortex-M1  
Cortex-M33  
Cortex-M23  
Cortex-M0/M0+  
ARM10/11  
ARM7/9

# IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM

## *Recent updates and highlights*



- **Updated IDE look and feel**
- **Support C11 (ISO/IEC 9899:2011) standard**
- **Support C++14 (ISO/IEC 14882:2014) standard**
- **Enhanced compiler optimizations (for speed)**
- **Support Cortex-M23 & Cortex-M33 (ARMv8-M)**
- **CMSIS-Pack**
- **I-jet Trace for ARM (Cortex-A/R/M)**
- **Flash breakpoint**
- **Multi-core debugging**
- **Stack usage analysis**
- **Enhanced static and runtime code analysis**

# IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM

## *Outstanding compiler optimization*



• Leading compiler optimizations enable IAR Embedded Workbench to generate the most compact and fast performing code.

- **Smaller memory size**
- **Better real-time reaction**
- **Lower power consumption**

• **EEMBC** proved code performance: Find the leading **CoreMark®** scores on the website.



	Processor	Compiler	Operating Speed in Mhz	CoreMark /MHz <sup>(1)</sup>	CoreMark (1)
Cortex-M7	NXP Kinetis KV5x	IAR v7.50.3	240	5.00	1211.00
Cortex-M4	NXP Kinetis K70 90nm	IAR v6.50	150	3.40	510.02
Cortex-M0+	NXP KL25	IAR 6.60	48	2.41	115.46
Cortex-M0+	NXP KL05	IAR 6.60	48	2.42	116.18

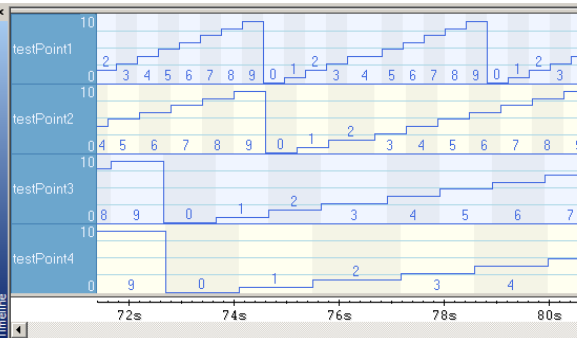
[www.eembc.org/coremark](http://www.eembc.org/coremark)

# IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM

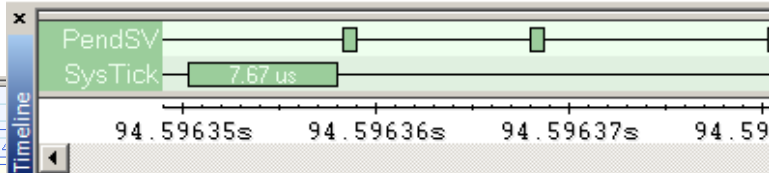
## Advanced debugging & trace



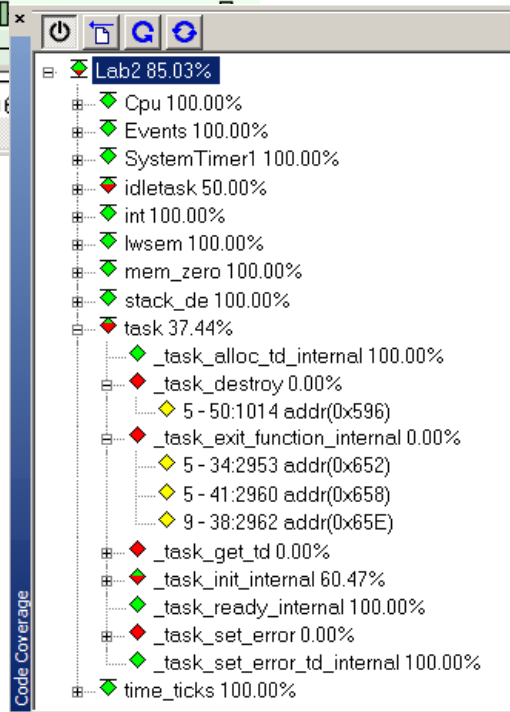
Data log



Interrupt log



Code coverage

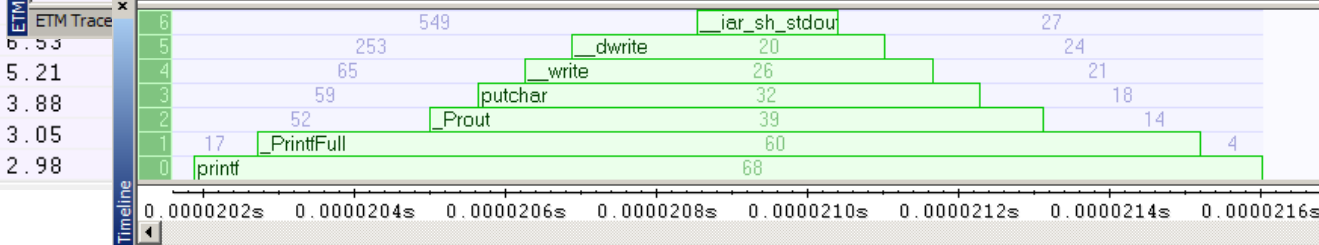


ETM trace

#	Cycles	Address	Trace	Exec
1318	98782	0x00003d20	App_Task_LED4 + 16	Thumb
1327	146788	0x0000423c	printf	Thumb
1339	146793	0x00000410	_PrintfFull	Thumb
1357	146803	0x000049c4	_Prouit	Thumb
1362	146807	0x0000488c	putchar	Thumb
1372	146810	0x000048b4	__write	Thumb
1376	146813	0x000048c4	__dwrite	Thumb
1382	146820	0x00004840	__iar_sh_stdout_swo	Thumb
1407	146833	0x000048da	__dwrite + 22	Thumb
1408	146835	0x000048be	__write + 10	Thumb
1409	146837	0x000048a6	putchar + 26	Thumb
1413	146842	0x000049d0	_Prouit + 12	Thumb
1418	146847	0x00000432	_PrintfFull + 34	Thumb
1430	146857	0x00004256	printf + 26	Thumb
1432	146862	0x00003d50	Add Task_LED4 + 64	Thumb

Function profiling

Function	PC Samples	P
core_state_transition	85079	3
core_list_find	33703	1
matrix_mul_matrix_bitextract	23557	
cruc8	22822	
core_list_reverse	19239	
matrix_mul_matrix	17217	6.53
core_bench_state	13739	5.21
ee_isdigit	10217	3.88
core_list_mergesort	8029	3.05
matrix_sum	7847	2.98



Call stack



# IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM Functional safety certification



## Functional safety certified edition of **IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM**

- IEC 61508
- ISO 26262
- EN 50128

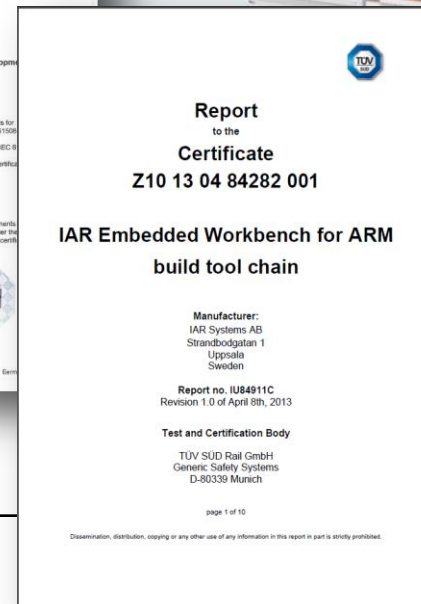
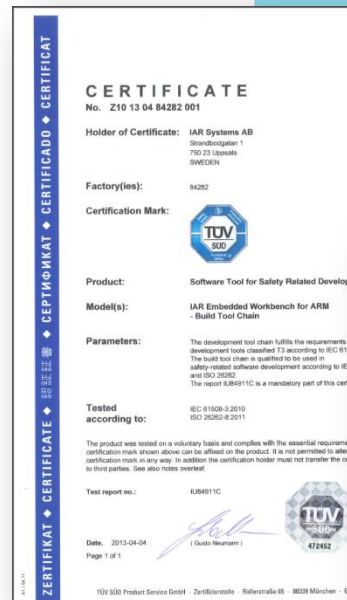
## Simplified validation

- Functional safety certificate
- Report of the certificate
- Safety Guide

## Guaranteed support through the product life cycle

- Prioritized technical support
- Validated service packs
- Regular report of known problems

## IAR Embedded Workbench CERTIFIED FOR FUNCTIONAL SAFETY



# IAR I-jet & I-jet Trace

## Hardware debuggers for ARM



### I-jet for ARM

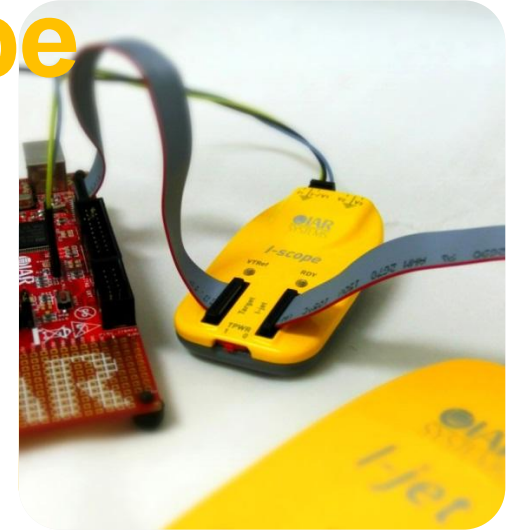


I-jet provides an exceptionally **fast** debugging platform.

I-jet Trace delivers **large trace memory capacities** and **high-speed communication** via SuperSpeed USB 3.0.

### I-scope for ARM

I-scope is a small probe that adds **current & voltage measurement capabilities** to I-jet.



### I-jet Trace for ARM



3<sup>rd</sup>-Party Debuggers

CMSIS-DAP  
Segger J-Link / J-Trace  
P&E Micro Multilink  
P&E Micro Cyclone

.....

Generate IAR example projects  
using NXP MCUXpresso Tools





## MCUXpresso Software and Tools

for Kinetis and LPC microcontrollers



### MCUXpresso IDE

Edit, compile, debug and optimize in an intuitive and powerful IDE



### MCUXpresso SDK

Runtime software including peripheral drivers, middleware, RTOS, demos and more



### MCUXpresso Config Tools

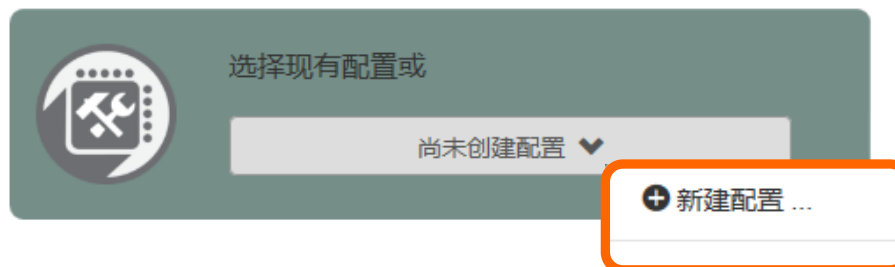
Online and desktop tool suite for system configuration and optimization

# MCUXpresso Config Tools

- [mcuxpresso.nxp.com/zh/welcome](http://mcuxpresso.nxp.com/zh/welcome)

## MCUXpresso 配置工具

MCUXpresso配置工具提供一套系统配置工具，通过基于Kinetis或LPC的MCU解决方案为各级用户提供帮助。它可引导帮助您完成从初次评估到生产开发的整个过程。



### 配置设置

为您的配置指定可选中间件和环境设置。



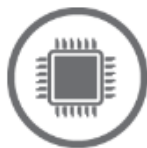
### SDK生成器

生成可下载的SDK存档以与桌面MCUXpresso工具搭配使用



### 工程克隆器

下载一个现存的独立 SDK 示例工程



### 引脚工具

将信号分配给引脚、设置电气属性并生成初始化代码。



### 时钟工具

设置系统时钟并生成初始化代码。



# Create a new configuration



## 创建新配置

按器件、电路板和套件名称搜索，并支持按部分字符过滤。

按名称搜索

选择器件、电路板或套件

▼ 电路板

▶ Kinetis

▼ LPC

LPCXpresso54114

LPCXpresso54608

LPCXpresso54S618

▶ 处理器

▶ 套件

为您的配置命名

选择配置

指定其他  
配置设置

快速开始您的  
配置

- [mcuxpresso.nxp.com/zh/builder](https://mcuxpresso.nxp.com/zh/builder)
- Select from:
  - Boards
  - Processors
  - Kits
- Select configuration
- Specify configuration settings
- Jump start you configuration

# Configuration settings



## 配置设置

指定包含的中间件、RTOS选择和开发首选项。

### 当前配置

LPCXpresso54114 ▼

### 开发者环境设置

此处的选择将影响SDK下载和生成工程中包含的文件和示例工程

主机 OS

Windows ▼

工具链/IDE

IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM ▼

设置为默认值

### 选择可选中间件

此处的选择将包含在您的SDK下载、生成工程中，并将影响外设工具设置

3 items selected ▲

选定的中间件

FatFS, USB stack, FreeRTOS

返回概述

前往 SDK 生成器

快速开始您的配置

Search: |

Select All   Deselect All

Middleware

- CMSIS DSP Library
- FatFS ✓
- NTAG I2C
- USB stack ✓
- emWin
- lwIP
- mbedtls
- wolfssl

Operating systems

- FreeRTOS ✓

# Download a SDK archive



## SDK生成器

生成可下载的SDK存档以与桌面MCUXpresso工具搭配使用。

## 下载SDK 生成存档项

如果10秒后未开始下载，请单击以下链接，开始下载软件包:

[SDK\\_2.2\\_LPCXpresso54114.zip](#)

[← 返回SDK生成器](#)

### 当前配置

LPCXpresso54114 ▼

### 查看 SDK 详情

您的 SDK 下载将包含侧边面板列出的项目。  
可使用“工具”->“配置设置”页编辑这些选 [配置设置](#) 页

此MCUXpresso SDK配置可直接下载

立即下载

软件包名称

SDK\_2.2\_LPCXpresso54114

# Download an existing example project



## 示例工程

下载一个现有的独立 SDK示例工程或加载某示例中的引脚和时钟数据到在线配置工具。

选择一个示例工程

▼ LPCXpresso54114

▶ cmsis\_driver\_examples

▶ rtos\_examples

▶ driver\_examples

▶ multicore\_examples

▶ usb\_examples

▼ demo\_apps

hello\_world

utick\_wakeup

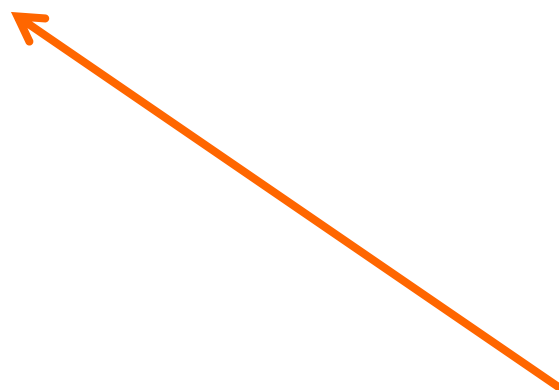
power\_manager\_lpc

## 下载SDK 生成存档项

如果10秒后未开始下载，请单击以下链接，开始下载软件包：

[hello\\_world\\_cm4.zip](#)

[← 返回示例工程](#)



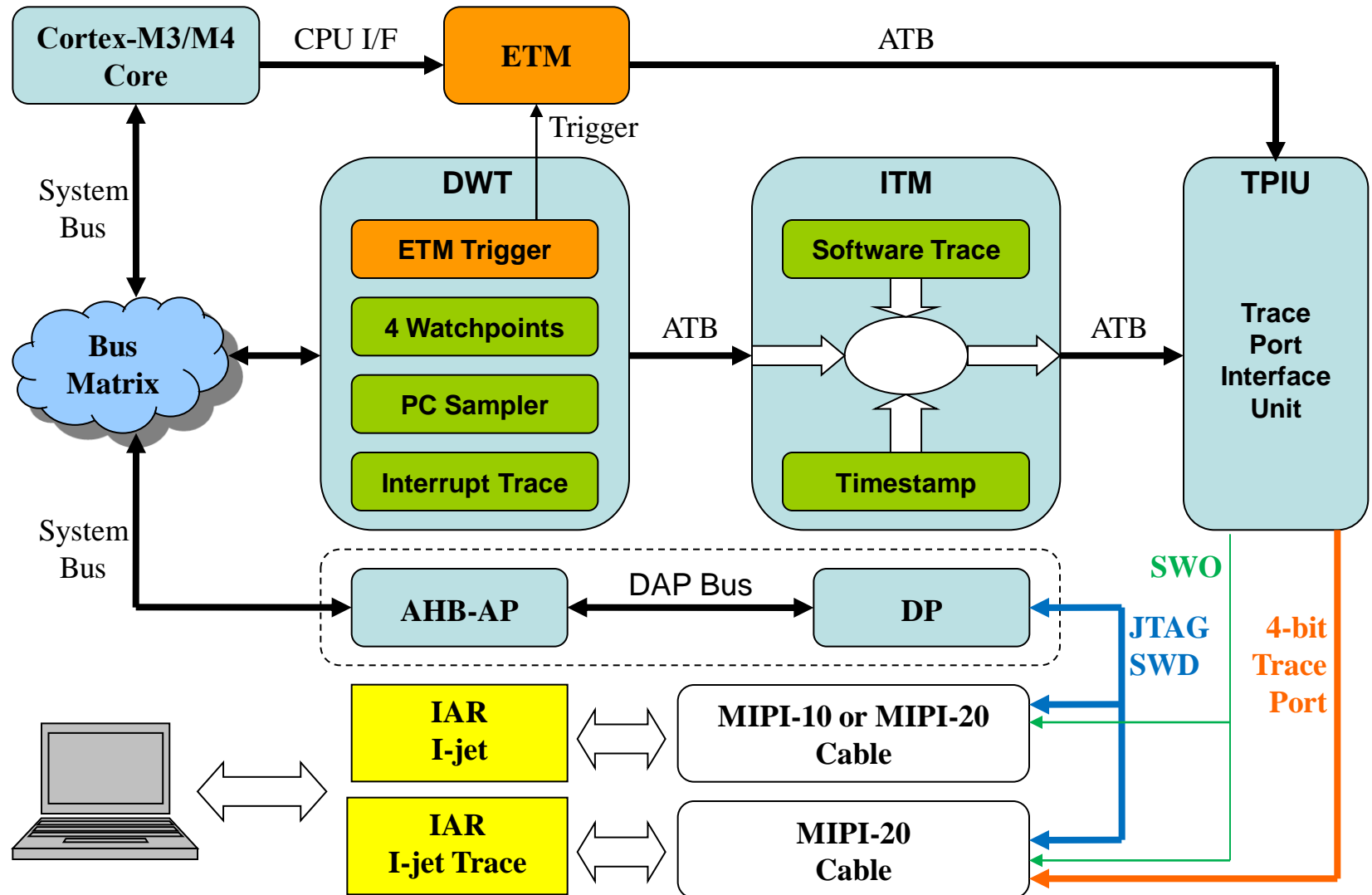
下载示例

应用工程到配置工具

# Advanced debugging & trace on LPC & Kinetis Microcontrollers



# Cortex-M3/M4 trace system



# Trace pins in different connector

## Standard 20-pin

Vtref	1	0.1"	2	Vtarget
NC (nTRST)	3		4	GND
NC (TDI)	5		6	GND
SWDIO (TMS)	7		8	GND
SWCLK (TCK)	9		10	GND
NC (RTCK)	11		12	GND
SWO (TDO)	13		14	GND
nSRST	15		16	GND
	17		18	GND
+5V	19		20	GND

JTAG/SWD



## MIPI-10 0.05"

Vtref	1	0.05"	2	SWDIO / TMS
GND	3		4	SWCLK / TCK
GND	5		6	SWO / TDO
KEY	7		8	NC/EXTb / TDI
GNDDetect	9		10	nRESET

JTAG/SWD

## MIPI-20 0.05"

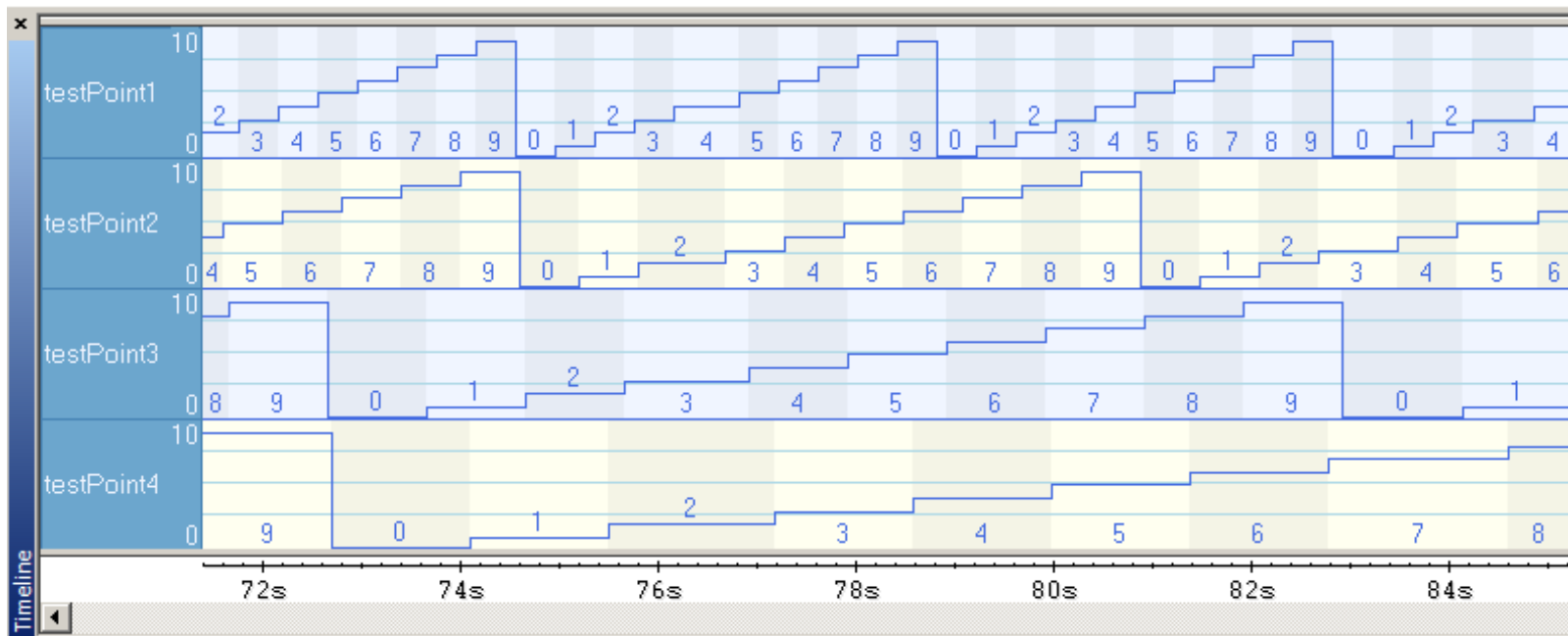
Vtref	1	0.05"	2	SWDIO / TMS
GND	3		4	SWCLK / TCK
GND	5		6	SWO/EXTa/TRACECTL / TDO
KEY	7		8	NC/EXTb / TDI
GNDDetect	9		10	nRESET
GND/TgtPwr+Cap	11		12	TRACECLK
GND/TgtPwr+Cap	13		14	TRACEDATA[0]
GND	15		16	TRACEDATA[1]
GND	17		18	TRACEDATA[2]
GND	19		20	TRACEDATA[3]

JTAG/SWD/ETM

- SWO (Serial Wire Output)
  - A serial high speed signal that transmits ITM packets
  - Events and sampling based
  - Supported by Cortex-M3/M4 architectures
  - Supported by IAR I-jet and other debuggers
- Trace information going through SWO
  - DWT (Data Watchpoint and Trace)
    - Watchpoint: 4 independent comparators for address and data
    - PC sampler: Sampling the PC register at regular intervals
    - Interrupt trace: Logging the enter and exit of each interrupt
  - ITM (Instrumentation Trace Macrocell)
    - Generate ITM events on 32 independent ports
    - Packetize and timestamp the DWT events

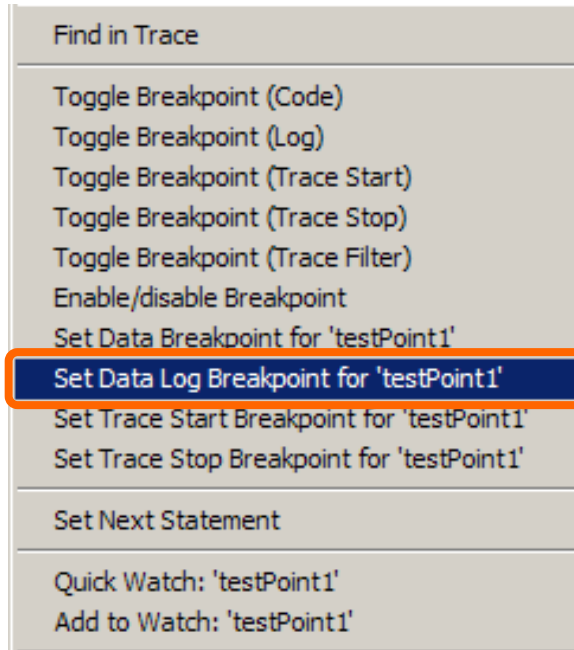
# Static variables monitoring

- DWT generates trace events when one of the watchpoint finds a match on specified address/data.
- Up to four different static variables can be monitored together.
- C-SPY displays the collected trace information in the Data Log window and the graphical Timeline window.

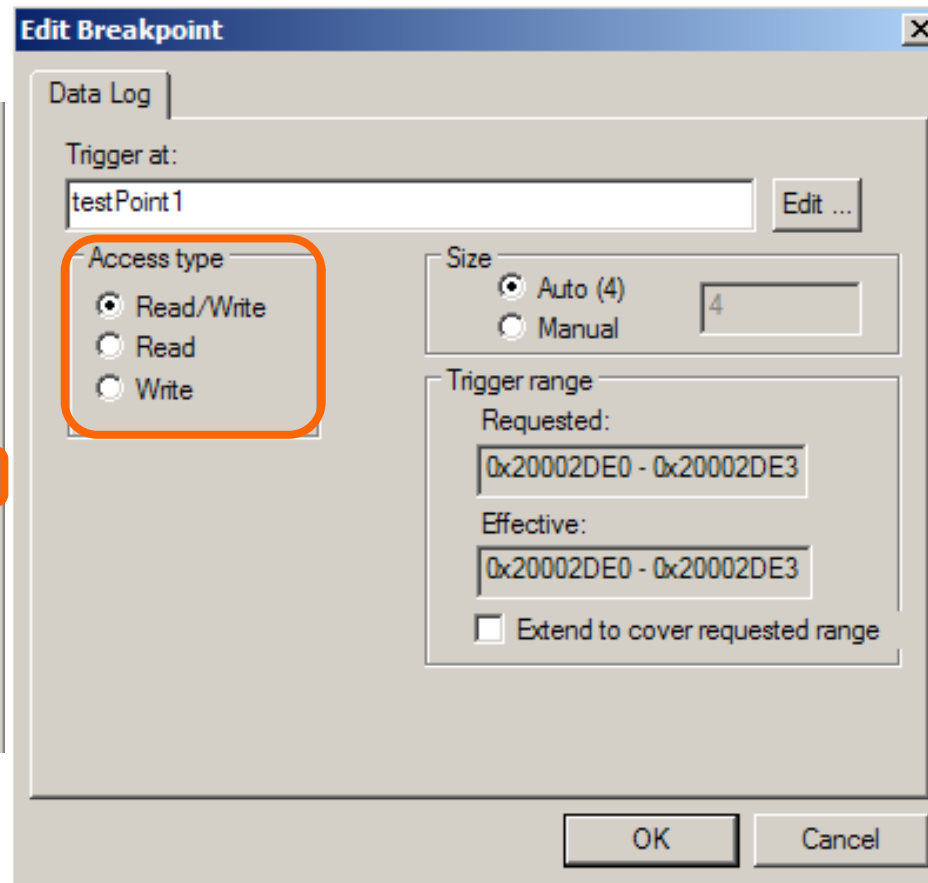


# Using data log breakpoints

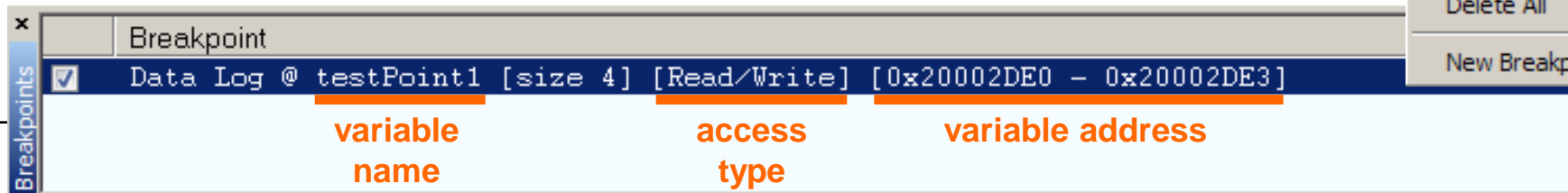
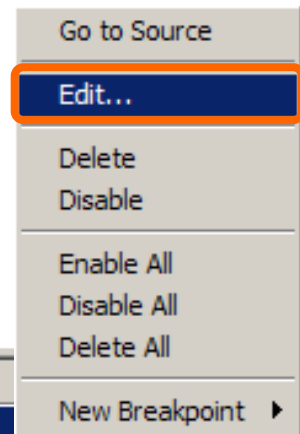
Right-click on the name of a variable to be monitored:



Check the status and edit the properties of the breakpoint in View → Breakpoints:



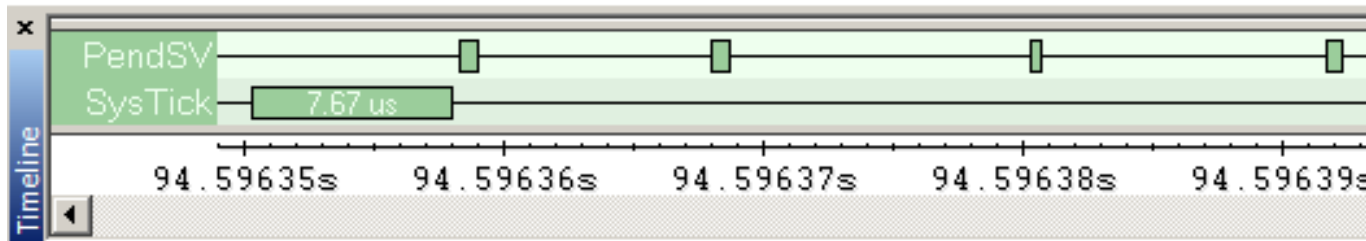
The breakpoint is triggered when the variable at 0x20002DE0 is read or written as a word (4 bytes). DWT will generate an event but the execution will not be stopped.





# Interrupt logging

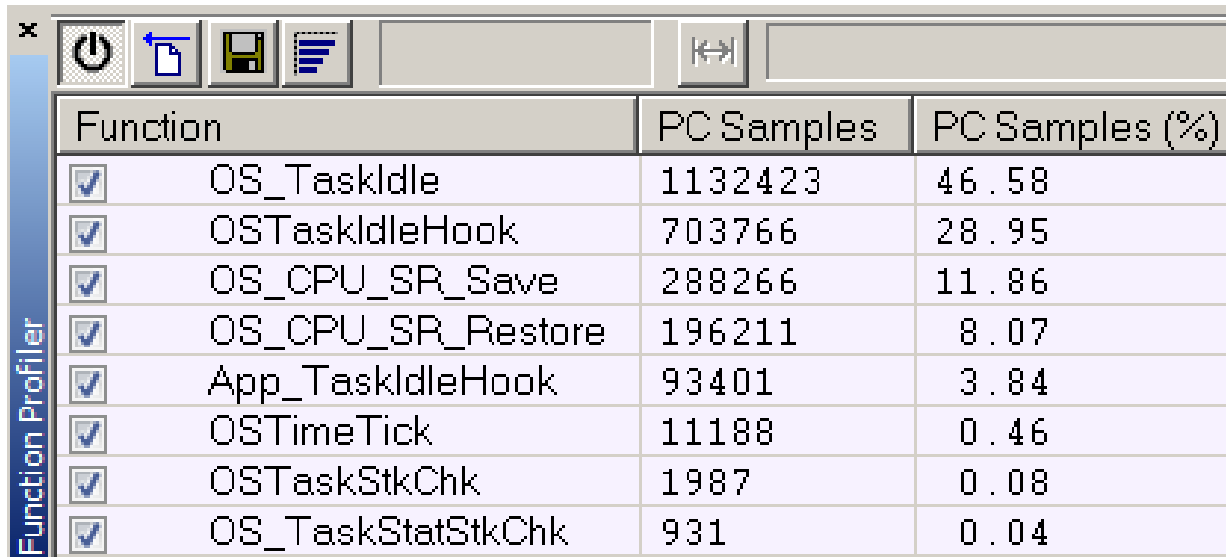
- DWT generates trace events when entering or leaving any interrupt.
- C-SPY displays the collected trace information in the Interrupt Log window and the graphical Timeline window.
- Useful to find interrupts which can be fine-tuned to execute faster and analyze problems with nested interrupts.



Cycles	Interrupt	Status	Program Counter	Execution Cycles
164998943	PendSV	Enter	---	
164998965	PendSV	Leave	---	22
164999263	PendSV	Enter	---	
164999285	PendSV	Leave	---	22
165045163	SysTick	Enter	---	
165045469	SysTick	Leave	---	306
165093175	SysTick	Enter	---	
165093480	SysTick	Leave	---	305

# Function profiling

- Code profiling information of each C function is retrieved by counting the number of PC samples generated by the PC sampler of DWT.
- Useful to find where the CPU is spending its time.
- Functions where the most time is spent should be carefully optimized or moved to more efficient memory to increase the performance.

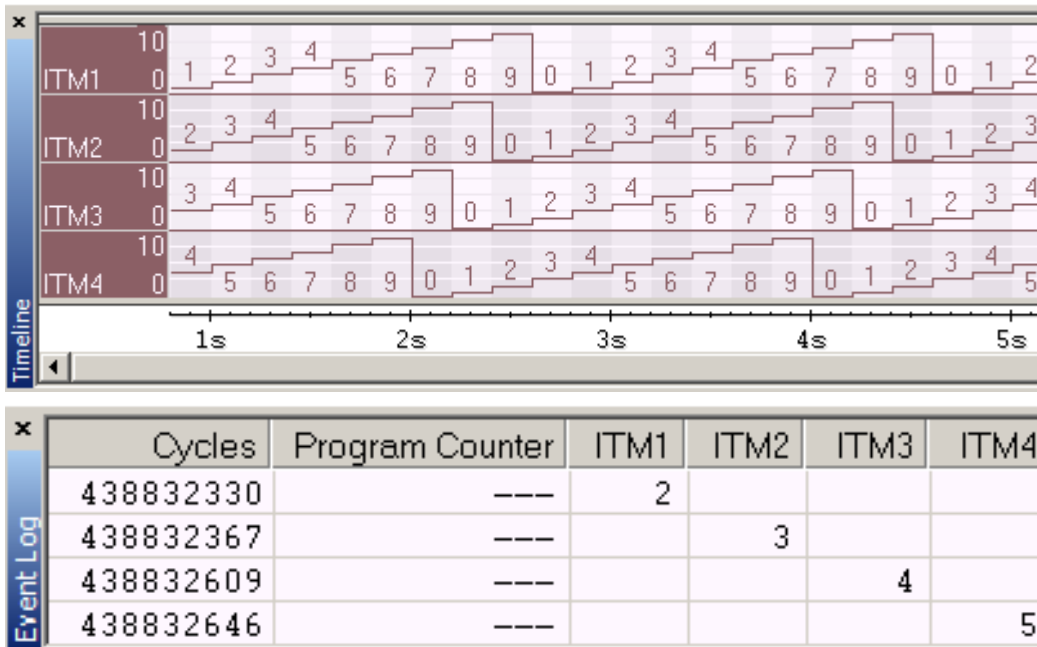


The screenshot shows a window titled 'Function Profiler' with a toolbar at the top containing icons for power, copy, save, print, and navigation. Below the toolbar is a table with three columns: 'Function', 'PC Samples', and 'PC Samples (%)'. The table lists eight functions, each with a checked checkbox in the first column. The data is as follows:

Function	PC Samples	PC Samples (%)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OS_TaskIdle	1132423	46.58
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OSTaskIdleHook	703766	28.95
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OS_CPU_SR_Save	288266	11.86
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OS_CPU_SR_Restore	196211	8.07
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> App_TaskIdleHook	93401	3.84
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OSTimeTick	11188	0.46
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OSTaskStkChk	1987	0.08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OS_TaskStatStkChk	931	0.04

# Direct output via ITM stimulus ports

- The target application can send data directly to the host debugger through ITM stimulus ports.
- Each of the 32 ITM ports has its own address (based at 0xE0000000).
- C-SPY displays the data sent from ITM port #1~#4 in the Event Log window and the graphical Timeline window.



```
#include <arm_itm.h>
```

```
.....
```

```
for (x=0; x<10; x++)  
{  
    for (y=1; y<5; y++)  
    {  
        ITM_EVENT8(y, x);  
    }  
}
```

# Execution time measurement

- Use the functionality of ITM events to measure the time consumption of a piece of code.
- Send two ITM packets before and after the code to be measured and the actual execution time is the interval between them.
- Easy, accurate and no additional equipments are required!

Cycles	Program Counter	ITM1	ITM2	ITM3	ITM4
286540110	---	0x00000055			
373218529	---	0x000000AA			
382817996	---	0x00000055			
476367457	---	0x000000AA			
485966926	---	0x00000055			
580480993	---	0x000000AA			
590080464	---	0x00000055			

```
#include <arm_itm.h>
```

```
.....
```

```
ITM_EVENT8(I, 0x55);
```

```
CodeToBeMeasured( );
```

```
ITM_EVENT8(I, 0xAA);
```

- Time consumption of CodeToBeMeasured() on a 100MHz CPU:
  - $(476367457 - 382817996) / 100000000 = 0.935$  (s)

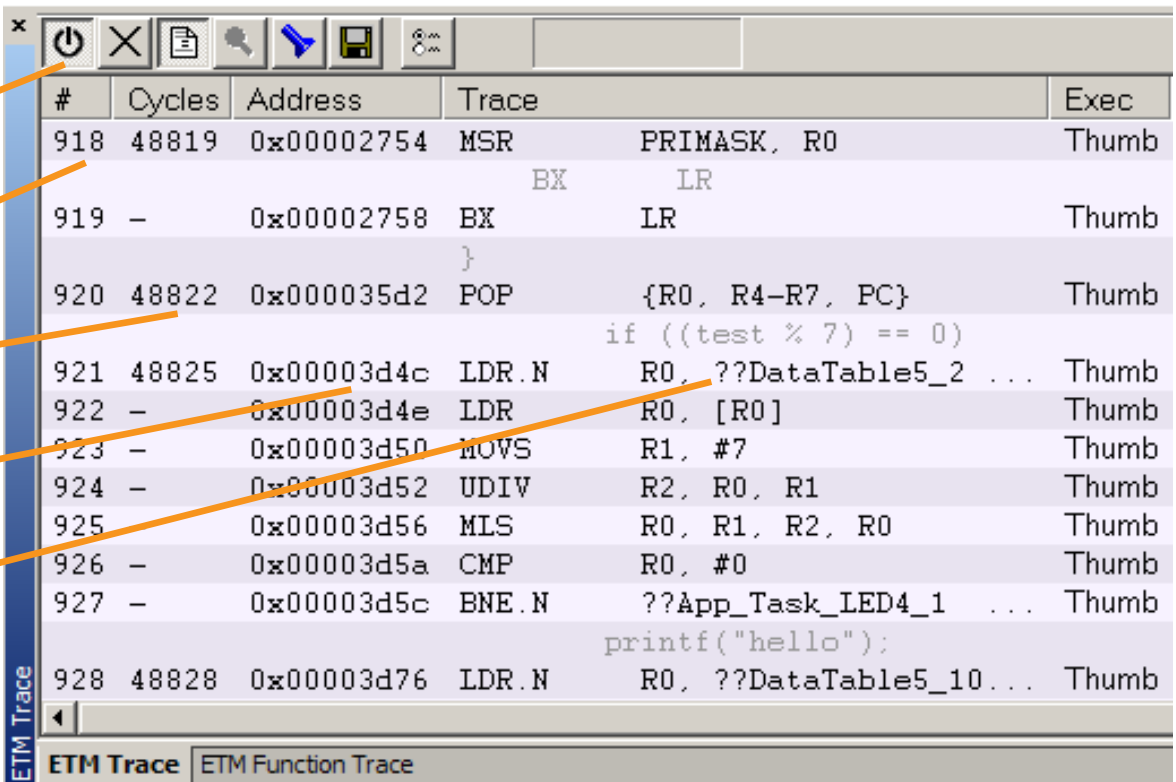
- Collect a sequence of every executed instruction continuously for a selected portion of the program.
- Developers can inspect the program flow up to a specific state and locate the origin of the problem.
- Very useful for locating errors that have irregular symptoms and occur sporadically.
  - Illegal instructions and data aborts
  - Runaway programs
  - Interrupt/exception problems
  - Context switch problems
  - .....
- Also helpful for analyzing dynamic system behaviors
  - Code profiling
  - Code coverage

- ETM (Embedded Trace Macrocell)
  - Off-chip trace buffer (in the probe, 2~32 MB)
  - 4~16-bit data bus at CPUCLK or CPUCLK/2
  - High requirement on the board design, e.g. for acceptable signal quality
  - Expensive trace probes required (e.g. JTAGjet-Trace)
- ETB (Embedded Trace Buffer)
  - On-chip dedicated trace buffer (small – a few Kbytes)
  - No extra pins, no requirement for trace probes
  - Cortex-M3, Cortex-M4
- MTB (Micro Trace Buffer)
  - On-chip configurable trace buffer (small – a few Kbytes)
  - No extra pins, no requirement for trace probes
  - Cortex-M0+



# Collect executed instructions

- Go to “ETM Trace” window to check the recorded instructions together with mixed C source code.



**Trace Enable/Disable**

**Trace Packet Number**

**Cycles Counter**

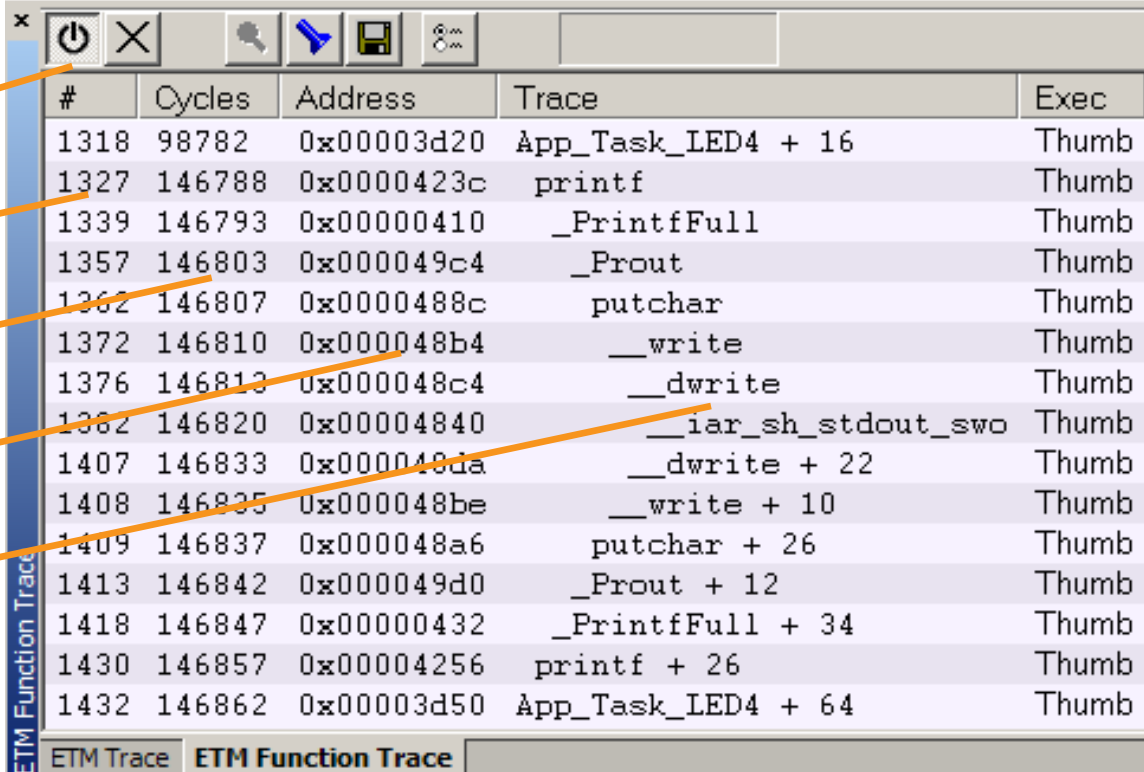
**Instruction Address**

**Source/Disassembly**

#	Cycles	Address	Trace	Exec
918	48819	0x00002754	MSR PRIMASK, R0 BX LR	Thumb
919	-	0x00002758	BX LR }	Thumb
920	48822	0x000035d2	POP {R0, R4-R7, PC}	Thumb
921	48825	0x00003d4c	LDR.N R0, ??DataTable5_2 ... if ((test % 7) == 0)	Thumb
922	-	0x00003d4e	LDR R0, [R0]	Thumb
923	-	0x00003d50	MOVS R1, #7	Thumb
924	-	0x00003d52	UDIV R2, R0, R1	Thumb
925	-	0x00003d56	MLS R0, R1, R2, R0	Thumb
926	-	0x00003d5a	CMP R0, #0	Thumb
927	-	0x00003d5c	BNE.N ??App_Task_LED4_1 ... printf("hello");	Thumb
928	48828	0x00003d76	LDR.N R0, ??DataTable5_10...	Thumb

# View the trace data at function-level

- Go to “ETM Function Trace” window to view function-level information.
- Useful to find the internal process of complex functions, or the actual calling sequence of interrupt / task switches.



The screenshot shows the 'ETM Function Trace' window with a table of trace data. The table has five columns: '#', 'Cycles', 'Address', 'Trace', and 'Exec'. The data rows are as follows:

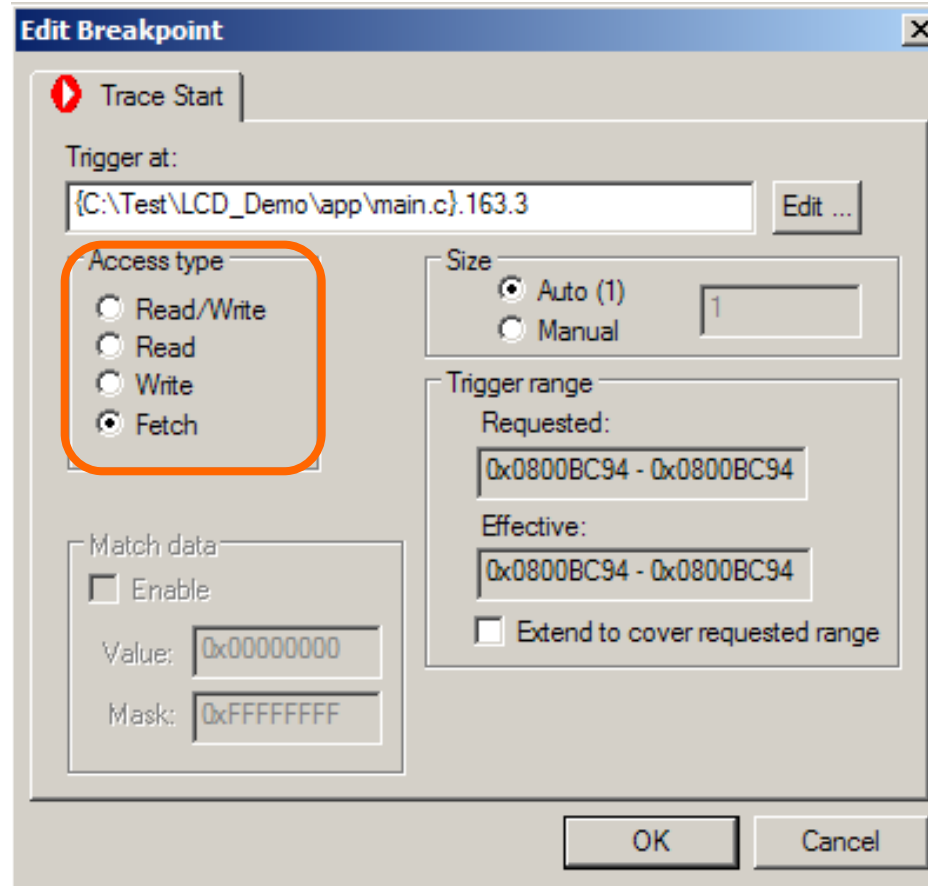
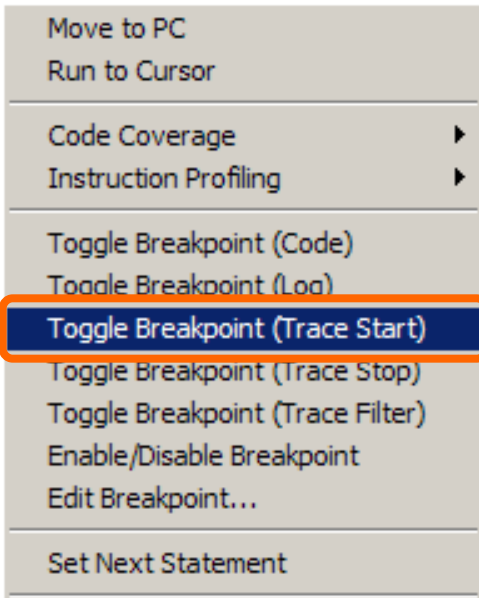
#	Cycles	Address	Trace	Exec
1318	98782	0x00003d20	App_Task_LED4 + 16	Thumb
1327	146788	0x0000423c	printf	Thumb
1339	146793	0x00000410	_PrintfFull	Thumb
1357	146803	0x000049c4	_Prout	Thumb
1362	146807	0x0000488c	putchar	Thumb
1372	146810	0x000048b4	__write	Thumb
1376	146813	0x000048c4	__dwrite	Thumb
1382	146820	0x00004840	__iar_sh_stdout_swo	Thumb
1407	146833	0x000048da	__dwrite + 22	Thumb
1408	146835	0x000048be	__write + 10	Thumb
1409	146837	0x000048a6	putchar + 26	Thumb
1413	146842	0x000049d0	_Prout + 12	Thumb
1418	146847	0x00000432	_PrintfFull + 34	Thumb
1430	146857	0x00004256	printf + 26	Thumb
1432	146862	0x00003d50	App_Task_LED4 + 64	Thumb

Annotations on the left side of the window point to specific elements:

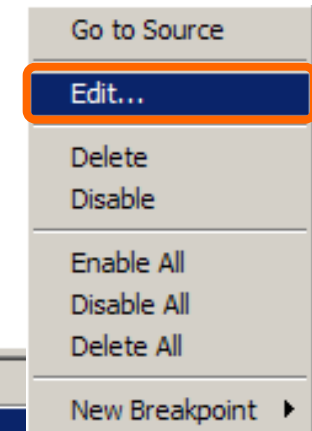
- Trace Enable/Disable**: Points to the power icon in the toolbar.
- Trace Packet Number**: Points to the '#' column header.
- Cycles Counter**: Points to the 'Cycles' column header.
- Function Address**: Points to the 'Address' column header.
- Function Name**: Points to the 'Trace' column header.

# Using trace start/stop breakpoints

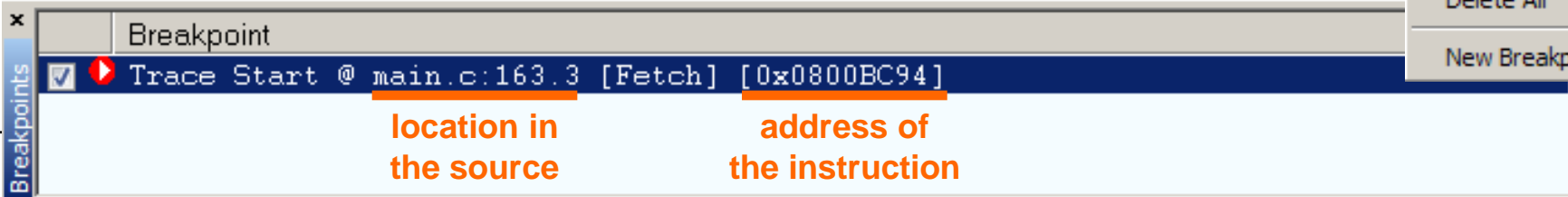
Right-click in the source or disassembly window:



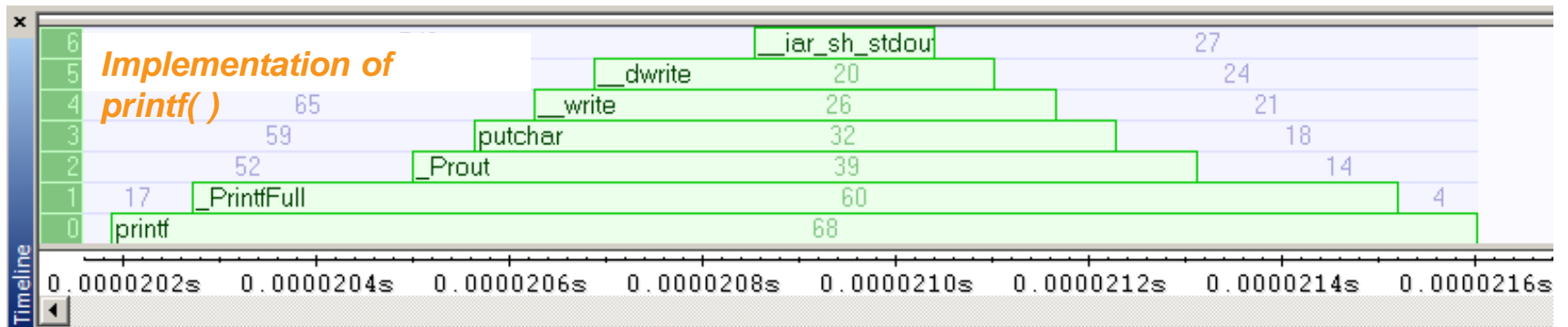
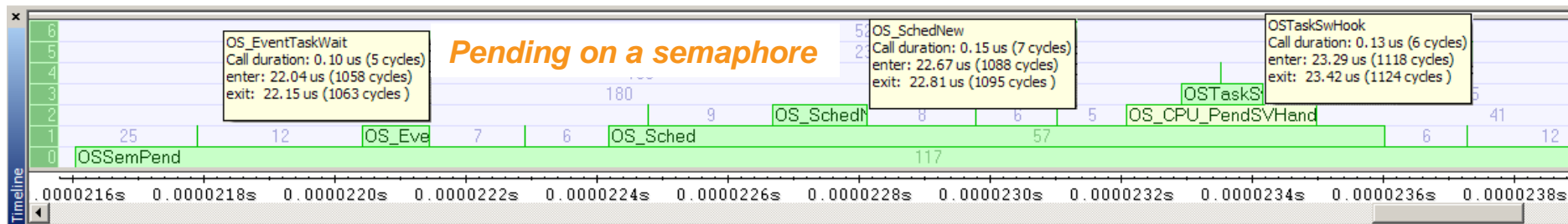
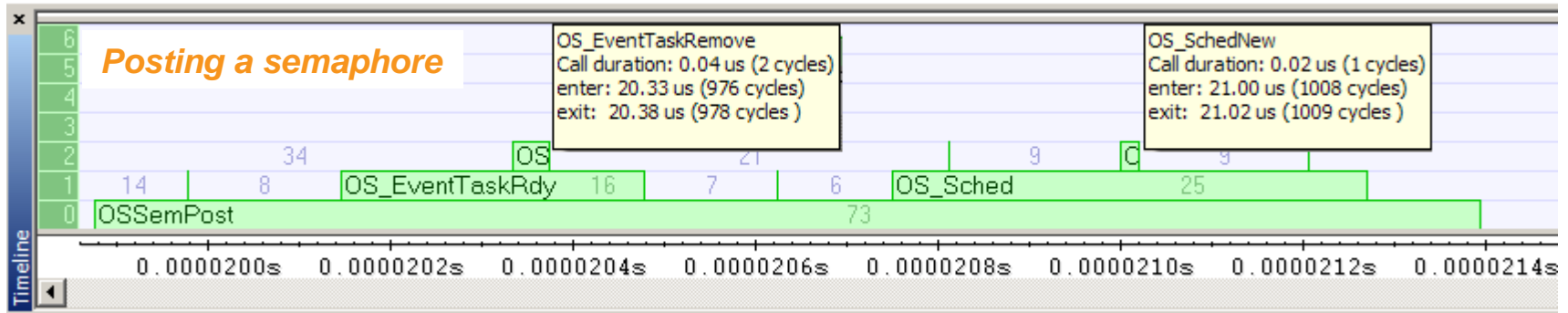
The breakpoint is triggered when the instruction at the specified address is fetched.



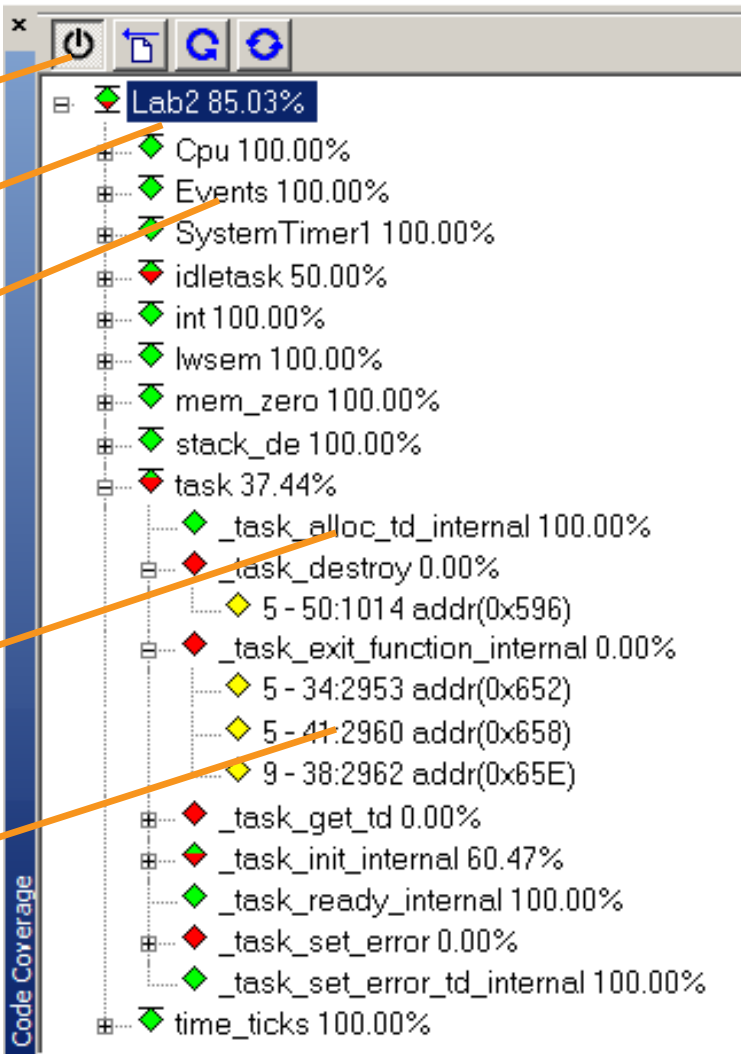
Check the status and edit the properties of the breakpoint in View → Breakpoints:



# Graphical call stack



# Code coverage



The screenshot shows a tree view of code coverage for a project named 'Lab2' with an overall coverage of 85.03%. The tree is organized into modules and functions. Each item is represented by a diamond icon and a percentage value. The icons are color-coded: red for 0% coverage, green for 100% coverage, and yellow for partial coverage. The tree structure is as follows:

- Lab2 85.03%
  - Cpu 100.00%
  - Events 100.00%
  - SystemTimer1 100.00%
  - idletask 50.00%
  - int 100.00%
  - lwsem 100.00%
  - mem\_zero 100.00%
  - stack\_de 100.00%
  - task 37.44%
    - \_task\_alloc\_td\_internal 100.00%
    - \_task\_destroy 0.00%
      - 5 - 50:1014 addr(0x596)
    - \_task\_exit\_function\_internal 0.00%
      - 5 - 34:2953 addr(0x652)
      - 5 - 41:2960 addr(0x658)
      - 9 - 38:2962 addr(0x65E)
    - \_task\_get\_td 0.00%
    - \_task\_init\_internal 60.47%
    - \_task\_ready\_internal 100.00%
    - \_task\_set\_error 0.00%
    - \_task\_set\_error\_td\_internal 100.00%
  - time\_ticks 100.00%

Annotations with orange arrows point to specific elements in the screenshot:

- Enable/Disable**: Points to the power icon at the top left of the window.
- Project Name**: Points to the 'Lab2' label at the top of the tree.
- Module Name**: Points to the 'task' module name in the tree.
- Function Name**: Points to the '\_task\_destroy' function name in the tree.
- Column/Line Number**: Points to the '5 - 50:1014' text next to the '\_task\_destroy' function.

- **Red**  
*0% of the module or function has been executed.*
- **Green**  
*100% of the module or function has been executed.*
- **Red & Green**  
*Some part of the module or function has been executed.*
- **Yellow**  
*The statement in C/C++ source code that has not been executed.*

# EWARM debugging environment

The screenshot displays the IAR Embedded Workbench IDE interface for ARM 7.70.2. The main workspace is divided into several panes:

- Files:** Shows the project structure for K60N512 - Debug, including files like app.c, app\_cfg.h, app\_hooks.c, and cpu\_cfg.h.
- Code Editor:** Displays the source code for `os_core.c`. The function `OS_ENTER_CRITICAL()` is highlighted in green.
- Disassembly:** Shows the assembly code corresponding to the source code. The instruction `OS_ENTER_CRITICAL();` is highlighted in green.
- Register:** Shows the current CPU registers. The `R0` register is highlighted in green, with a value of `0x07070707`.
- Function Profiler:** Shows a table of functions and their execution statistics.
- Task List:** Shows a table of tasks and their execution statistics.
- Timeline:** Shows a timing diagram for various signals, including `testPoint1`, `PendSV`, `SysTick`, `INT_UART3_RX_TX`, `Linear`, `ITrgPwr [mA]`, and `ITM1`.

The **Function Profiler** table is as follows:

Function	PC Samples	PC Samples (%)	Address
OS_TaskIdle	80243	49.74	0x245c-0x247d
OSTaskIdleHook	38694	23.98	0x2852-0x2859
OS_CPU_SR_Save	20498	12.71	0x275c-0x2763
App_TaskIdleHook	12584	7.80	0x34a8-0x34a9
OS_CPU_SR_Restore	7651	4.74	0x2764-0x2769
OSTimeTick	493	0.31	0x1eea-0x1fdf
OSIntExit	427	0.26	0x1d2c-0x1dbf
OSTimeTickHook	373	0.23	0x2908-0x292b
OSTaskStkChk	154	0.10	0x32fe-0x338f
OS_TaskStatStkChk	51	0.03	0x251a-0x255d
OSSemPend	34	0.02	0x3506-0x35e7
OS_EventTaskRdy	17	0.01	0x1fe2-0x209b
OS_EventTaskWait	17	0.01	0x209c-0x2129
OS_SchedNew	14	0.01	0x243c-0x245b

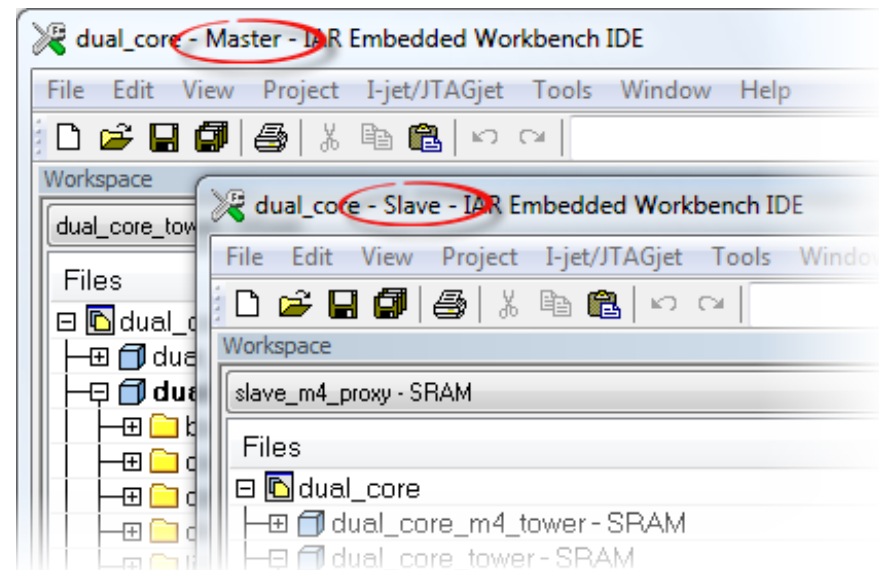
The **Task List** table is as follows:

Name	Ref	Prio	State
LED Orange Task	4	3	Sem
LED Yellow Task	5	4	Sem
LED Green Task	6	5	Sem
LED Blue Task	7	6	Dly
uC/OS-II Tmr	2	61	Sem
uC/OS-II Stat	1	62	Dly



# Multi-core debugging

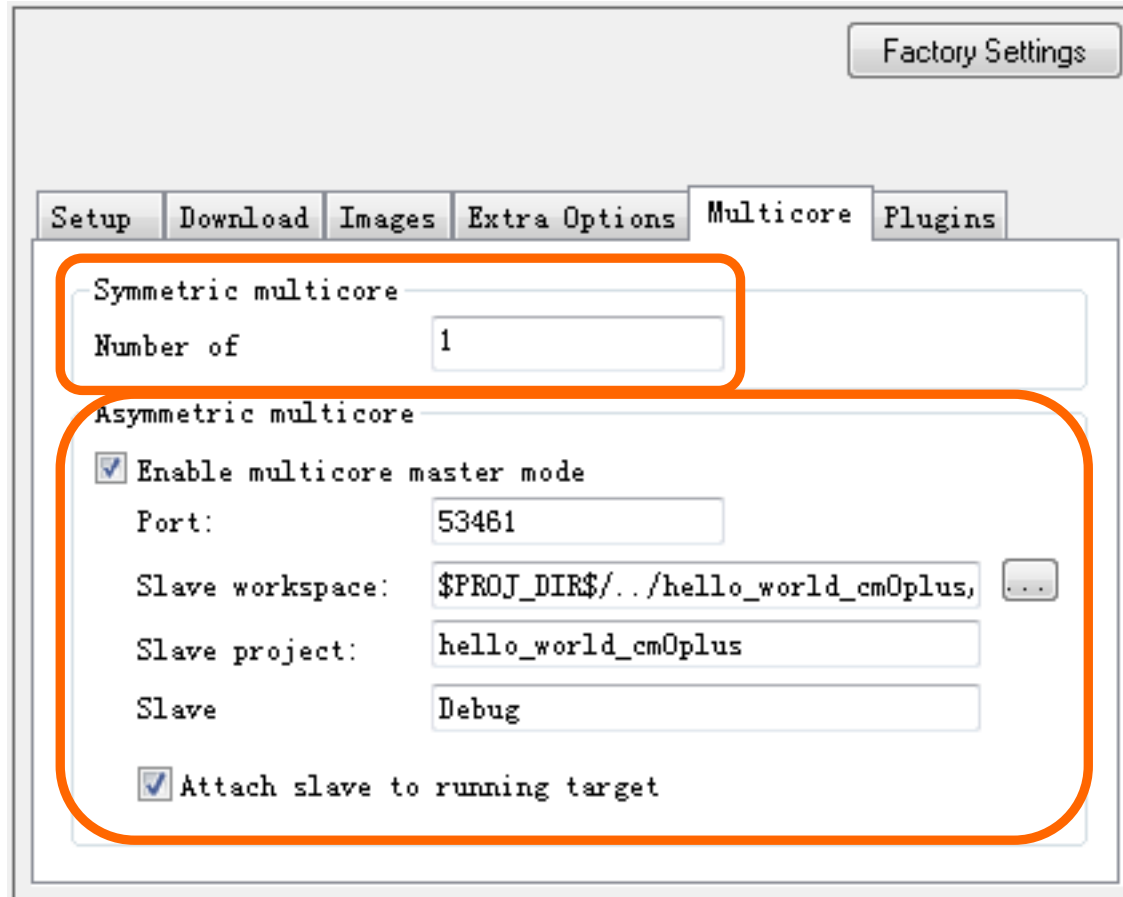
- Symmetric multicore debugging (SMP)
  - Debugging two or more identical cores;
  - One single debug probe;
  - One single instance of IAR EWARM IDE.
- Asymmetric multicore debugging (AMP)
  - Debugging two different cores;
  - One single debug probe;
  - Two cooperating instances of IAR EWARM IDE.



# Multi-core debugging: Configuration

**SMP:**  
Number of cores

**AMP:**  
Set the direction  
to the slave  
project in the  
master project.



The screenshot shows the 'Multicore' configuration tab in the IAR IDE. The 'Symmetric multicore' section is highlighted with an orange box, showing 'Number of' cores set to 1. The 'Asymmetric multicore' section is also highlighted with an orange box, showing the following settings: 'Enable multicore master mode' is checked, 'Port' is 53461, 'Slave workspace' is '\$PROJ\_DIR\$/../hello\_world\_cm0plus', 'Slave project' is 'hello\_world\_cm0plus', 'Slave' is 'Debug', and 'Attach slave to running target' is checked. A 'Factory Settings' button is visible in the top right corner of the dialog.

Factory Settings

Setup Download Images Extra Options Multicore Plugins

Symmetric multicore

Number of 1

Asymmetric multicore

Enable multicore master mode

Port: 53461

Slave workspace: \$PROJ\_DIR\$/../hello\_world\_cm0plus, ...

Slave project: hello\_world\_cm0plus

Slave Debug

Attach slave to running target

# Multi-core debugging: LPC54114

- in focus, not executing
- not in focus, not executing
- in focus, executing
- not in focus, executing
- in focus, in sleep mode
- not in focus, in sleep mode

Execution State :

0: 1:

ETM SWO

Workspace

Start Core

Stop Core

Execute command for each core

Start all cores  
Stop all cores

hello\_world\_cm4 - Master - IAR Embedded Workbench IDE - ARM 7.80.4

File Edit View Project Debug Disassembly I-jet/JTAGjet Tools Window Help

0: 1:

Core	Status	PC	Cycles
0: Cortex-M0+	Running	-	-
1: Cortex-M4	Stopped	0x00001812	34913997613

Workspace

```
hello_world_core0.c  
main() {  
    82 int main(void)  
    83 {  
    84     /* Define the init structure  
    85     gpio_pin_config_t sw_config  
    86  
    87     /* Init board hardware.*/  
    88     /* attach 12 MHz clock to F1  
    89     CLOCK_AttachClk(kFRO12M_to_F1  
    90  
    91     BOARD_InitPins_Core0();  
    92     BOARD_BootClockFROHF48M();  
    93     BOARD_InitDebugConsole();  
    94  
    95     /* Init switches */  
    96     GPIO_PinInit (BOARD_SW1_GPIO,  
    97     GPIO_PinInit (BOARD_SW2_GPIO,
```

hello\_world\_cm0plus - Slave - IAR Embedded Workbench IDE - ARM 7.80.4

File Edit View Project Debug Disassembly I-jet/JTAGjet Tools Window Help

0: 1:

Core	Status	PC	Cycles
0: Cortex-M0+	Running	-	-
1: Cortex-M4	Stopped	0x00001812	34913997613

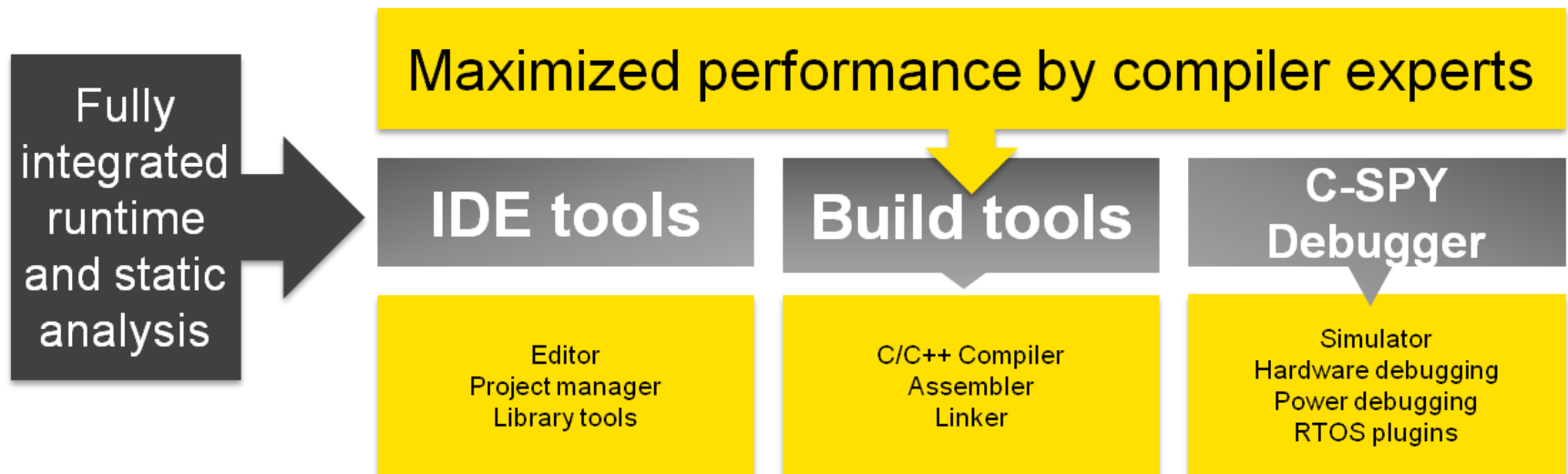
Workspace

```
hello_world_core1.c  
main() {  
    66 int main(void)  
    67 {  
    68     uint32_t startupData, i;  
    69  
    70     /* Define the init struct  
    71     gpio_pin_config_t led_con:  
    72     kGPIO_DigitalOutput, |  
    73     };  
    74  
    75     /* Initialize MCMGR before  
    76     MCMGR_Init();  
    77  
    78     /* Get the startup data */  
    79     MCMGR_GetStartupData (kMCM  
    80  
    81     /* Make a noticeable delay
```

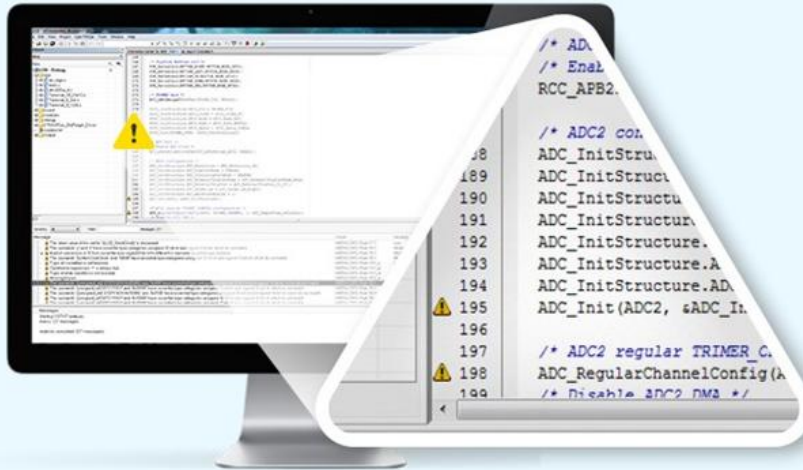
# Keeping Safe at C: Static & Runtime Code Analysis

# Integrated code analysis add-on tools

- Static code analysis: C-STAT
  - Analyze the C/C++ source code without executing the program.
  - Fully integrated in IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM.
- Runtime code analysis: C-RUN
  - Find C programming errors at runtime.
  - Fully integrated in IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM.



# C-STAT and C-RUN



## C-STAT Static analysis

C-STAT performs advanced analysis of your C/C++ code and finds potential issues. It helps you improve your code quality as well as prove alignment with standards such as MISRA C:2012.

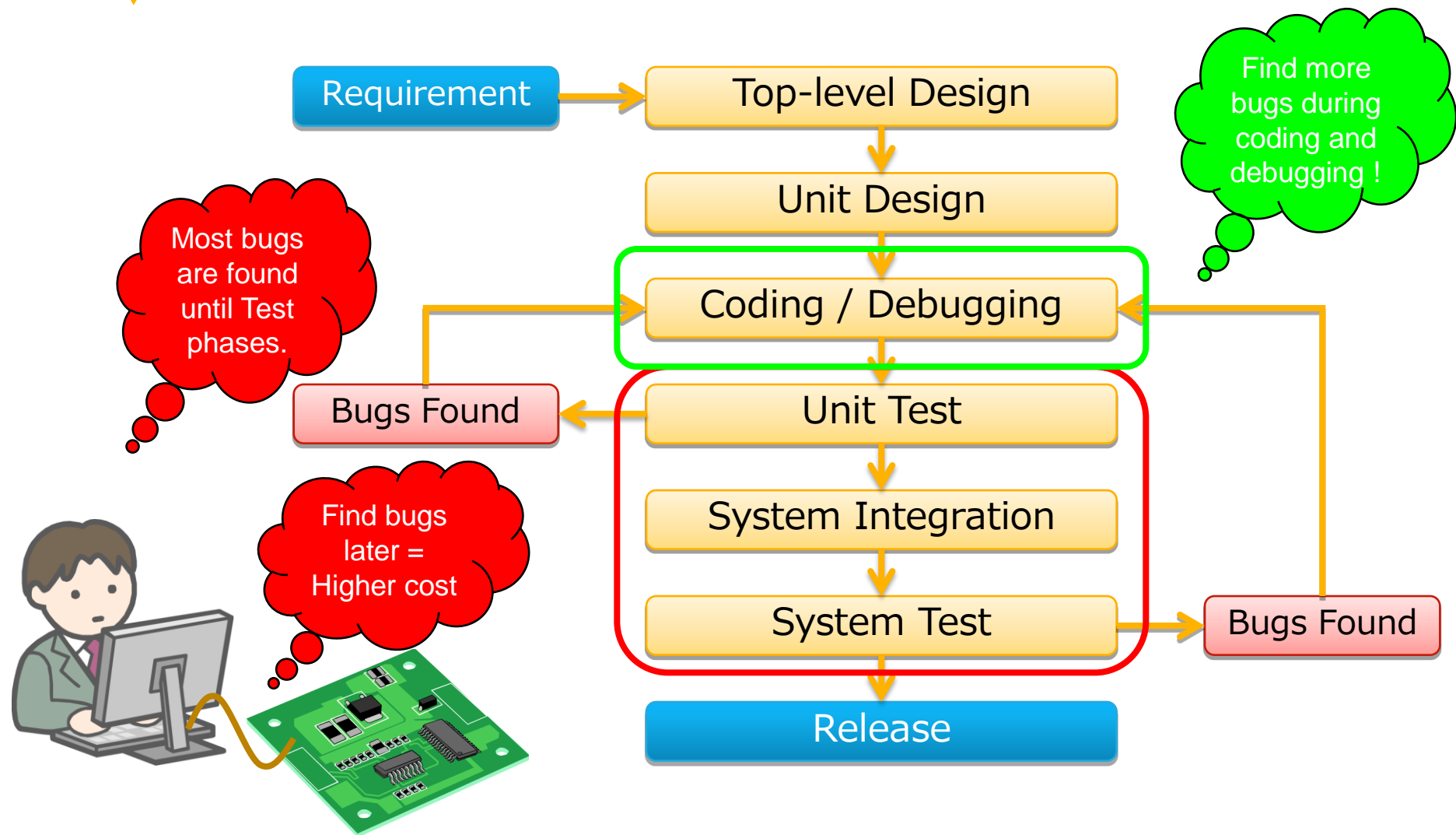
## C-RUN Runtime analysis

C-RUN helps you find errors at an early stage. It is completely integrated with IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM, and provides detailed runtime error information.





# Code analysis: Find bugs earlier



# C-STAT: What does it check



- Common Weakness Enumeration
- [cwe.mitre.org](http://cwe.mitre.org)
- An unified and measurable set of software weaknesses.
- Enumerate design and architecture weaknesses, as well as low-level coding errors.



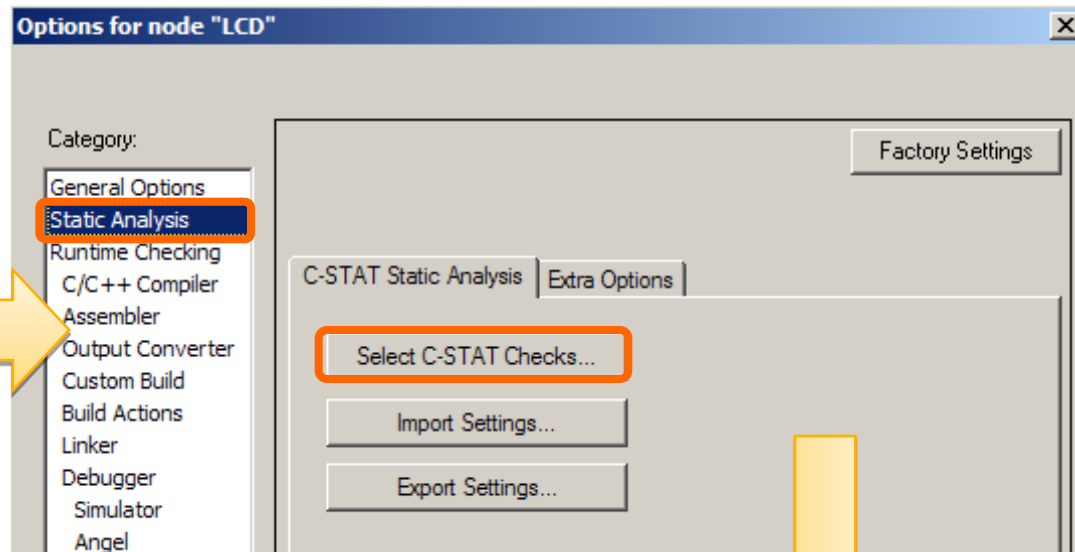
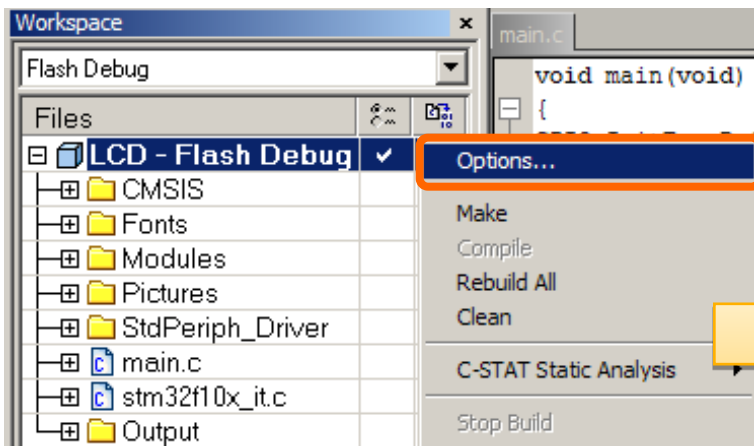
- Computer Emergency Response Team
- [www.cert.org](http://www.cert.org)
- C/C++ secure coding standards, identifying insecure constructs which could expose a weakness or vulnerability in the software.
- Guidelines to avoid implementation, coding as well as low-level design errors.

- Motor Industry Software Reliability Association
- [www.misra.org.uk](http://www.misra.org.uk)



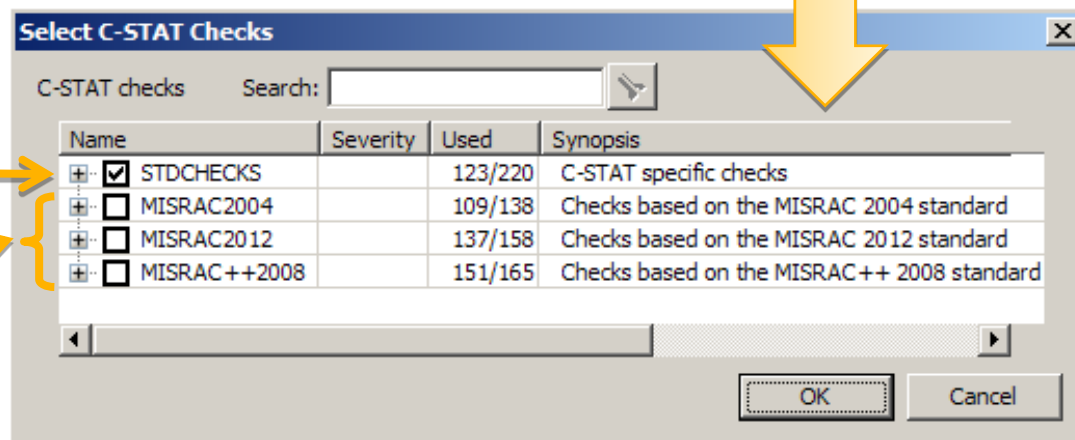
- MISRA C:2004 (MISRA C2): Identify unsafe code constructs in the C89 standard.
- MISRA C:2012 (MISRA C3): Extend the support to C99 version of the programming language whilst maintaining the guidelines for C89 standard.
- MISRA C++:2008: Identify unsafe code constructs in the 1998 C++ standard.

# C-STAT: Options in IAR EWARM



CWE/CERT rules

MISRA C/C++ rules



# C-STAT: Rules configuration

Name	Severity	Used	Synopsis
<input type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012		137/158	Checks based on the MISRAC 2012 standard
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Dir-4		2/6	Code design
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Dir-4.3	Low		Inline asm statements that are not encapsulated in functions
<input type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Dir-4.4	Low		To allow comments to c
<input type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Dir-4.6_a	Low		Uses of basic types cha
<input type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Dir-4.6_b	Low		Typedefs of basic type
<input type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Dir-4.9	Low		Function-like macros
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Dir-4.10	Low		Header files without #i
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Rule-1	All	All	A standard C environm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Rule-2	4/5		Unused code
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Rule-3	All		Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Rule-4	None		Character sets and lexi
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Rule-5	All		Identifiers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Rule-6	All		Types
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MISRAC2012-Rule-7	All		Literals and constants

Highlight a rule and press F1 to show the detailed description.

Enable or disable a set of rules or any individual rule.

**MISRAC2012-Dir-4.3**

**Synopsis**  
Inline asm statements that are not encapsulated in functions

**Enabled by default**  
Yes

**Severity/Certainty**  
Low/Medium

**Full description**  
(Required) Assembly language shall be encapsulated and isolated

**Coding standards**  
MISRA C:2012 Dir-4.3  
(Required) Assembly language shall be encapsulated and isolated

**Code examples**

# C-STAT: Result of analysis

Filter the C-STAT messages by selecting a level of severity: All, Low, Medium or High.

The screenshot shows the IAR Embedded Workbench interface. On the left, the 'Flash Debug' window displays a file tree with 'stm32f10x\_adc.c' selected. The main editor shows the source code for this file, with the line `tmpreg2 = SQR3_SQ_Set << (5 * (Rank - 1));` highlighted in orange. Below the editor, the 'C-STAT Messages' window shows a list of messages, with the message 'RHS argument is in interval [-5,25] which is out of range of the shift operator' highlighted in orange. The 'Severity' dropdown is set to 'All'. An arrow points from the text 'Filter the C-STAT messages...' to the 'Severity' dropdown. Another arrow points from the text 'Double click the C-STAT message...' to the highlighted message. A third arrow points from the text 'Highlight the C-STAT message...' to the highlighted message.

Message	Check	Severity	File
drv_glcd.c (19 messages)			drv_glcd.c
glcd_ll.c (2 messages)			glcd_ll.c
iar_logo.c (1 message)			iar_logo.c
main.c (1 message)			main.c
misc.c (1 message)			misc.c
stm32f10x_adc.c (2 messages)			stm32f10x_adc.c
stm32f10x_gpio.c (1 message)			stm32f10x_gpio.c
stm32f10x_it.c (1 message)			stm32f10x_it.c
Terminal_18_24x12.c (1 message)			Terminal_18_24x12.c
Terminal_6_8x6.c (1 message)			Terminal_6_8x6.c
Terminal_9_12x6.c (1 message)			Terminal_9_12x6.c

Double click the C-STAT message to direct to the line of source code.

Highlight the C-STAT message and press F1 to show the related rules information.

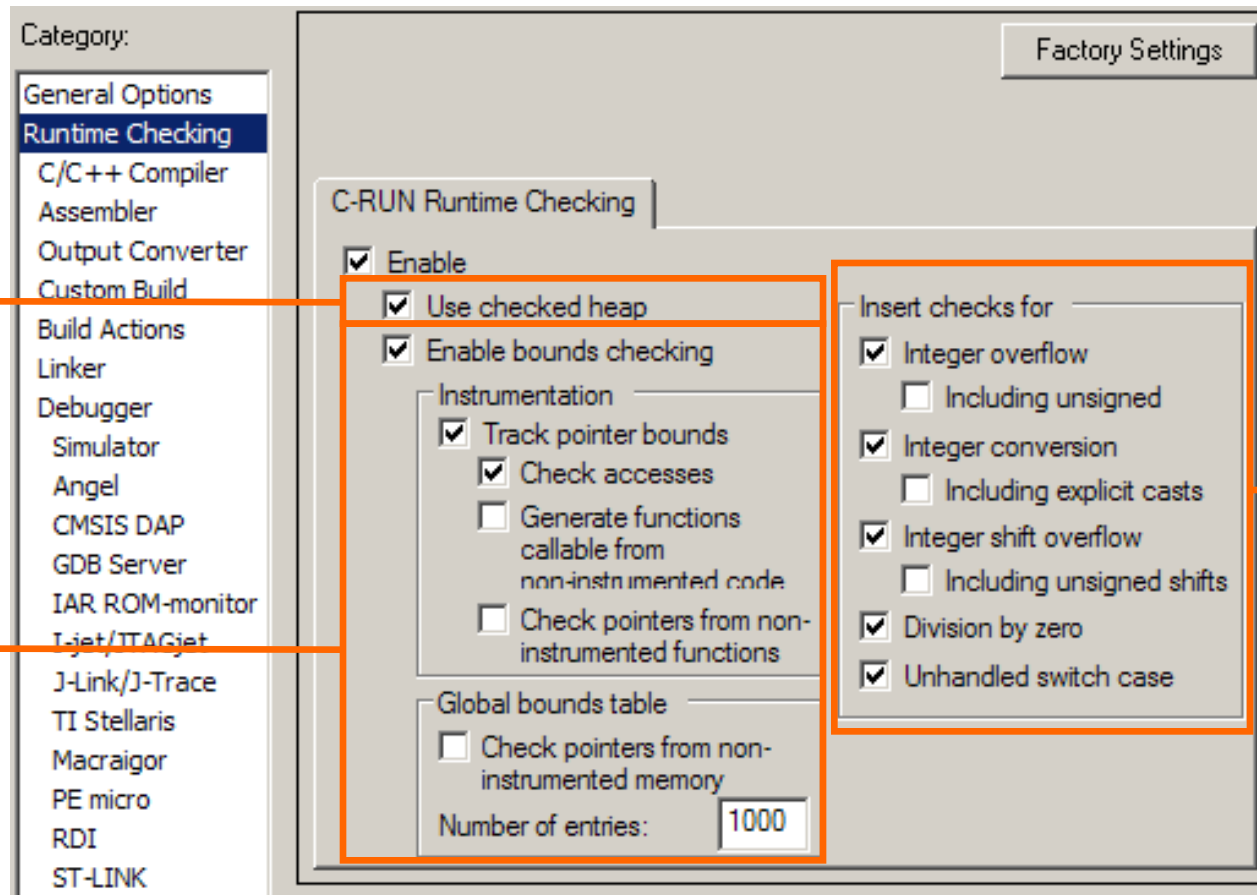
The screenshot shows the 'IAR Embedded Workbench Help for target' window. The 'Contents' pane on the left shows 'ATH-shift-bounds' selected. The main pane displays the 'ATH-shift-bounds' help page, which includes a 'Synopsis' section with the text 'Out of range shifts', an 'Enabled by default' section with 'Yes', a 'Severity/Certainty' section with a 'Medium/Medium' indicator, and a 'Full description' section with the text 'A shift operator on an n-bit argument may only shift between 0 and n-1 bits. In this case, the right-hand operand may be negative, or too large. This check is for all platforms. The behavior in this situation is undefined; the code may work as intended, or data could become erroneous.' The 'Coding standards' section lists 'CERT INT34-C' and the text 'Do not shift a negative number of bits or more bits than exist in the operand'. An arrow points from the text 'Highlight the C-STAT message...' to the 'ATH-shift-bounds' entry in the 'Contents' pane.

# C-RUN: What does it check

Heap  
checking

Bounds  
checking

Arithmetic  
checking



The screenshot shows the 'C-RUN Runtime Checking' settings window. The 'Runtime Checking' category is selected in the left sidebar. The main panel is titled 'C-RUN Runtime Checking' and contains the following options:

- Enable
- Use checked heap
- Enable bounds checking
  - Instrumentation
    - Track pointer bounds
      - Check accesses
      - Generate functions callable from non-instrumented code
      - Check pointers from non-instrumented functions
  - Global bounds table
    - Check pointers from non-instrumented memory
    - Number of entries:
- Insert checks for
  - Integer overflow
    - Including unsigned
  - Integer conversion
    - Including explicit casts
  - Integer shift overflow
    - Including unsigned shifts
  - Division by zero
  - Unhandled switch case



- Traditional runtime analysis tools:
  - Independent with compiler and debugger;
  - Different applications and license models;
  - Less knowledge about the target and optimization;
  - Insert test code at the source code level;
  - Large overhead in memory size and execution speed.
- C-RUN:
  - Created by compiler and debugger experts;
  - Fully integrated within IAR Embedded Workbench;
  - Insert **target optimized test code** directly during compilation;
  - Replace the C/C++ standard library with **a dedicated library** which contains special functionality for runtime error checking;
  - Result in minimized ROM/RAM overhead and speed penalty.



# Detecting integer overflow

```
void main (void)
{
    int v1 = 0x7fffffff;
    unsigned int v2 = 0xffffffff;

    v1++; /* signed integer overflow */
    v2++; /* unsigned integer overflow */
}
```

- Insert checks for
- Integer overflow
    - Including unsigned
  - Integer conversion
    - Including explicit casts
  - Integer shift overflow
    - Including unsigned shifts
  - Division by zero
  - Unhandled switch case

Default action: Stop Filter: Messages: 2

Messages	Source File	PC
 Signed integer overflow	main.c 6:3-6	0x000000E8
 Unsigned integer overflow	main.c 7:3-6	0x00000114
Result is greater than the largest representable number: 4294967295 (0xffffffff) + 1 (0x1).		
Call Stack		
main	main.c 7:3-7	
[_call_main + 0x9]		

# Detecting heap errors

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <iar_dlmalloc.h>

void main (void)
{
    char *c = malloc(10);
    c = malloc(20);           /* memory leak */

    free(c);

    /* check for memory leaks, manually called */
    __iar_check_leaks();
}
```

Use checked heap

Enable bounds checking

Instrumentation


Track pointer bounds

Check accesses

Generate functions callable from non-instrumented code

Check pointers from non-instrumented functions

Default action: Stop Filter: Messages: 1

Messages	Source File	PC
 Memory leak	main.c 12:3-21	0x00003B16
There were a total of 1 heap blocks with no references.		
Heap block 0 at 0x00102450 has no references.		
The block was allocated at line 6 of main.c.		
	main.c 6:13-22	
Call Stack		
	main	main.c 13:1-1
	[_main + 0x4]	

C-RUN Messages

# Detecting out-of-bounds

```
int main (void)
{
    int i, j;
    int a[3] = {1, 2, 3};

    for (i=0; a[i]!=0; i++) /* out of bounds */
    {                       /* when i==3    */
        j = a[i];
    }

    return j;
}
```

Use checked heap

Enable bounds checking

Instrumentation


Track pointer bounds

Check accesses

Generate functions callable from non-instrumented code

Check pointers from non-instrumented functions

Default action: Stop Filter: Messages: 1

Messages	Source File	PC
 Access out of bounds	main.c 6:13-16	0x000001E8
Access outside pointer bounds:		
Access 0x00101ff0 - 0x00101ff4		
Bounds 0x00101fe4 - 0x00101ff0, int a[3];	main.c 4:7-7	
Call Stack		

# Take full control of your development

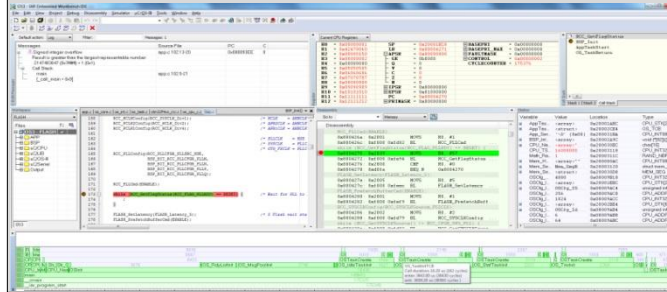
## Implement your design in code

```
int bounds(int i, int v)
{
    int a[5];
    a[i] = v;
    return a[i];
}

int divide(int i, int v)
{
    return v / i;
}

void access_memory(char* p)
{
    *p = 0;
    if (p[0])
    {
        p[0x0] = 1;
    }
    else
    {
        p[0x0] = 0;
    }
}
```

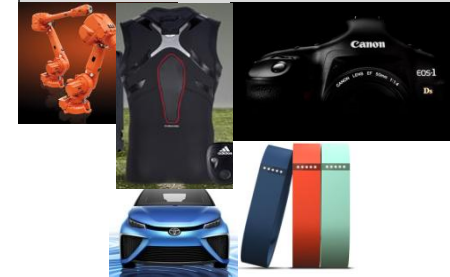
## Build and debug the application



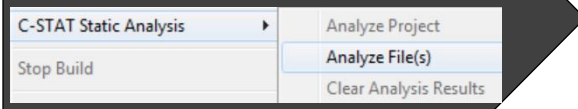
## Release the application

```
10001 11010111010 01001
00011 11001100011 01110
10010 00101011110 01011
10111 10110011001 10011
00111 01010101101 11001

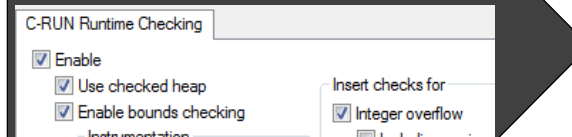
110010101110011
101010110011001
```



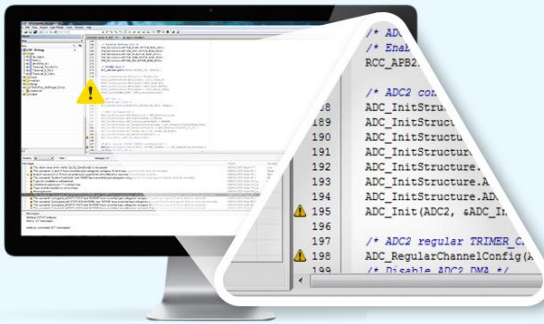
## Let C-STAT analyze your code



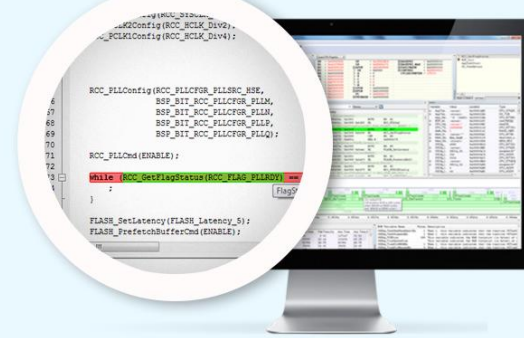
## Let C-RUN analyze your project



## Review potential issues



## Investigate runtime errors



Requirements

Design

Implementation

Verification

Maintenance