

# System-Level Programming

## 1 Introduction

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Lehrstuhl für Informatik 4  
Systemsoftware

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität  
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<http://sys.cs.fau.de/lehre/ss24>



- **Deepen** knowledge of concepts and techniques of computer science and software development
  - Starting point: Algorithms, Programming, and Data Representation
  - Main focus: System-Level Programming (SLP) in C
- **Development** of software in C for a  $\mu$ Controller ( $\mu$ C) and an operating-system platform (Linux)
  - SPiCboard learning development platform with an ATmega- $\mu$ C
  - [Practical experience](#) in hardware and system-level software development
- **Understanding** of technological language and hardware basics for the development of system-level software
  - Being able to understand and assess the language C and
  - Dealing with concurrency and hardware orientation
  - Dealing with the abstractions of an operating system (files, processes, ...)

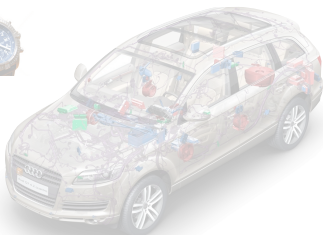


# Motivation: Embedded Systems



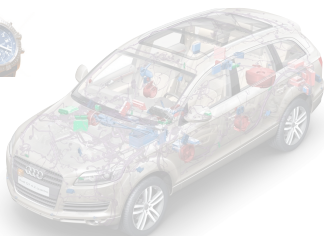
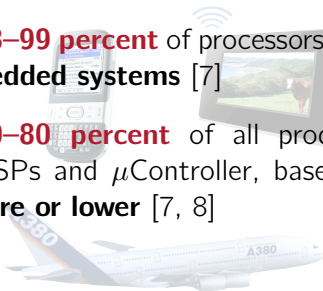
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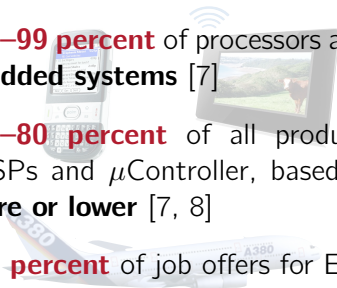
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- **Cost-sensitive:** **70–80 percent** of all produced processors are  
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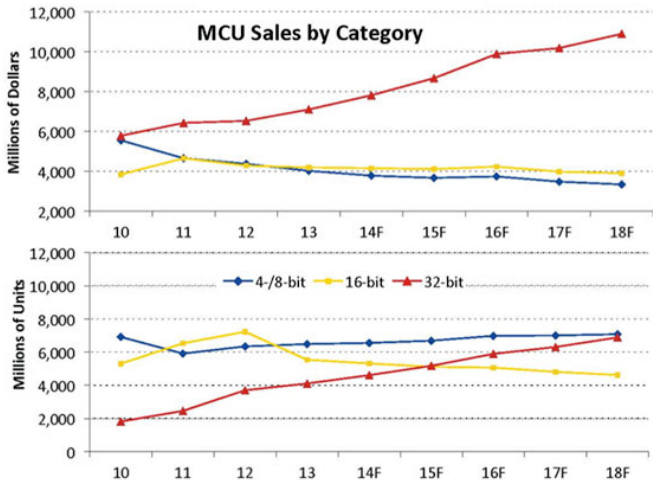


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- **Cost-sensitive:** **70–80 percent** of all produced processors are DSPs and  $\mu$ Controller, based on **8-bit architecture or lower** [7, 8]
- **Relevant:** **25 percent** of job offers for EE engineers do contain the terms *embedded* or *automotive* (<http://stepstone.com>)



# Motivation: Embedded Systems



Source: IC Insights 2014 *McClean Report*



# Motivation: The ATmega- $\mu$ C Family (8-bit)

Type	Flash	SRAM	IO	Timer	8/16	UART	SPI	ADC	PWM	EUR
ATTINY13	1 KiB	64 B	6	1/-	-	-	-	1*4	-	2,20
ATTINY2313	2 KiB	128 B	18	1/1	-	1	-	-	-	2,99
ATMEGA48	4 KiB	512 B	23	2/1	1	1	8*10	6	2,40	
ATMEGA16	16 KiB	1024 B	32	2/1	1	1	8*10	4	6,40	
ATMEGA32	32 KiB	2048 B	32	2/1	1	1	8*10	4	5,40	
ATMEGA64	64 KiB	4096 B	53	2/2	2	1	8*10	8	-	
ATMEGA128	128 KiB	4096 B	53	2/2	2	1	8*10	8	19,80	
ATMEGA256	256 KiB	8192 B	86	2/2	4	1	16*10	16	15,50	

ATmega variants (selection) and market prices (Reichelt Elektronik, April 2023)





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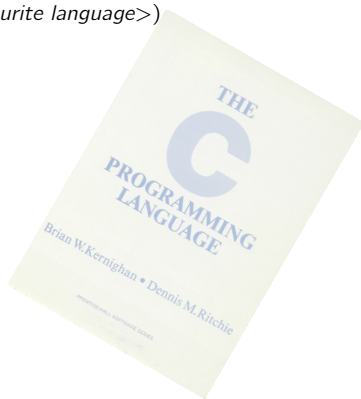
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- Becomes visible: **resource scarcity**
  - **Flash** (storage for program code and constant data) is **scarce**
  - **RAM** (storage for runtime variables) is **extremely scarce**
  - few bytes “wasted”  $\rightsquigarrow$  significantly higher cost per piece



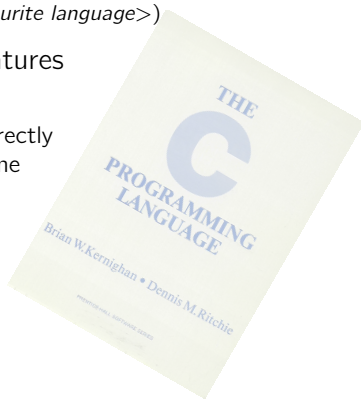
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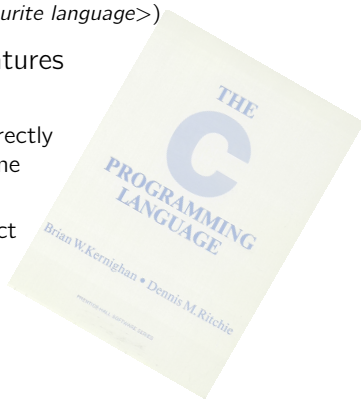
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  - Runtime efficiency (CPU)
    - Translated C code runs on the processor directly
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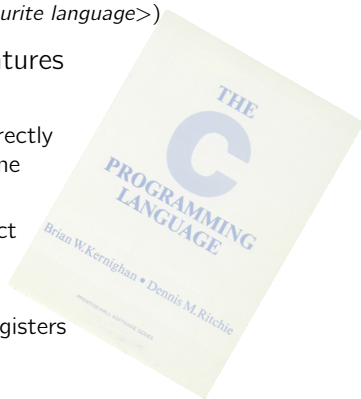
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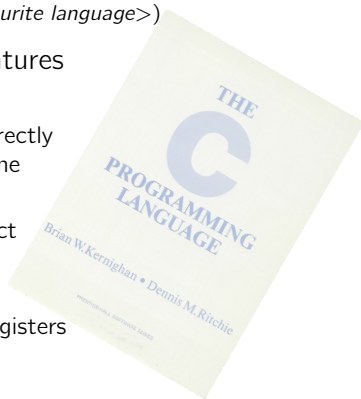
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  - Immediacy (machine orientation)
    - C allows for direct access to storage and registers



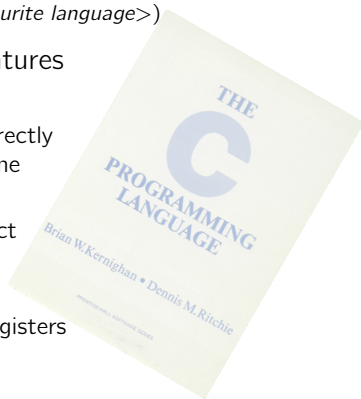
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    - There is a C compiler for **every** platform
    - C was “invented” (1973), to implement the OS UNIX portable [4, 6]



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**C** is the **lingua franca** of system-level programming!



- **Teaching objective:** system-level programming in C
  - This is a really broad field: [hardware programming](#), [operating systems](#), middleware, data bases, distributed systems, compiler construction, . . .
  - Additionally, we have the goal of learning the language C itself
- **Approach**
  - Concentration on two domains
    - $\mu$ C programming
    - Software development for Linux system interface
  - Experience contrast  $\mu$ C-environment  $\leftrightarrow$  operating system
  - Concepts and techniques get teachable and tangible with the help of various examples
  - **High relevance** for the target audience (EE, ME, ...)





# Motivation: SLP

At the end of the lecture, everyone should be able to assess,

- what a  $\mu$ Controller can (not) do,
- how labor-intensive & beneficial its programming is,
- what an operating system does (not) provide,
- how labor-intensive & beneficial it is, to use one.

Everyone should be able to work with a computer scientist, if necessary...



- This handout of the lecture notes will be provided online.
  - Chapters are available as individual files
  - The handout contains (some) additional information
- **However, the handout cannot be used as a substitute for making your own notes!**



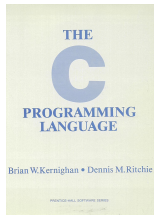
## [3] Recommended for Beginners:

Joachim Goll und Manfred Dausmann. *C als erste Programmiersprache*. (Als E-Book aus dem Uninetz verfügbar). Springer Vieweg, 2014. ISBN: 978-3-8348-2271-0. URL: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-8348-2271-0>



## [5] The “classic” (more suitable as a reference):

Brian W. Kernighan und Dennis MacAlistair Ritchie. *The C Programming Language (2nd Edition)*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA: Prentice Hall PTR, 1988. ISBN: 978-8120305960



- [2] Manfred Dausmann, Ulrich Bröckl, Dominic Schoop u. a. *C als erste Programmiersprache: Vom Einsteiger zum Fortgeschrittenen*. (Als E-Book aus dem Uninetz verfügbar; PDF-Version unter /proj/i4spic/pub/material/). Vieweg+Teubner, 2010. ISBN: 978-3834812216. URL: <https://www.springerlink.com/content/978-3-8348-1221-6/#section=813748&page=1>.
- [4] Brian W. Kernighan und Dennis MacAlistair Ritchie. *The C Programming Language*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA: Prentice Hall PTR, 1978.
- [5] Brian W. Kernighan und Dennis MacAlistair Ritchie. *The C Programming Language (2nd Edition)*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA: Prentice Hall PTR, 1988. ISBN: 978-8120305960.
- [7] David Tennenhouse. "Proactive Computing". In: *Communications of the ACM* (Mai 2000), S. 43–45.
- [8] Jim Turley. "The Two Percent Solution". In: *embedded.com* (Dez. 2002). <http://www.embedded.com/story/0EG2002121750039>, visited 2011-04-08.

