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DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Establish Your Debug Session

MANUAL

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History

16-Oct-2014 Initial version of the manual.

23-Jan-2020 Full revision of the manual.

Establish your Debug Session

Before you can start debugging, you need to set up the debug environment. The necessary configurations depend significantly on the specific debug scenario.

Key TRACE32 Setup Commands

The PER.view/PER.Set Command

A debug setup requires configuring various core/chip-related registers. The main commands to perform these configurations are:

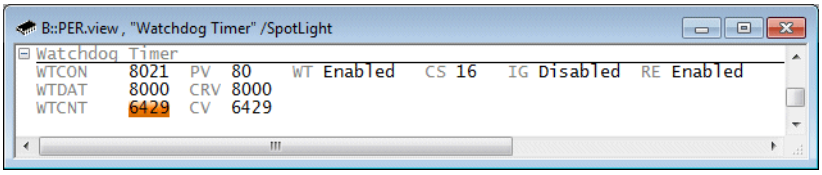
PER.Set.simple *<address>*|*<range>* [**%***<format>*] *<string>*	Modify configuration register/on-chip peripheral
Data.Set *<address>*|*<range>* [**%***<format>*] *<string>*	Modify memory-mapped configuration register/on-chip peripheral

The main command to inspect the configurations is:

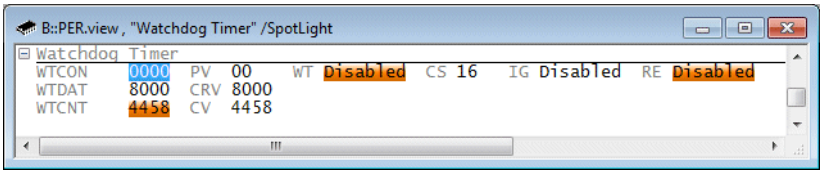
PER.view *<file>* [*<tree_search_item>*] **/SpotLight**	Display the configuration registers/on-chip peripherals, highlight changes

Example: Disable Watchdog

```
; Display "Watchdog Timer" configuration registers, highlight changes
; a comma is used instead of the <file>
PER.view , "Watchdog Timer" /SpotLight
```




```
; Disable Watchdog timer by configuring Watchdog Timer Control Register
; (WTCON)
PER.Set.simple 0x53000000 %Long 0x0
```



The Data.LOAD Command

Setting up a debug environment involves loading the code to be debugged and the associated debug symbols. TRACE32 PowerView supports a wide range of compilers and compiler output formats. You can find a list of supported compilers on the Lauterbach website.

The most important commands for loading the code to be debugged and the associated debug symbols are:

Data.LOAD.*<sub_cmd> <file>* **/***<option>*	Load code and debug symbols
Data.LOAD.Binary *<file>* **/***<option>*	Load only code
Data.LOAD.*<sub_cmd> <file>* **/NoCODE** **/***<option>*	Load only debug symbols

Examples:

```
Data.LOAD.Elf demo-flash.elf          ; Load code and debug symbols from
                                      ; ELF file

Data.LOAD.AIF demo.axf                ; Load code and debug symbols from
                                      ; AIF file

Data.LOAD.Elf *                       ; Load code and debug symbols from
                                      ; ELF file
                                      ; open file browser to select file

Data.LOAD.Elf demo.elf /NoCODE        ; Load debug symbols from ELF file

Data.LOAD.Binary my_app.bin           ; Load code from binary file
```

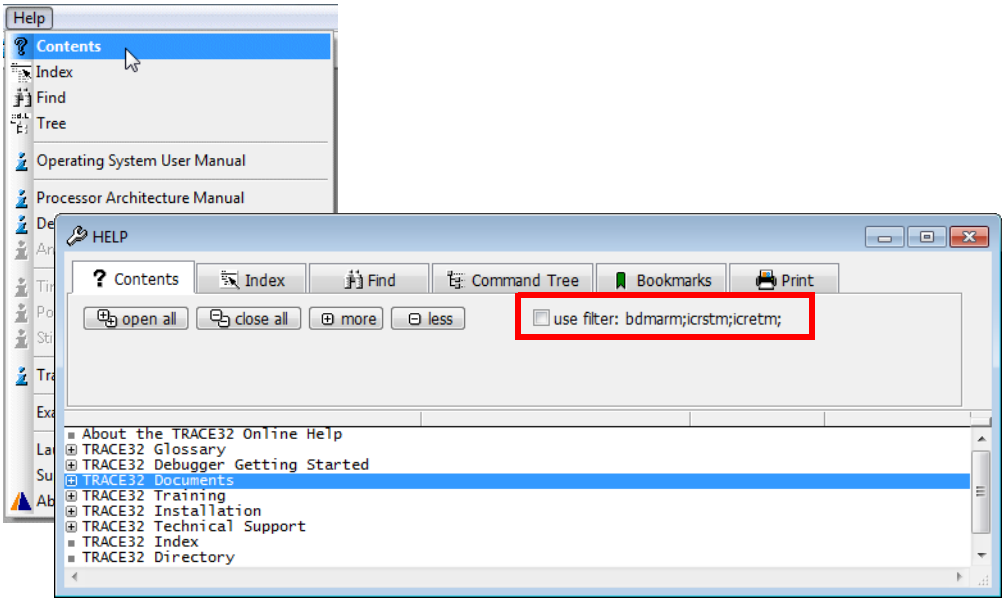
A in-depth introduction to the **Data.LOAD** command is given in the chapter **"Load the Application Program"** (training_hll.pdf).

Today most applications use an operating system. TRACE32 PowerView includes a configurable target-OS debugger to provide symbolic debugging of operating systems.

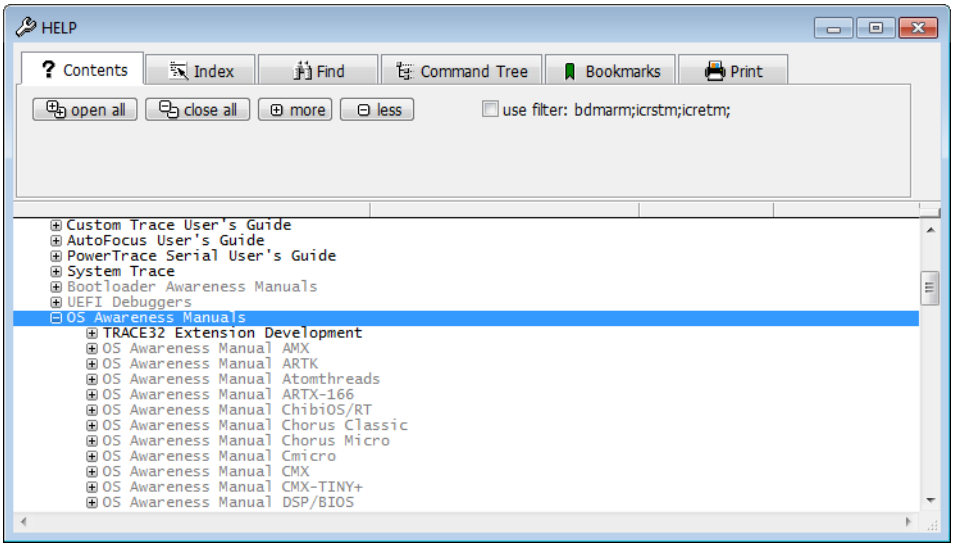
Lauterbach provides ready-to-run configuration files for most common available OSes.

To get the appropriate information on your OS, proceed as follows:

1. Open the online help and deactivate the help filter.

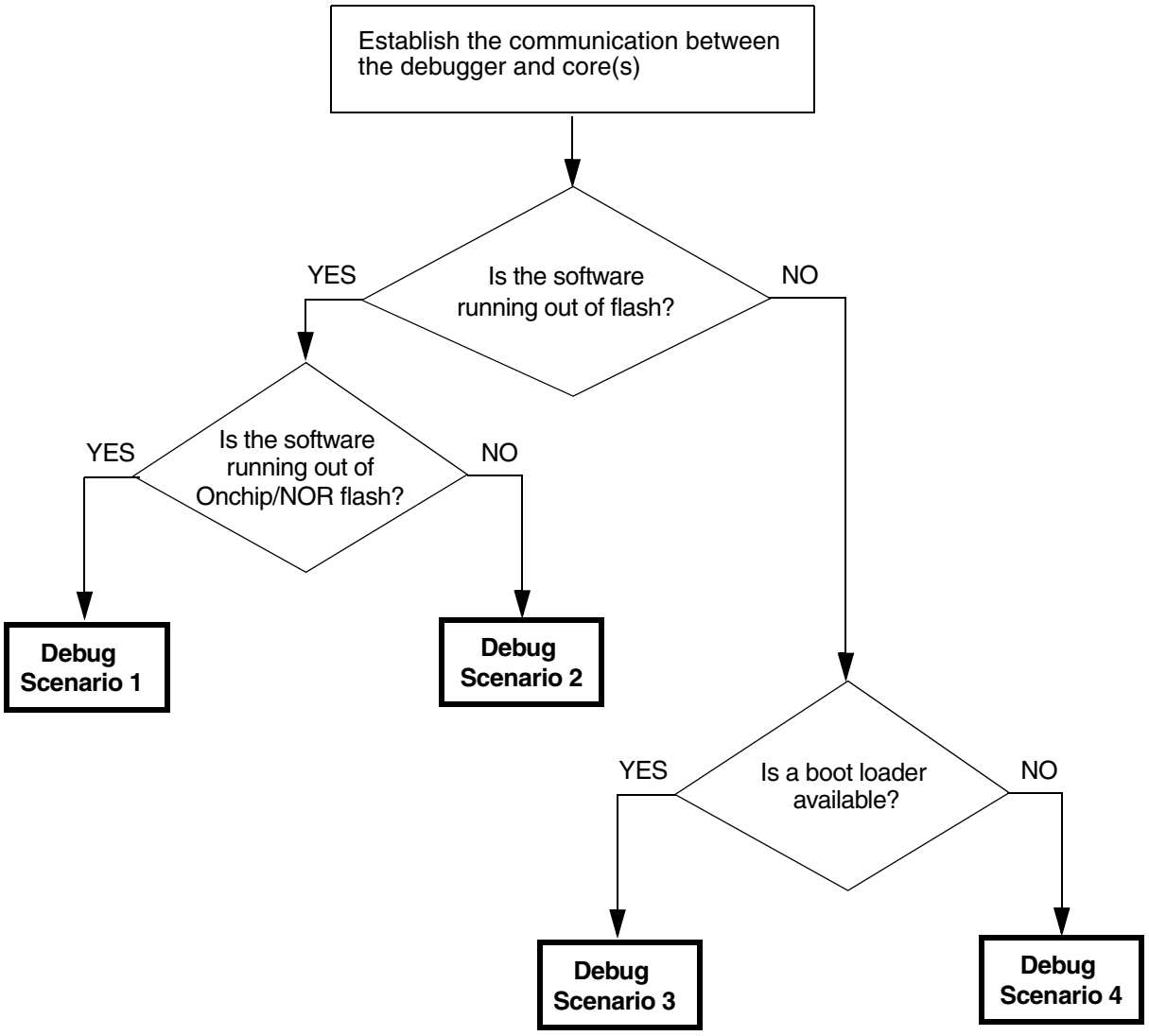


2. Open the TRACE32 **OS Awareness Manual** for your operating system.



Debug Scenarios

The necessary setup for your debug session depends crucially on the debug scenario. The graphic below shows you that there are mainly four debug scenarios.



After the communication between the debugger and the core(s) is established, there a four debug scenarios. Each debug scenario requires a different setup.

- **Debug Scenario 1**

  The boot loader or the application (and/or the operating system) under debug is running out of Onchip/NOR flash.

- **Debug Scenario 2**

  The boot loader under debug is running out of a flash e.g. a NAND or serial flash.

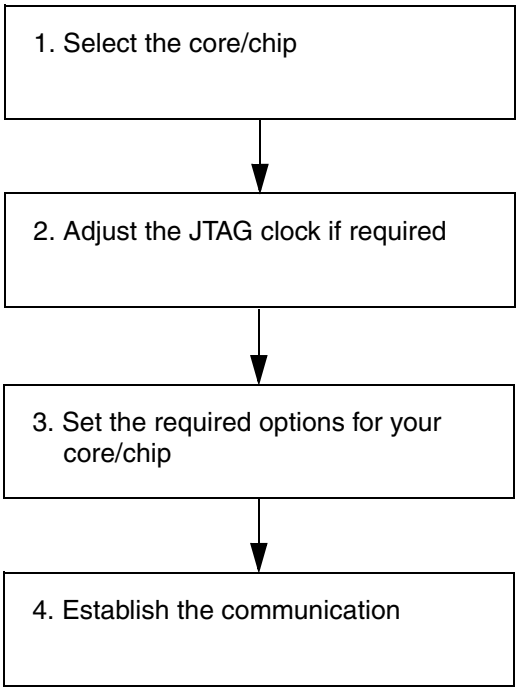
- **Debug Scenario 3**

  The application (and/or the operating system) under debug are running out of RAM and a ready-to-run boot loader configures the target system and especially the RAM for this debug scenario.

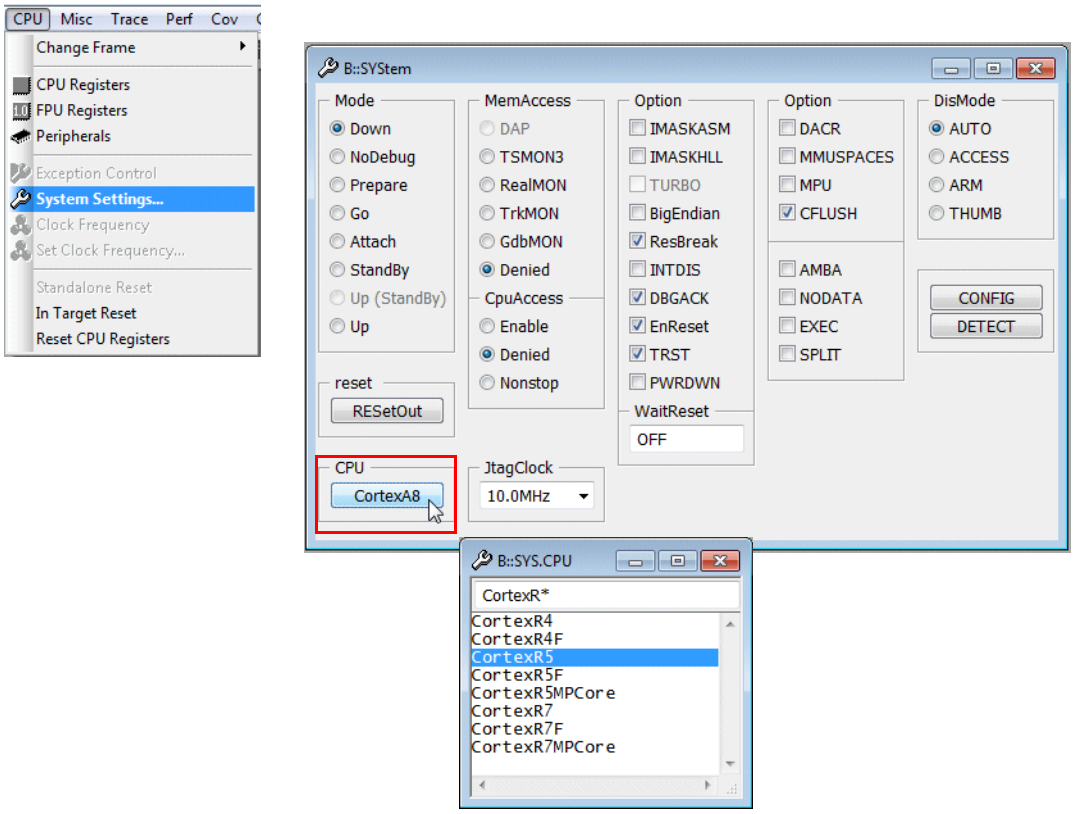
- **Debug Scenario 4**

  The application (and/or the operating system) under debug are running out of RAM. The target configuration, especially the RAM configuration has to be done by TRACE32 commands, because there is no ready-to-run boot loader.

Establish the Debug Communication



1. Select the target core/chip



Inform the debugger about the core/chip on your target, if an automatic detection of the core/chip is not possible. Wild card symbols * or ? are allowed.

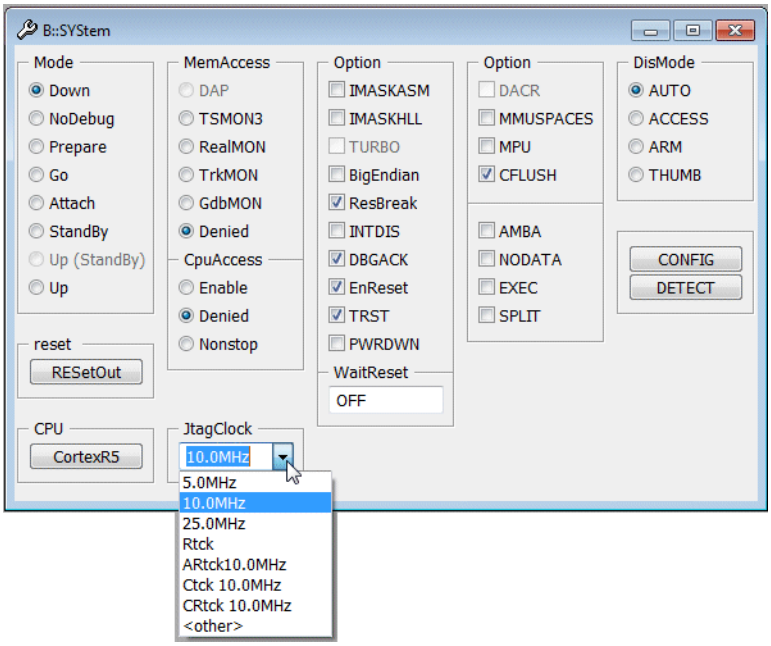
SYStem.DETECT CPU	Auto detection of CPU
SYStem.CPU *<cpu>*	Select the CPU/chip

```
SYStem.CPU CortexR5

SYStem.CPU CortexR5*
```

2. Adjust the JTAG clock

The debugger uses a default JTAG clock of 10 MHz. Adjusting the JTAG clock might be necessary:

- if a fixed relation between the core clock and the JTAG clock is specified.

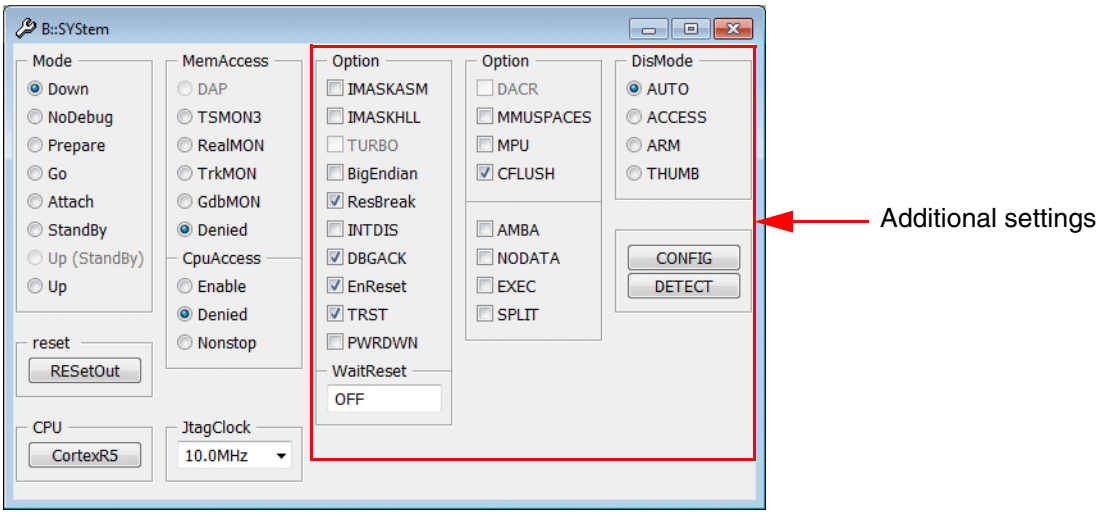


SYStem.JtagClock *<frequency>* Select the JTAG clock

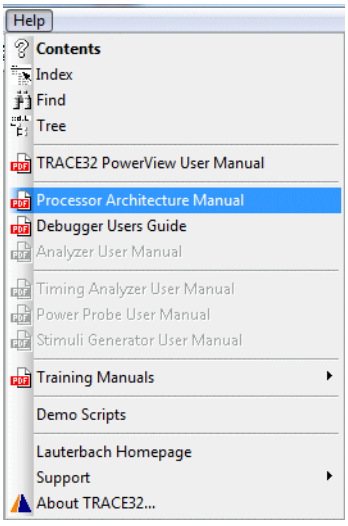
```
SYStem.JtagClock 1.MHz

SYStem.JtagClock 100.kHz
```

3. Set the required options for your core/chip

Some cores/chips require additional settings before the communication can be established.

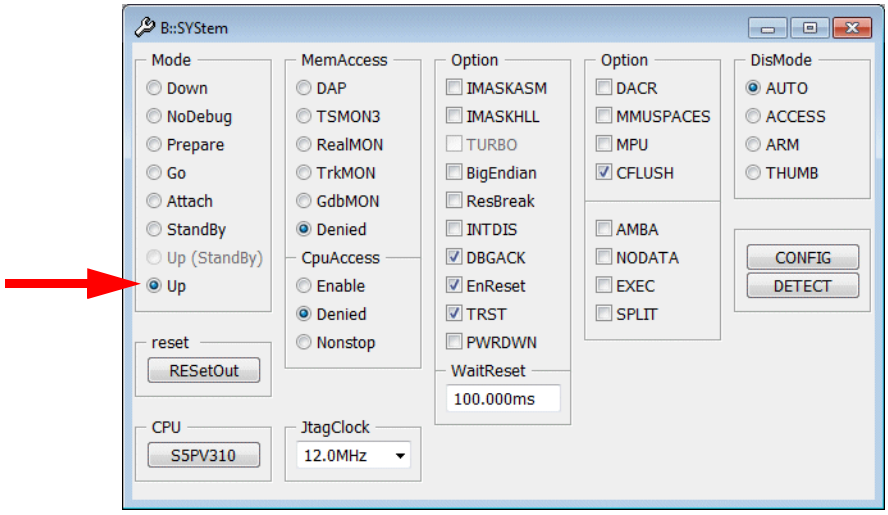


For details refer to the **Processor Architecture Manual**.



4. Establish the communication

The most common way to establish the communication between the debugger and the core(s) is ***Up***.

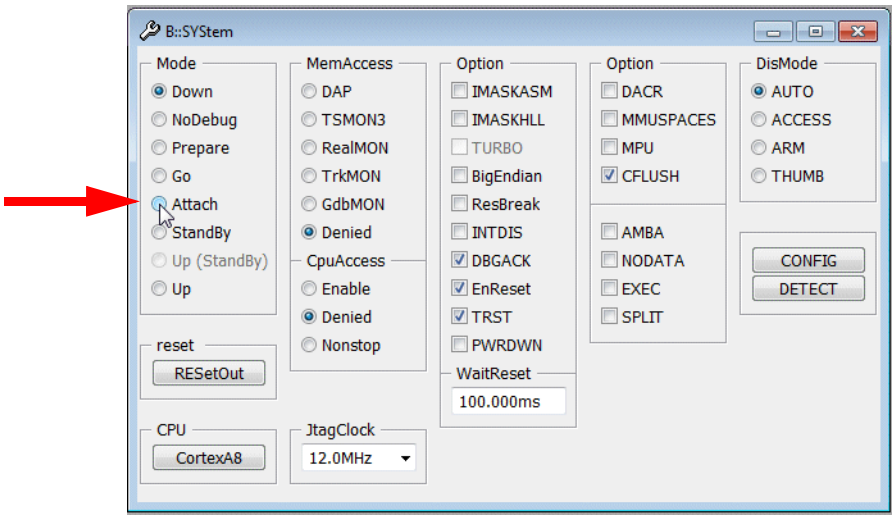


If ***Up*** is selected, the following steps are performed:

- Reset of the core/chip
- Initialization of the communication between the debugger and the core(s)
- Stop of the core(s) at the reset vector

SYStem.Up	Establish the communication between the debugger and the core(s)

A second useful way to establish the communication between the debugger and the core/chip is ***Attach***. ***Attach*** allows to connect the debugger to an already running core/chip.



If ***Attach*** is selected, the following step is performed:

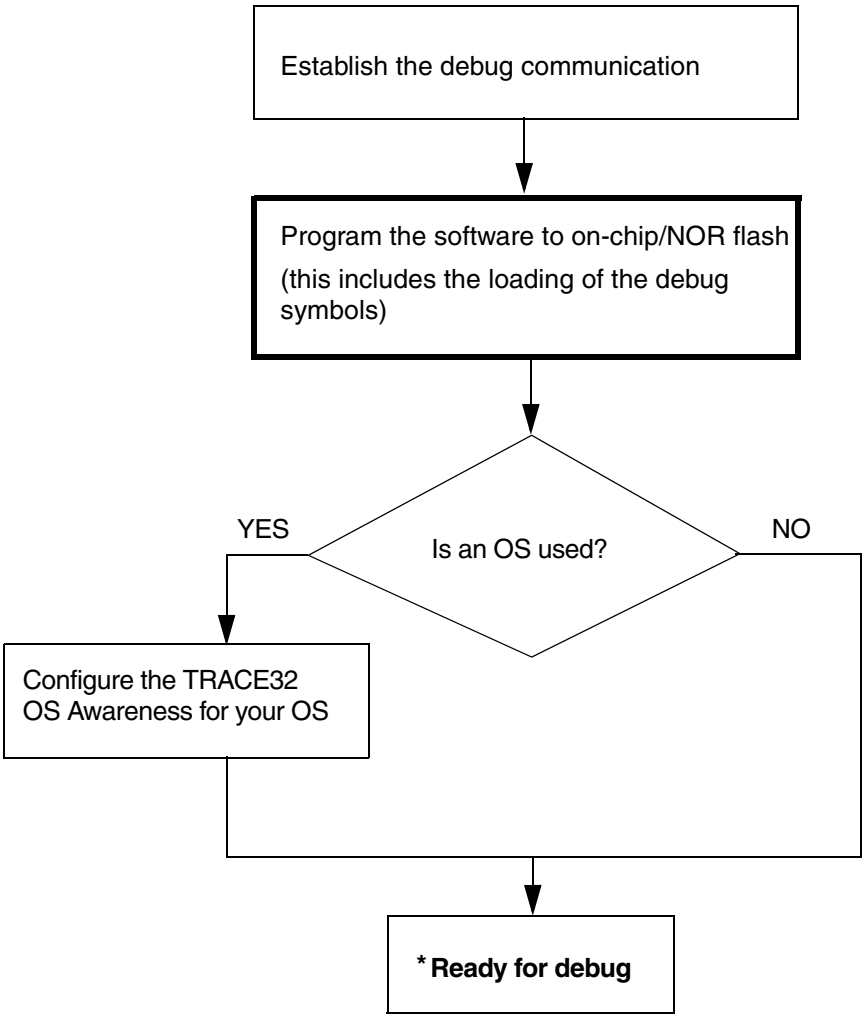
1. Initialization of the communication between the debugger and the core(s).

SYStem.Mode Attach	Establish the communication between the debugger and the target core(s) (without reset)

```
SYStem.Mode Attach

Break                    ; stop the program execution
```

Debug Scenario 1

The boot loader or the application (and/or the operating system) under debug is running out of the on-chip flash or out of a NOR flash device.



*Considering the circumstance that a process has to be started manually e.g. via a TERMinal window

Onchip/NOR Flash Programming

The debugger supports the programming of on-chip flash and off-chip NOR flash devices.

NOTE:	Flash programming requires that data cache is disabled for the address range covered by the FLASH.

The Flash Programming File

On-chip flash and off-chip NOR flash programming allows to load any output file generated by your compiler.

Videos about the on-chip flash programming can be found here:
support.lauterbach.com/kb/articles/flash-programming

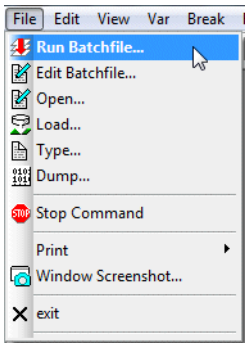
Ready-to-run scripts for most on-chip flashs can be found in ~~/demo/*<architecture>*/flash/*<cpu>*.cmm

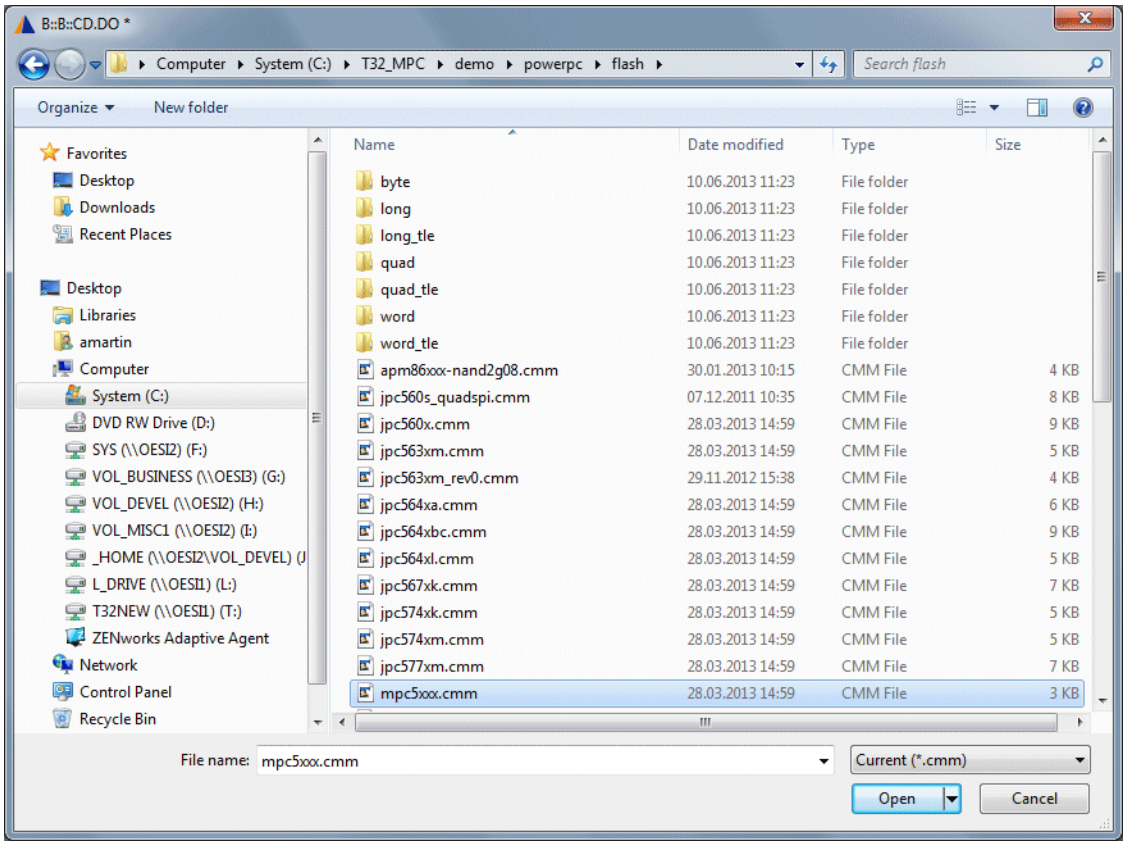
e.g. `~~/demo/arm/flash/mk20.cmm`

e.g. `~~/demo/powerpc/flash/mpc5xxx.cmm`

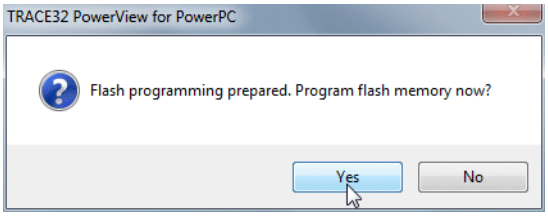
To program the software to the on-chip flash of your processor/chip proceed as follows:

1. Start the script appropriate for your processor/chip.

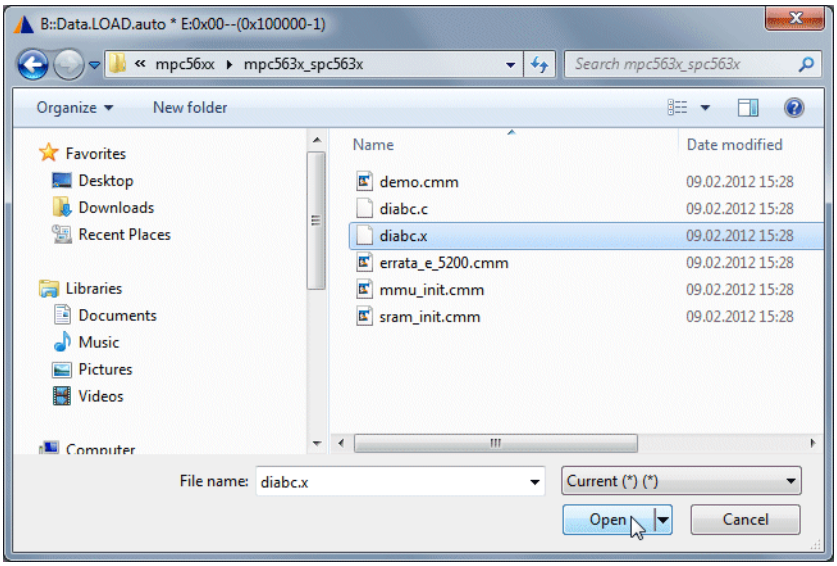




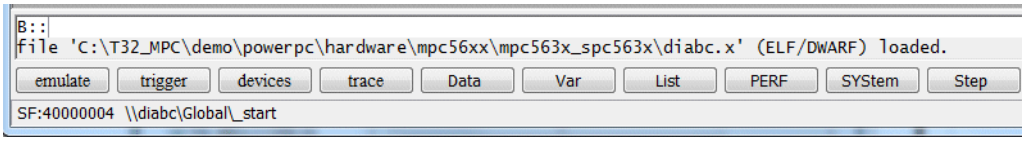
2. TRACE32 PowerView informs you when all preparations are done. Please confirm that you are ready to choose the boot loader or the application to be programmed.



3. Please select the boot loader or application to be programmed.



TRACE32 PowerView informs you, that the programming is done.



If the boot loader/application is compiled with debug symbols they are automatically loaded into TRACE32 PowerView with the flash programming.

For details on the on-chip flash programming open the flash programming script.

```
; ~~ represents the TRACE32 installation directory
PEDIT ~~/demo/powerpc/flash/mpc5xxx.cmm
```

If you create your own start-up script for your target hardware, please call the flash programming script from there.

If you leave the flash programming script unchanged, you can always replace it with its most current version.

The following parameters can be used, when the flash programming script is called:

CPU=<*cpu*>	If a FLASH programming script supports a CPU family, you can provide your target CPU as parameter.
PREPAREONLY	Advise the FLASH programming script to prepare the FLASH programming by declaring the FLASH sectors and by linking the appropriate programming binary. The FLASH programming commands are bypassed.
DUALPORT=0|1	Disable/enable DualPort FLASH programming. For all processors/cores that allow to **write to physical memory while the CPU is running** a higher FLASH programming performance can be achieved by the use of **DualPort FLASH Programming**

Not every script supports all parameters. The parameters relevant for your script are described in the meta data section of the script.

```
; --------------------------------------------------------------------------------
; @Title: Generic script for Freescale MK20, MK21 and MK22 internal flash
;
; @Description:
;
; Example for flash declaration of Freescale MK20, MK21 and MK22 internal
; flash.
;
; Script arguments:
;
;   DO mk20 [PREPAREONLY] [CPU=<cpu>] [DUALPORT=0|1] [MASSERASE]
;
;     PREPAREONLY only declares flash but does not execute flash programming
;
;     CPU=<cpu> selects CPU derivative <cpu>. <cpu> can be CPU name out of the
;             table listed below. For these derivatives the flash declaration
;             is done by the script.
;
;     DUALPORT default value is 0 (disabled). If DualPort mode is enabled
;             flash algorithm stays running until flash programming is
;             finished. Data is tranferred via dual port memory access.
;
;     MASSERASE forces mass erase of device before establishing debug connection
;
; For example:
;
;   DO ~~/demo/arm/flash/mk20 CPU=MK20DN512VLK10 DUALPORT=1 PREPAREONLY
;
; List of MK20/MK21/MK22 derivatives and their configuration:
;
;   CPU-Type        Flash    ProgFlash    FlexNVM    EEPROM    RamSize
;                    type      [Byte]      [Byte]     [Byte]    [Byte]
; ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
;   MK20DN32VEX5       0        32KB          -          -       8KB
;   MK20DN32VFM5       0        32KB          -          -       8KB
;   MK20DN32VFT5       0        32KB          -          -       8KB
```

The following framework can be used to call the flash programming script from your start-up script.

```
…

DO <flash_script> [CPU=<cpu>] PREPAREONLY [DUALPORT=0|1]

; program file to on-chip FLASH
FLASH.ReProgram ALL /Erase
Data.LOAD.Elf <file>
FLASH.ReProgram off

; reset processor/chip
; might be necessary to reset all target settings made by the flash
; programming script
SYStem.Up

; continue with start-up script
;…
```

More details on the on-chip flash programming can be found in **"Onchip/NOR FLASH Programming User's Guide"** (norflash.pdf).

TRACE32 PowerView provides two methods to program off-chip NOR flash:

1. Tool-based programming

Tool-based programming means that the flash programming algorithm is part of the TRACE32 software. Tool-based programming is easy to configure but slow.

2. Target-controlled programming

Target-controlled flash programming means that the underlying flash programming algorithm is detached from the TRACE32 software. Target-controlled flash programming works as follows:

1. The flash algorithm is downloaded to the target RAM.

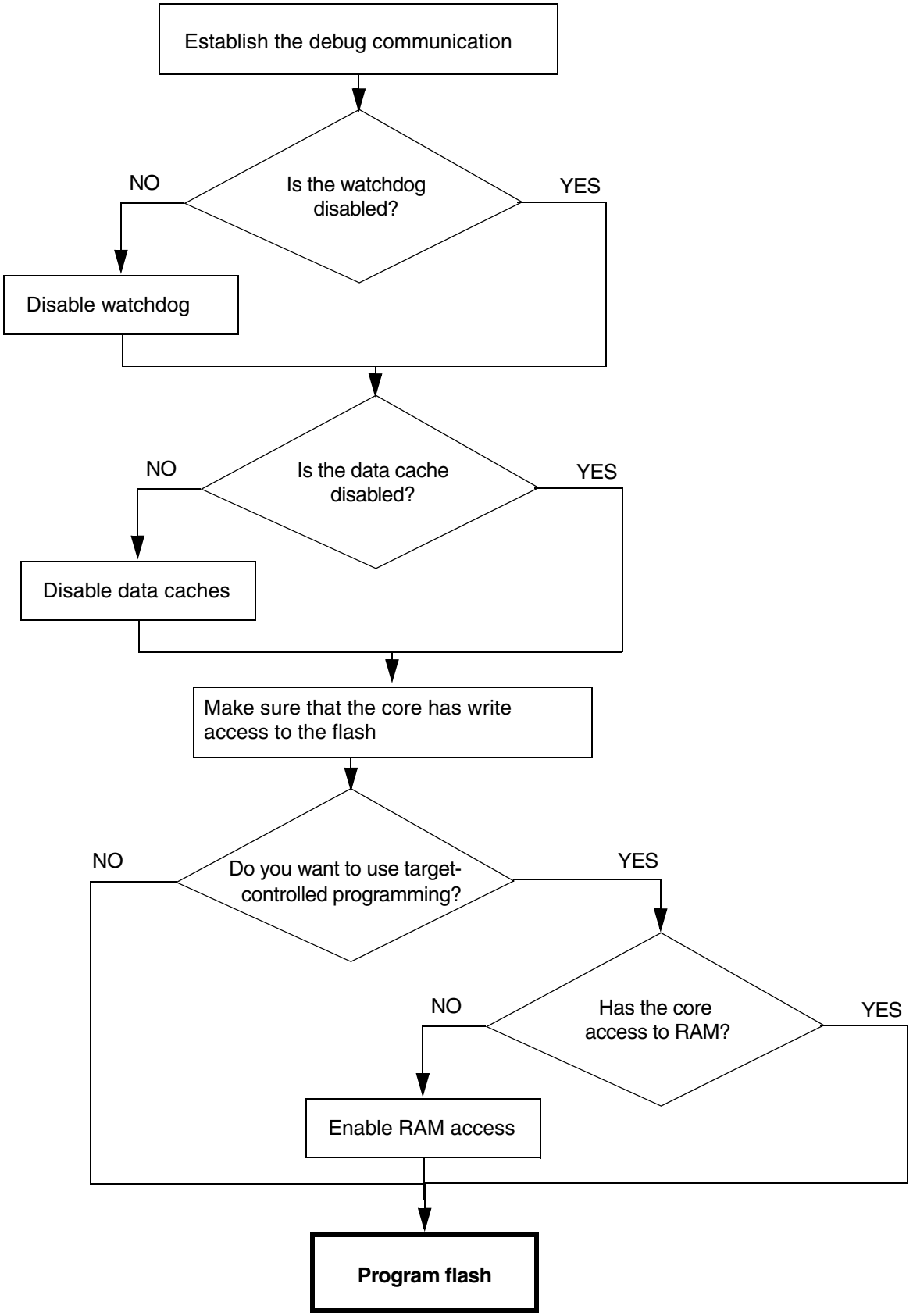
2. The programming data are downloaded to the target RAM.

3. The flash algorithm running in the target RAM programs the data to the flash devices.

Target-controlled flash programming minimizes the communication between the host and the debugger hardware. This makes target-controlled flash programming fast.

NOTE:	It is recommended to start with tool-based flash programming. If this works properly you can switch to target-controlled flash programming.

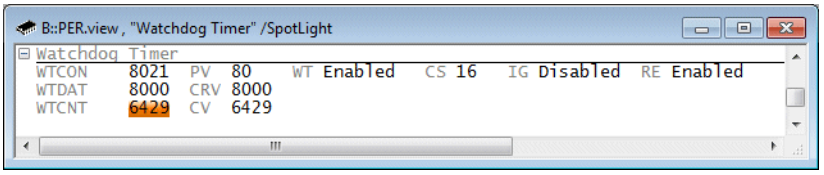
Programming off-chip NOR flash requires the following steps (see next page):


Establish the debug communication
Is the watchdog disabled?
NO
YES
Disable watchdog
Is the data cache disabled?
NO
YES
Disable data caches
Make sure that the core has write access to the flash
Do you want to use target-controlled programming?
NO
YES
Has the core access to RAM?
NO
YES
Enable RAM access
Program flash

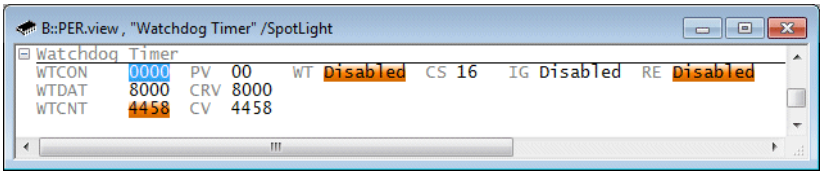
1. Disable Internal and External Watchdog

Example

```
; Display "Watchdog Timer" configuration registers, highlight changes
PER.view , "Watchdog Timer" /SpotLight
```




```
; Disable Watchdog timer by configuring Watchdog Timer Control Register
; (WTCON)
PER.Set.simple 0x53000000 %Long 0x0
```

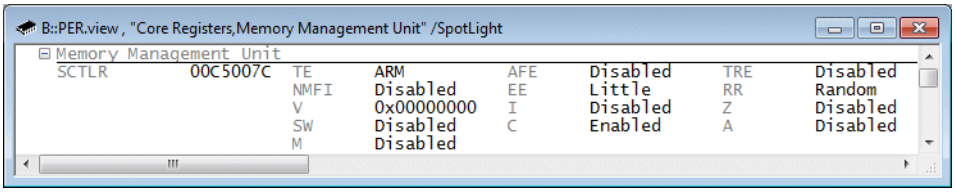


2. Disable Data Cache

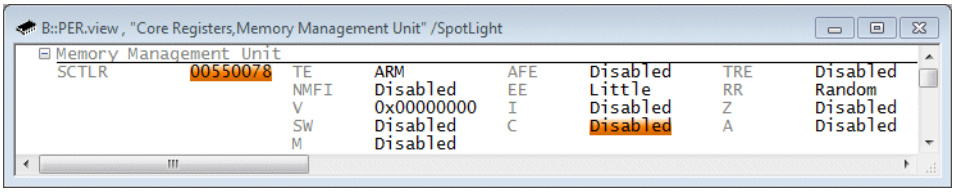
The data cache has to be disabled for the address ranges of all flash devices to enable TRACE32 PowerView to read the flash status information.

Example

```
; Display the memory management configuration registers
; highlight changes
PER.view , "Core Registers,Memory Management Unit" /SpotLight
```




```
; Disable Data Cache by configuring the control register SCTLR
PER.Set.simple C15:0x1 %Long 0x550078
```



3. Make sure that the core has write access to the flash

NOR flash programming requires that the core has write access to the flash device(s).

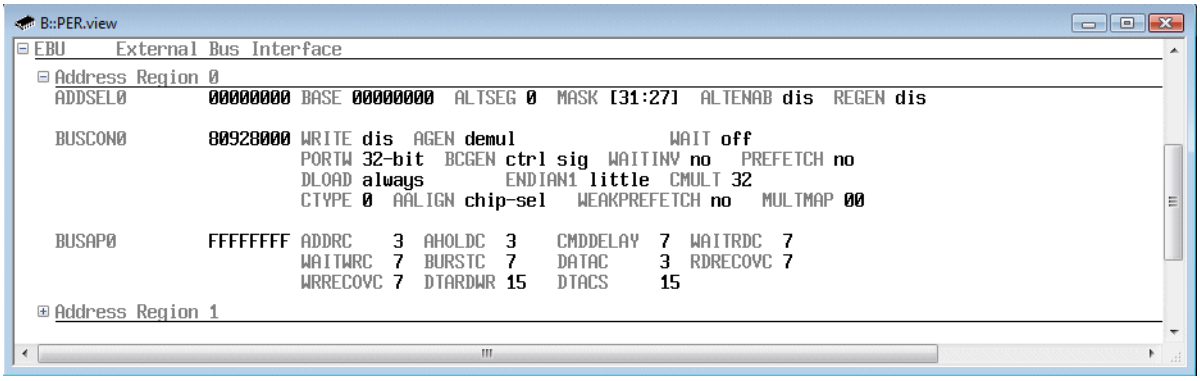
The following settings in the **bus configuration** have to be done for each NOR flash device:

- Definition of the base address of the NOR flash device
- Definition of the size of the NOR flash device
- Definition of the bus size that is used to access the NOR flash device
- The write access has to be enabled for the NOR flash device
- Definition of the timing (number of wait states for the write access to the NOR flash device)

Use the **PER.view** command to check the settings in the bus configuration registers.

Example for ColdFire

Bus configuration after reset:



In order to have write access to the used off-chip NOR flash device the ***Address Region 0*** has to be configured for the following characteristics:

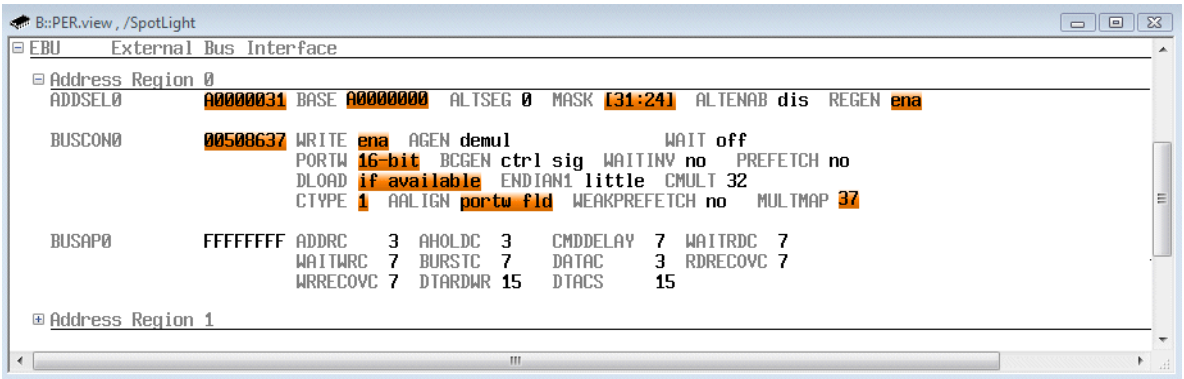
- Base address 0xa0000000
- Size 16 MByte
- Bus size 16 bit

PER.Set *<address> %<format> <value>*

Data.Set *<address> %<format> <value>*

```
PER.view , /SpotLight                          ; Highlight all changed
                                               ; configuration registers

PER.Set 0xf0000080 %Long 0xA0000031            ; ADDSEL0

PER.Set 0xf00000c0 %Long 0x00508637            ; BUSCON0
```

Correct bus configuration for NOR flash programming.



FLASH.RESet	Reset the FLASH declaration table
FLASH.CFI *<start_address> <data_bus_width>*	Generate a FLASH declaration by evaluating the Common Flash Interface description inside the FLASH device. The command **FLASH.CFI** requires the definition of • the *<start_address>* of the FLASH device • the *<data_bus_width>* that is used by the core to access the FLASH device
FLASH.List	List the FLASH declaration table
FLASH.UNLOCK ALL	Unlock the FLASH sectors
FLASH.ReProgram ALL | OFF	Enable/disable the FLASH programming
Data.LOAD.*<sub_cmd> <file>* **/***<option>*	Load code and debug symbols

More details on the concepts of the TRACE32 NOR flash programming can be found in **"Onchip/NOR FLASH Programming User's Guide"** (norflash.pdf).

If your FLASH device doesn't provide CFI please refer to **"Onchip/NOR FLASH Programming User's Guide"** (norflash.pdf) for details on the FLASH programming procedure.

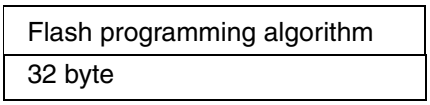
Example

```
FLASH.RESet                             ; Reset the FLASH declaration table

FLASH.CFI 0xa0000000 Word               ; Generate a FLASH declaration via
                                        ; CFI

FLASH.List                              ; Display the FLASH declaration
                                        ; table

FLASH.UNLOCK ALL                        ; Unlock the FLASH device if
                                        ; required
                                        ; e.g. some FLASH devices are
                                        ; locked after power on

FLASH.ReProgram ALL                     ; Enable the FLASH for programming

Data.LOAD.Elf demo.elf                  ; Specify the file that contains
                                        ; the code and the debug symbols

FLASH.ReProgram off                     ; Program FLASH and disable
                                        ; the FLASH programming afterwards

Data.LOAD.Elf demo.elf /DIFF            ; Verify the FLASH programming

IF FOUND()
     PRINT "Verify error after FLASH programming"
ELSE
     PRINT "FLASH programming completed successfully"
```

FLASH.RESet	Reset the FLASH declaration table
FLASH.CFI *<start_address> <bus_width>* **/TARGET** *<code_range> <data_range>*	Generate a FLASH declaration by evaluating the Common Flash Interface description inside the FLASH device. The command **FLASH.CFI** requires the definition of • the *<start_address>* of the FLASH device • the *<data_bus_width>* that is used by the core to access the FLASH device • the target RAM location *<code_range>* for the flash programming algorithm • the target RAM location *<data_range>* for the flash programming data
FLASH.List	List the FLASH declaration table
FLASH.UNLOCK ALL	Unlock the FLASH sectors
FLASH.ReProgram ALL | OFF	Enable/disable the FLASH programming
Data.LOAD.*<sub_cmd> <file>* **/***<option>*	Load code and debug symbols

Details on *<code_range>*

Required size for the code is `size_of(file) + 32 byte`



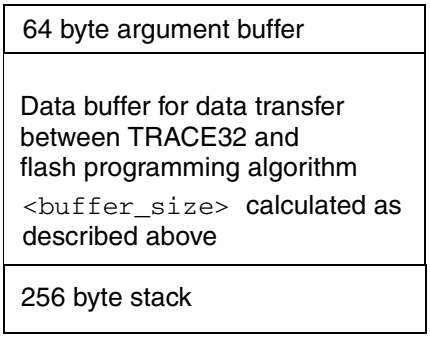
Memory mapping for the *<code_range>*

Details on *<data_range>*

The parameter *<data_range>* specifies the RAM location for the data, especially

- the *<data_buffer_size>* for the programming data. Recommended buffer size is 4 KByte, smaller buffer sizes are also possible. The max. buffer size is 16 KByte
- the argument buffer for the communication between TRACE32 PowerView and the programming algorithm
- the stack

```
<data_buffer_size> =
size_of(<data_range>) - 64 byte argument buffer - 256 byte stack
```



Memory mapping for the *<data_range>*

4. Enable RAM Access

Target-controlled Flash Programming requires, that the core has access to the RAM locations specified for *<code_range>* and *<data_range>.*

If this is not the case the following settings in the **bus configuration** have to be done for an off-chip RAM:

- Definition of the base address of the RAM
- Definition of the size of the RAM
- Definition of the bus size that is used to access the RAM
- Definition of the timing (number of wait states for the RAM access)

Example

```
; reset the FLASH declaration table
FLASH.RESet

; set up the FLASH declaration for target-controlled programming
; target RAM at address 0x20000000
FLASH.CFI 0x0 Word /TARGET 0x20000000++0xfff 0x20001000++0xfff

; display FLASH declaration table
FLASH.List

; unlock the FLASH device if required for a power-up locked device
; FLASH.UNLOCK ALL

; enable the programming for all declared FLASH devices
FLASH.ReProgram ALL

; specify the file that contains the code and the debug symbols
Data.LOAD.Elf demo.elf

; program the file and disable the FLASH programming afterwards
FLASH.ReProgram off

; verify the FLASH contents
Data.LOAD.Elf demo.elf /DIFF

IF FOUND()
     PRINT "Verify error after FLASH programming"
ELSE
     PRINT "FLASH programming completed successfully"
...
```

Configure the TRACE32 OS Awareness

Refer to **"The TASK.CONFIG Command"**, page 8 for details.

Debug Scenario 2

The boot loader under debug is running out of a flash e.g. a NAND flash.

In contrast to NOR flash, code can not be executed out of NAND or serial flash. The code has always to be copied to RAM before it can be executed.

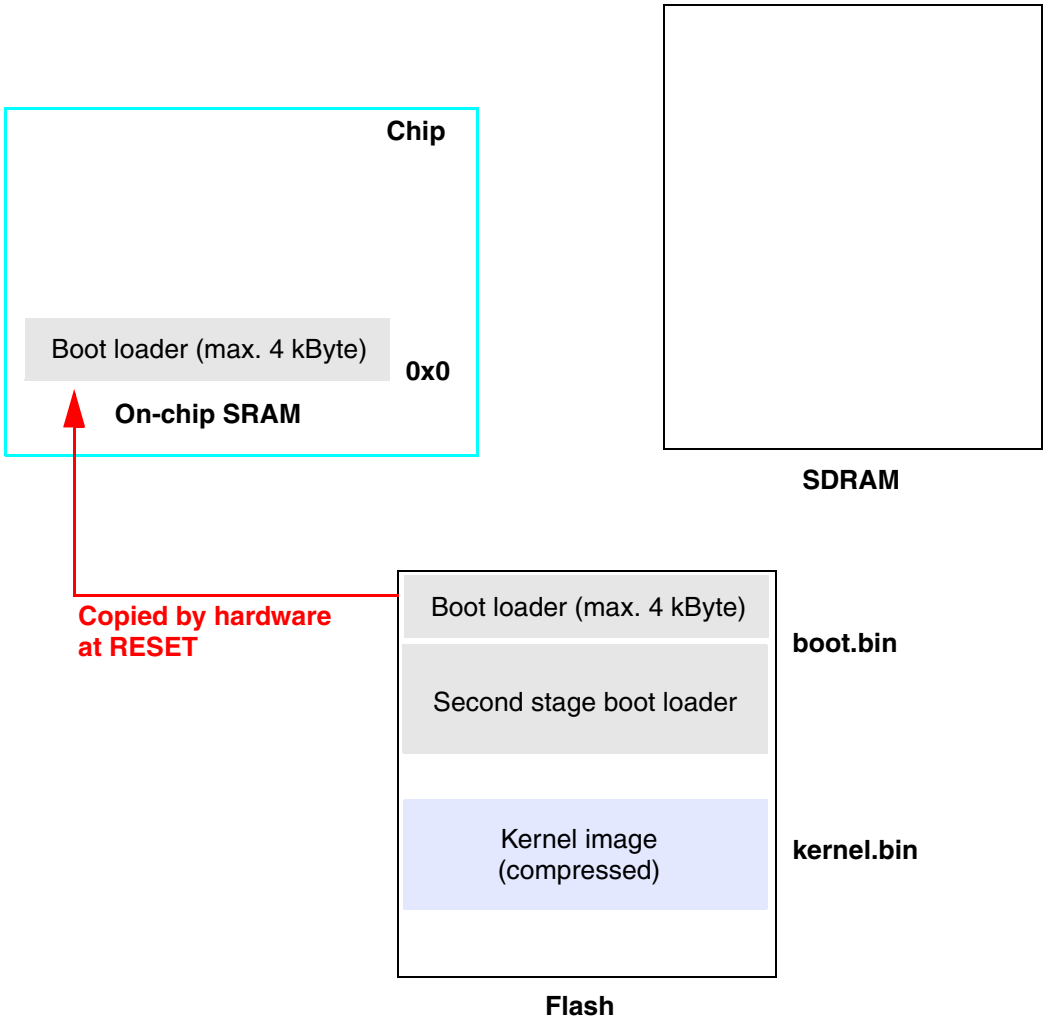
Typical Boot Sequence

Before the setup for debug scenario 2 is described, it might be useful to have a look at a typical boot sequence. If the boot loader is running out of flash the system start-up might include the following steps:

1. Reset

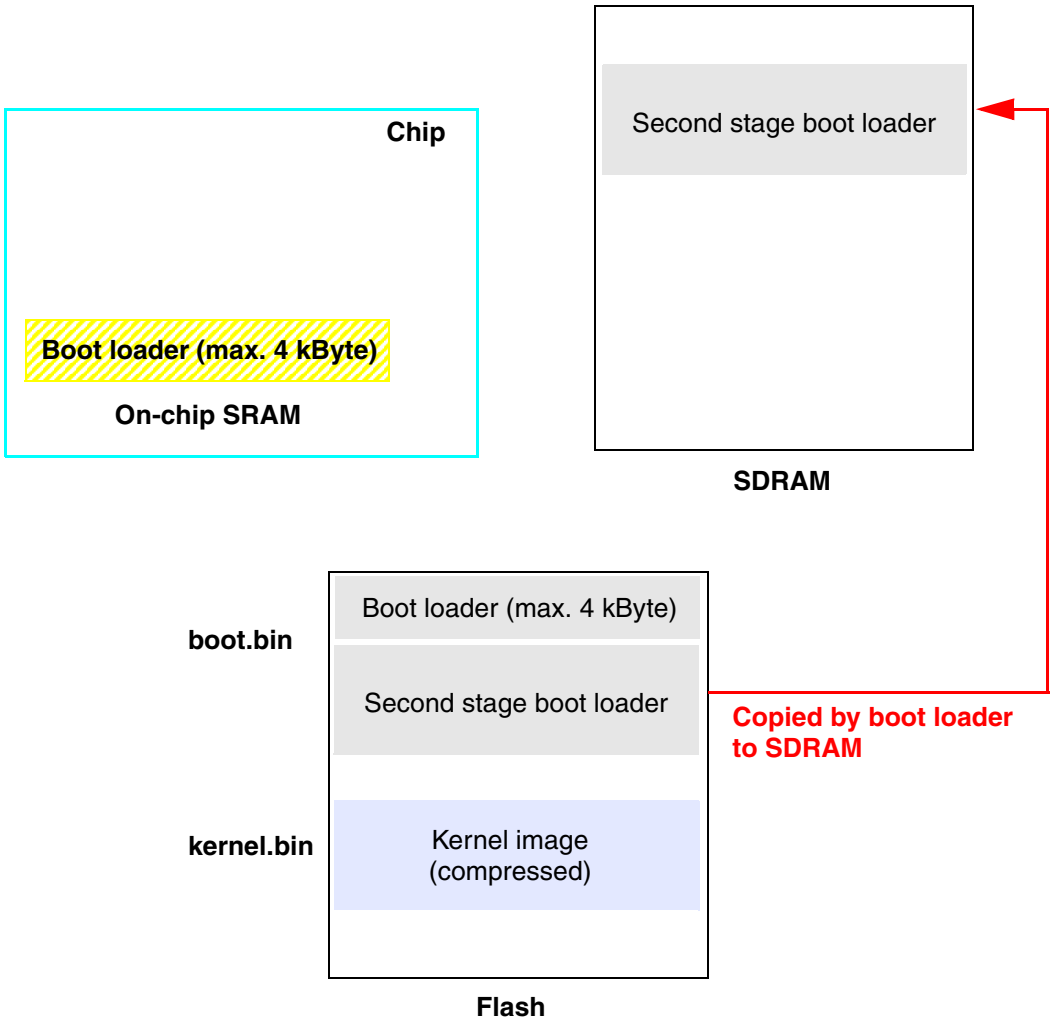
At RESET the boot loader is copied from the flash to an on-chip SRAM, which is mapped to the reset vector. The boot loader starts afterwards.

Please be aware, that some core(s) require a correct ECC for this copy procedure.



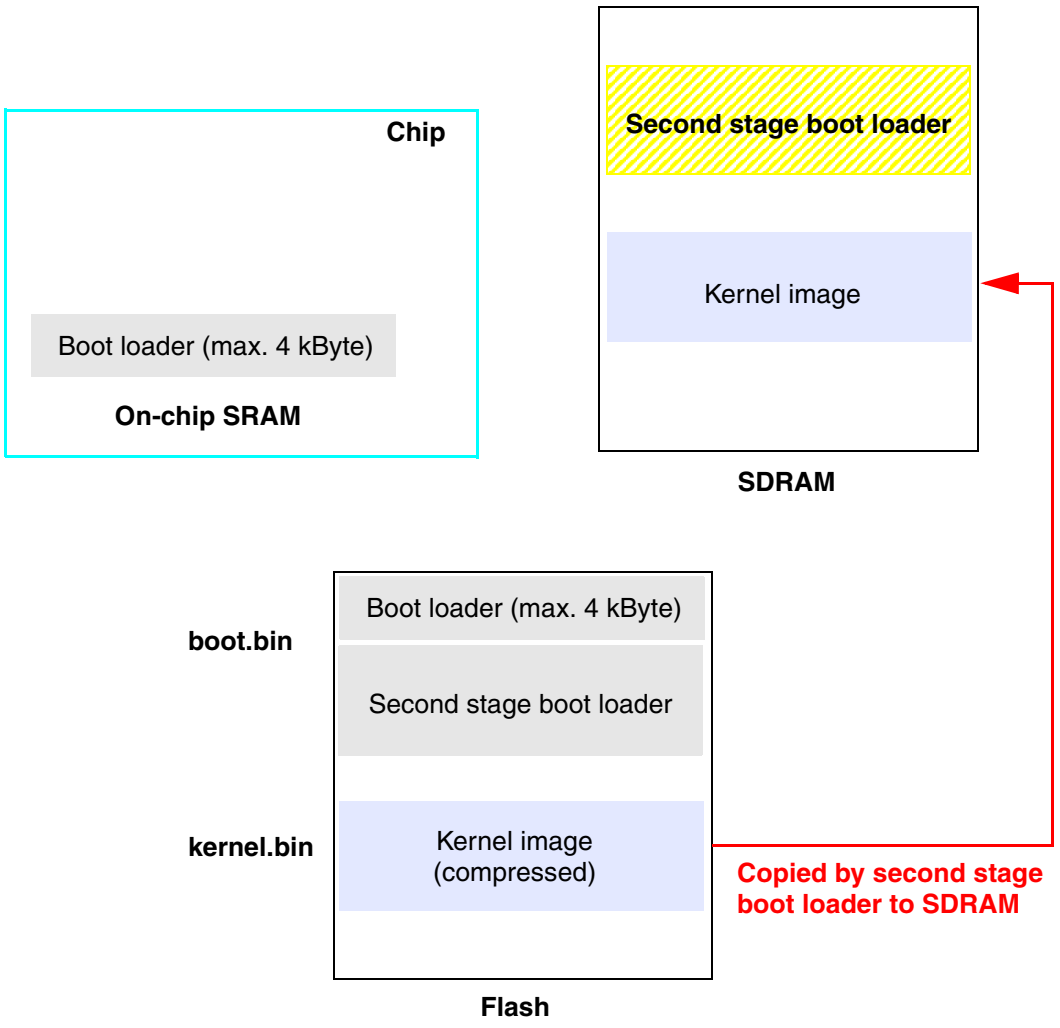
2. Boot loader is running

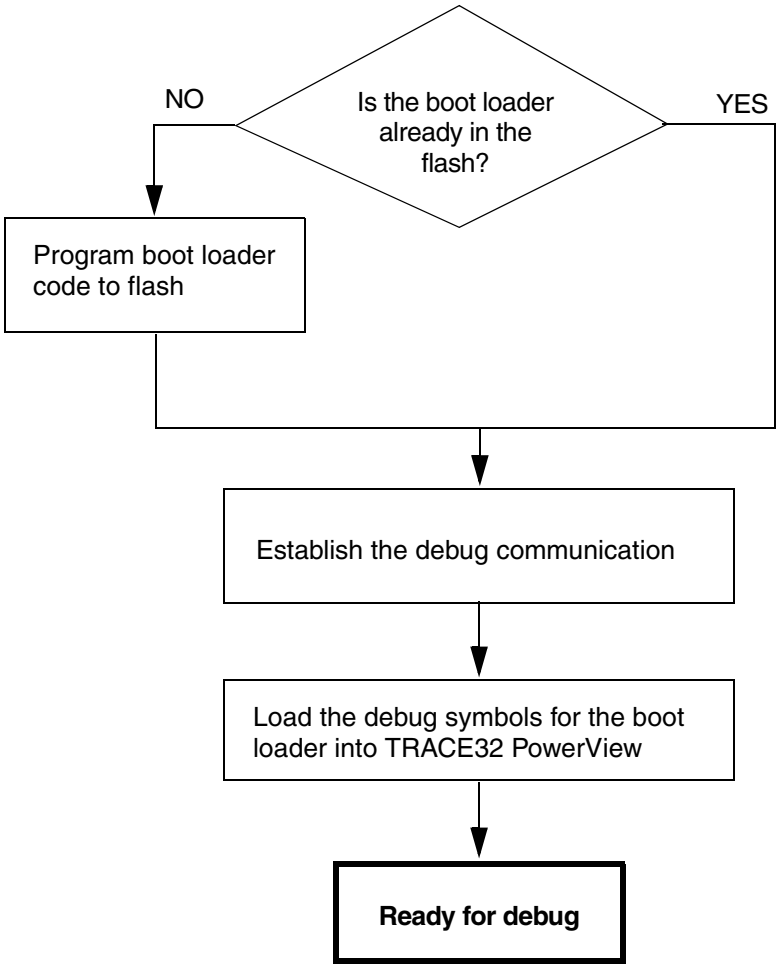
The main task of the boot loader is to initialize the SDRAM and to copy the second stage boot loader to SDRAM. When this is done the control is passed to the second stage boot loader.



3. Second stage boot loader is running

The main task of the second stage boot loader is to copy the kernel image to SDRAM. When this is done the control is passed to the kernel.




Is the boot loader already in the flash?
NO
YES
Program boot loader code to flash
Establish the debug communication
Load the debug symbols for the boot loader into TRACE32 PowerView
Ready for debug

NOTE:	Flash programming requires that data cache and MMU are disabled.

The Flash Programming File and the Debug Symbol File

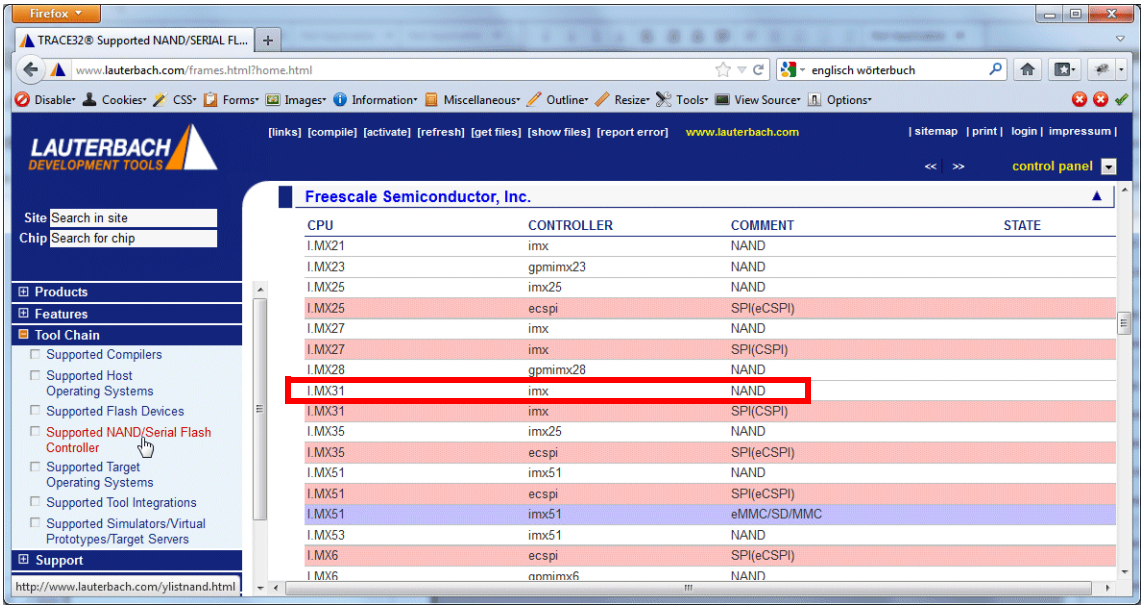
Flash programming can only program binary files. Therefore two output files have to be generated by the compiler:

- A binary file (e.g. boot.bin)
- A file containing the debug symbols (e.g. boot.elf)

Ready-to-run flash programming scripts for most processors/chips can be found in the directory
~~/demo/**<architecture>**/flash

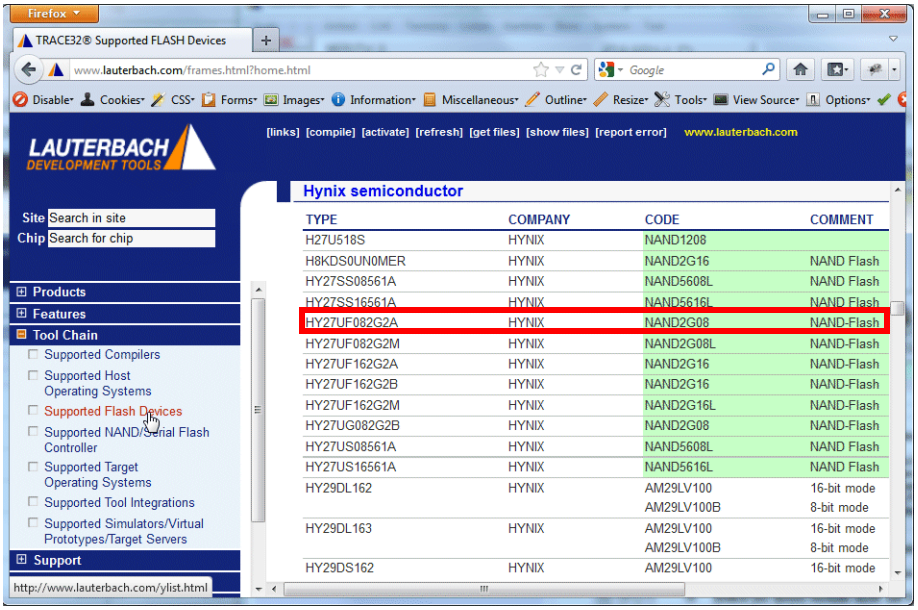
Folder and file name convention:
~~/demo/**<architecture>**/flash/**<cpu_name>-<prefix_of_nand_flash_code>**.cmm

Get **<cpu_name>** from the CPU column of the list of "**Supported NAND/Serial Flash Controller"** on the Lauterbach home page (www.lauterbach.com) if the CONTROLLER column does not indicate generic.



If the **CONTROLLER** column indicates **generic** refer to **"NAND Flash Programming (generic NAND Flash Controller)"**, page 45.

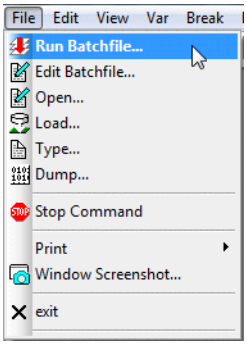
Get the prefix of the **<nand_flash_code>** from the CODE column of the list of **"Supported Flash Devices"** on the Lauterbach home page (www.lauterbach.com).

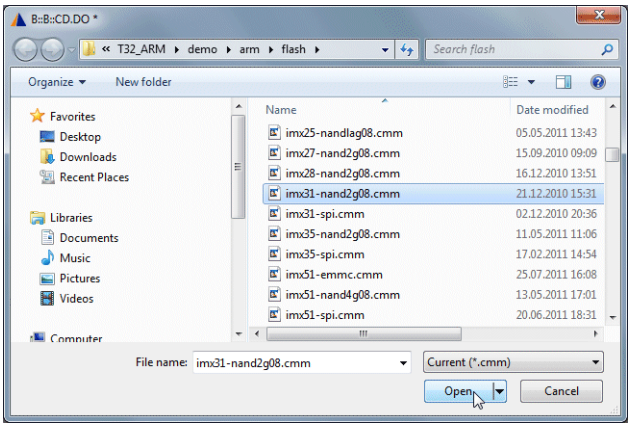


Name of flash programming script here ~~/demo/**arm**/flash/**imx31-nand2g08**.cmm

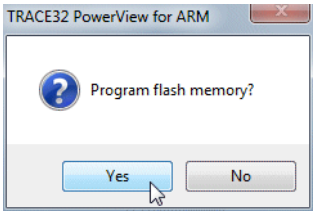
To program the code to flash proceed as follows:

1. Start the script appropriate for your processor/chip and appropriate for your flash device.

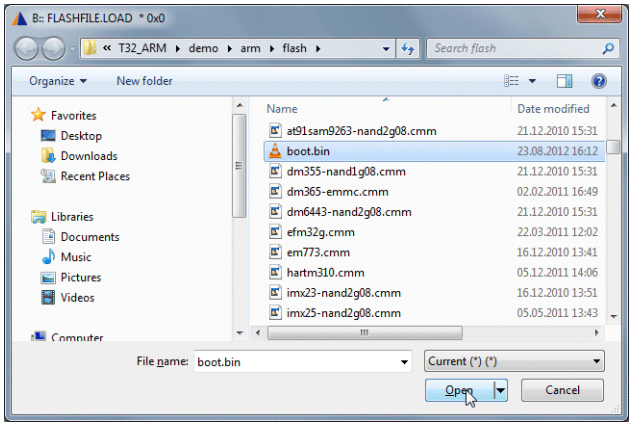




2. TRACE32 PowerView informs you when all preparations are done. Please confirm that you are ready to choose the boot loader binary to be programmed.

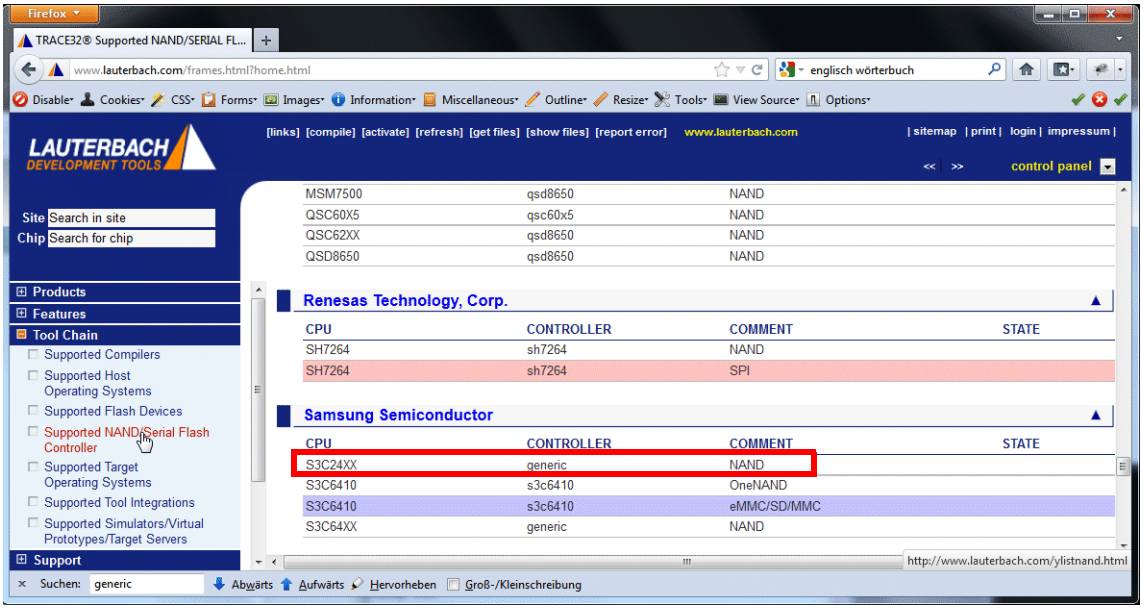


3. Please select the boot loader to be programmed.



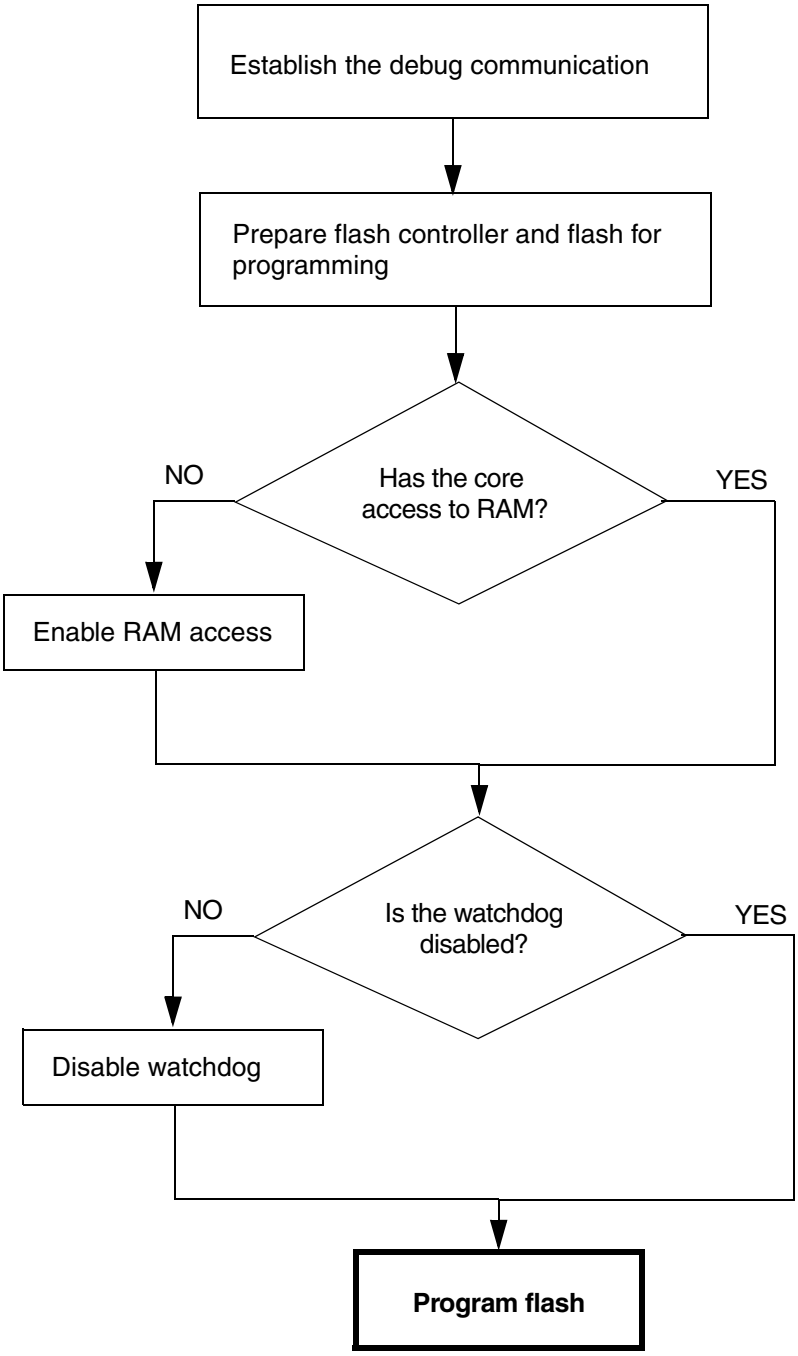
Detail on NAND flash programming can be found in **“NAND FLASH Programming User’s Guide”** (nandflash.pdf).

The **CONTROLLER** column of the list of **"Supported NAND/Serial Flash Controller"** on the Lauterbach home page (www.lauterbach.com) indicates "generic", if a processor/chip has a generic NAND flash controller.



Programming script for generic NAND flash controller have to be written by the user.

Programming a flash device with the help of a generic NAND flash controller requires the following steps:



1. Prepare the NAND FLASH Controller and the NAND FLASH for Programming

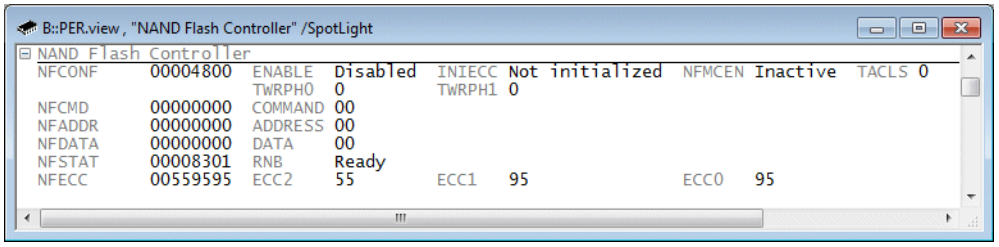
Programming a flash device requires a proper initialization of the flash controller and the bus interface. The following settings might be necessary:

- Power up the flash clock domain.
- Enable the flash controller or bus.
- Configure the communication signals (clock, timing, etc.).
- Inform the flash controller about the flash device (large/small page, ECC, spare, etc.).
- Configure the flash pins if they are muxed with other functions of the processor/chip.
- Disable the write protection for the flash.

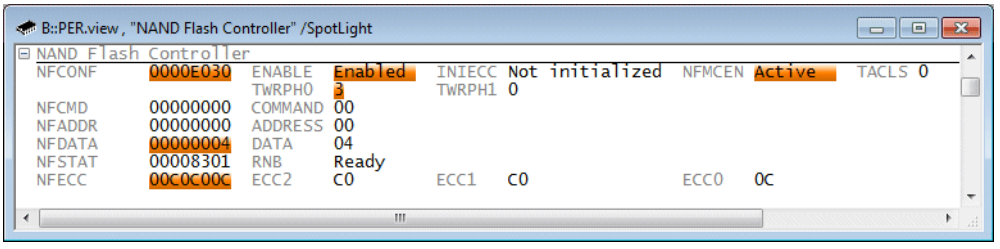
Use the **PER.Set/PER.view** commands for this setup.

Example for s3c2410X (ARM920T):

```
PER.view , "NAND Flash Controller" /SpotLight
```




```
; enable and configure NAND flash controller
PER.Set 0x4E000000 %Long 0xE030
```



2. Enable RAM Access

TRACE32 PowerView runs the flash programming algorithm in target RAM. It requires at least 16 KByte of RAM for this purpose.

This requires that the core has access to target RAM.

If the core has no access to target RAM, the access to target RAM has to be set up.

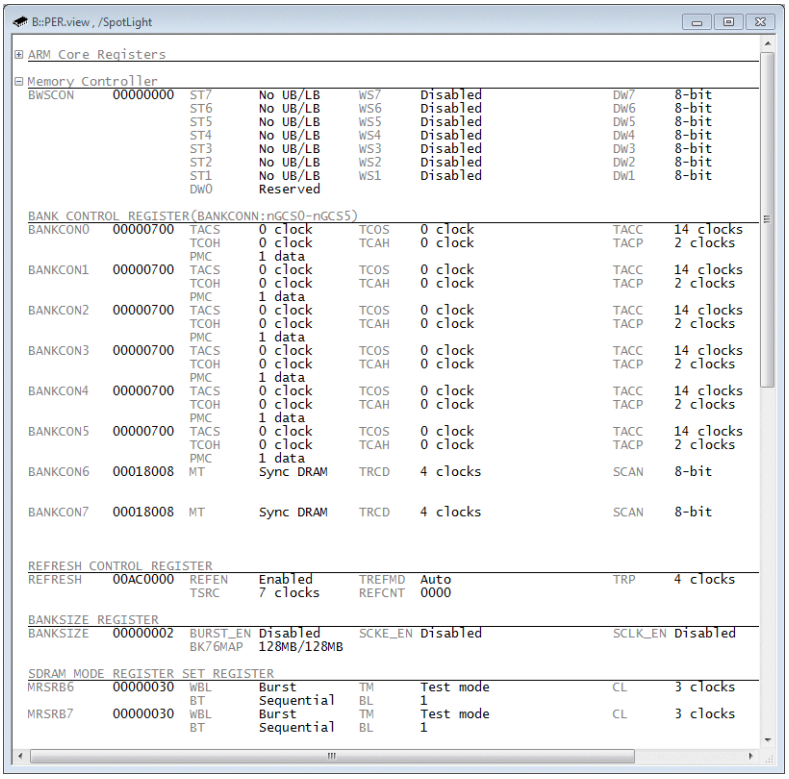
Correct settings in the bus configuration registers are key for the RAM access. The following settings in the bus configuration have to be done:

- Definition of the RAM base address
- Definition of the RAM size
- Definition of the bus size that is used to access the RAM
- The write access has to be enabled for the RAM
- Definition of the timing (number of wait states for the write access to the RAM)

Use the **PER.Set/PER.view** commands for this setup.

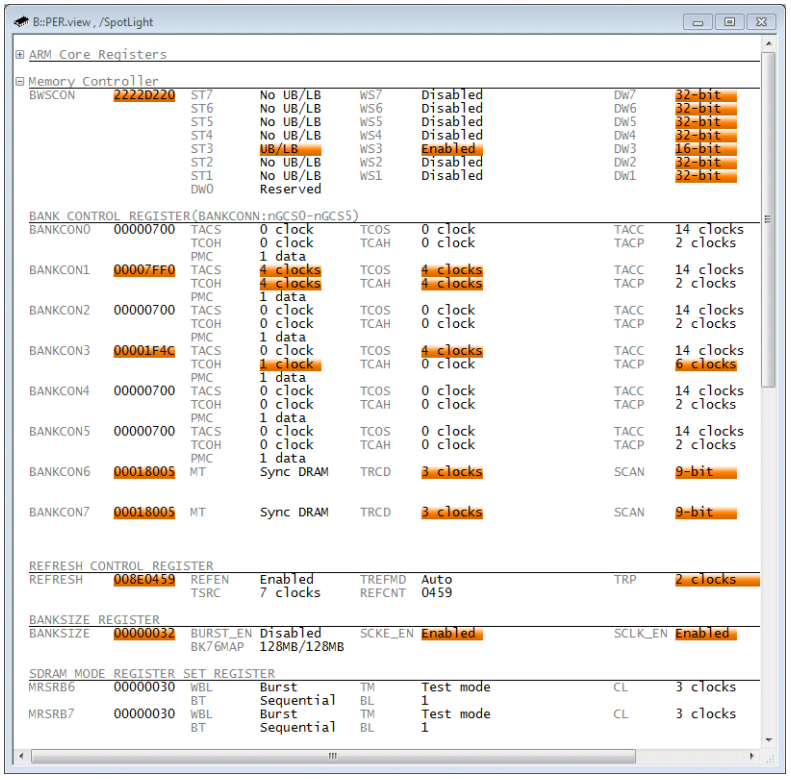
Example SDRAM configuration on an s3c2410X (ARM920T)**:**

Bus configuration after reset:




```
PER.Set 0x48000000 %Long 0x2222D222
PER.Set 0x48000004 %Long 0x00000700
PER.Set 0x48000008 %Long 0x00007ff0
PER.Set 0x4800000C %Long 0x00000700
PER.Set 0x48000010 %Long 0x00001F4C
PER.Set 0x48000014 %Long 0x00000700
PER.Set 0x48000018 %Long 0x00000700
PER.Set 0x4800001C %Long 0x00018005
PER.Set 0x48000020 %Long 0x00018005
PER.Set 0x48000024 %Long 0x008e0459
PER.Set 0x48000028 %Long 0x00000032
PER.Set 0x4800002C %Long 0x00000030
PER.Set 0x48000030 %Long 0x00000030
PER.Set 0x53000030 %Long 0x00000000
```

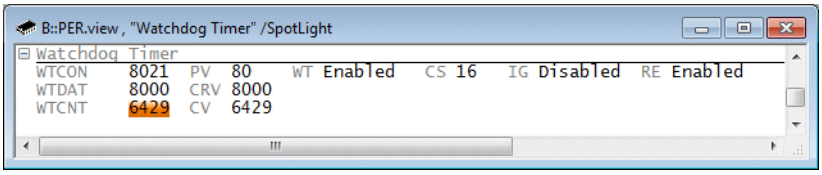
Correct bus configuration for SDRAM usage:



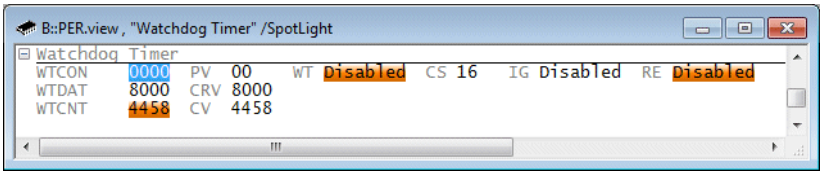
3. Disable internal and external watchdog

Example (ARM920T):

```
; Display "Watchdog Timer" configuration registers, highlight changes
PER.view , "Watchdog Timer" /SpotLight
```




```
; Disable Watchdog timer by configuring Watchdog Timer Control Register
; (WTCON)
PER.Set.simple 0x53000000 %Long 0x0
```

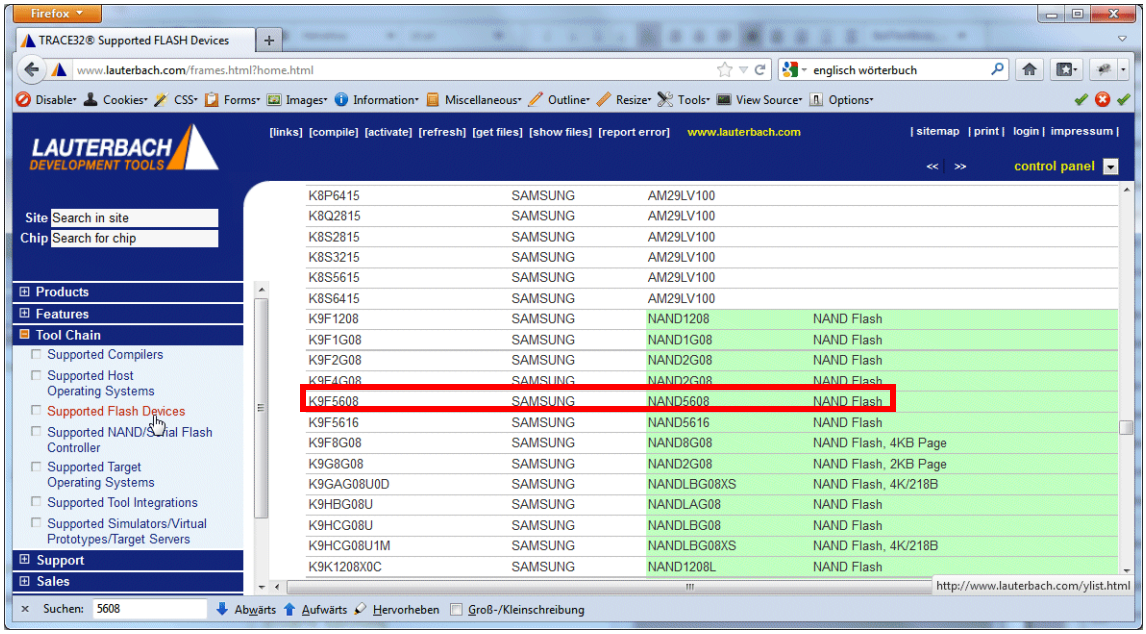


The following commands are useful, if a generic NAND flash controller is used to program a flash. For details refer to **"NAND FLASH Programming User´s Guide"** (nandflash.pdf).

FLASHFILE.RESet	Reset NAND flash programming to default.
FLASHFILE.CONFIG *<cmd_reg> <addr_reg> <io_reg>*	Inform TRACE32 PowerView on the NAND flash registers
FLASHFILE.TARGET *<code_range> <data_range> <file>*	Inform TRACE32 PowerView on all details about flash programming algorithm.
FLASHFILE.Erase *<range>*	Erase NAND flash.
FLASHFILE.LOAD *<file> <address>*	Program binary file to NAND flash.

More details on the **FLASHFILE.TARGET** command:

The name of the flash programming algorithm depends on the NAND flash to be programmed (e.g. nand5608.bin for the K9F5608 NAND flash from Samsung).

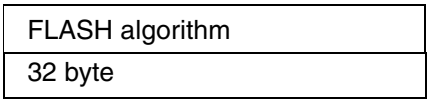


Its location in the TRACE32 demo folder is defined by the number of data I/O pins between the NAND flash controller and the flash device. E.g. is there are 8 data I/O pins between the NAND flash controller and the flash device the algorithm can be found in:

~~/demo/**<architecture>**/flash/**byte**/**<nand_flash_code>**.bin

This flash programming algorithm is downloaded to a target RAM when flash programming is performed. Therefore TRACE32 PowerView needs to be informed about an appropriate RAM location by the *<code_range>* parameter of the **FLASH.TARGET** program

required size for the code is `size_of(file) + 32 byte`

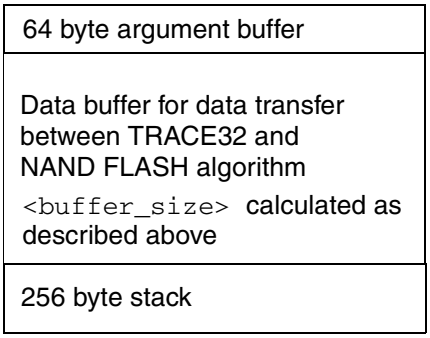


Memory mapping for the *<code_range>*

The parameter *<data_range>* specifies the RAM location for the data, especially

- the *<data_buffer_size>* for the programming data. Recommended buffer size is 4 KByte, smaller buffer sizes are also possible. The max. buffer size is 16 KByte
- the argument buffer for the communication between TRACE32 PowerView and the programming algorithm
- the stack

```
<data_buffer_size> =
size_of(<data_range>) - 64 byte argument buffer - 256 byte stack
```



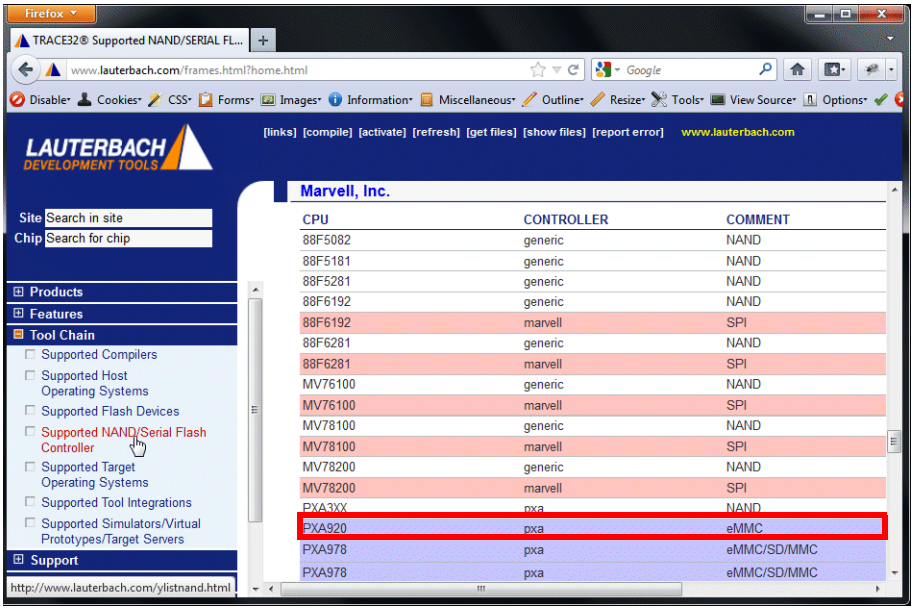
Memory mapping for the *<data_range>*

Example

```
FLASHFILE.RESet

FLASHFILE.CONFIG 0x4E000004 0x4E000008 0x4E00000C

FLASHFILE.TARGET 0x30000000++0x1FFF 0x30002000++0x3FFF
~~/demo/arm/flash/byte/nand5608.bin

FLASHFILE.Erase 0x0--0x1FFFF

FLASHFILE.LOAD boot.bin 0x0
```

Folder and file name convention:
~~/demo/**<architecture>**/flash/**<cpu_name>-emmc**.cmm

Get **<cpu_name>** from the CPU column of the list of **"Supported NAND/Serial Flash Controller"** on the Lauterbach home page (www.lauterbach.com).



Name of flash programming script here
~~/demo/**arm**/flash/**pxa920-emmc**.cmm

Detail on eMMC flash programming can be found in **"eMMC FLASH Programming User's Guide"** (emmcflash.pdf).

Establish the Communication

It is required to establish the communication between the debugger and the core by **SYStem.Up**. This advise the processor/chip to reset before the communication is established (details can be found on **"Establish your Debug Session"**, page 5).

Load the Debug Symbols

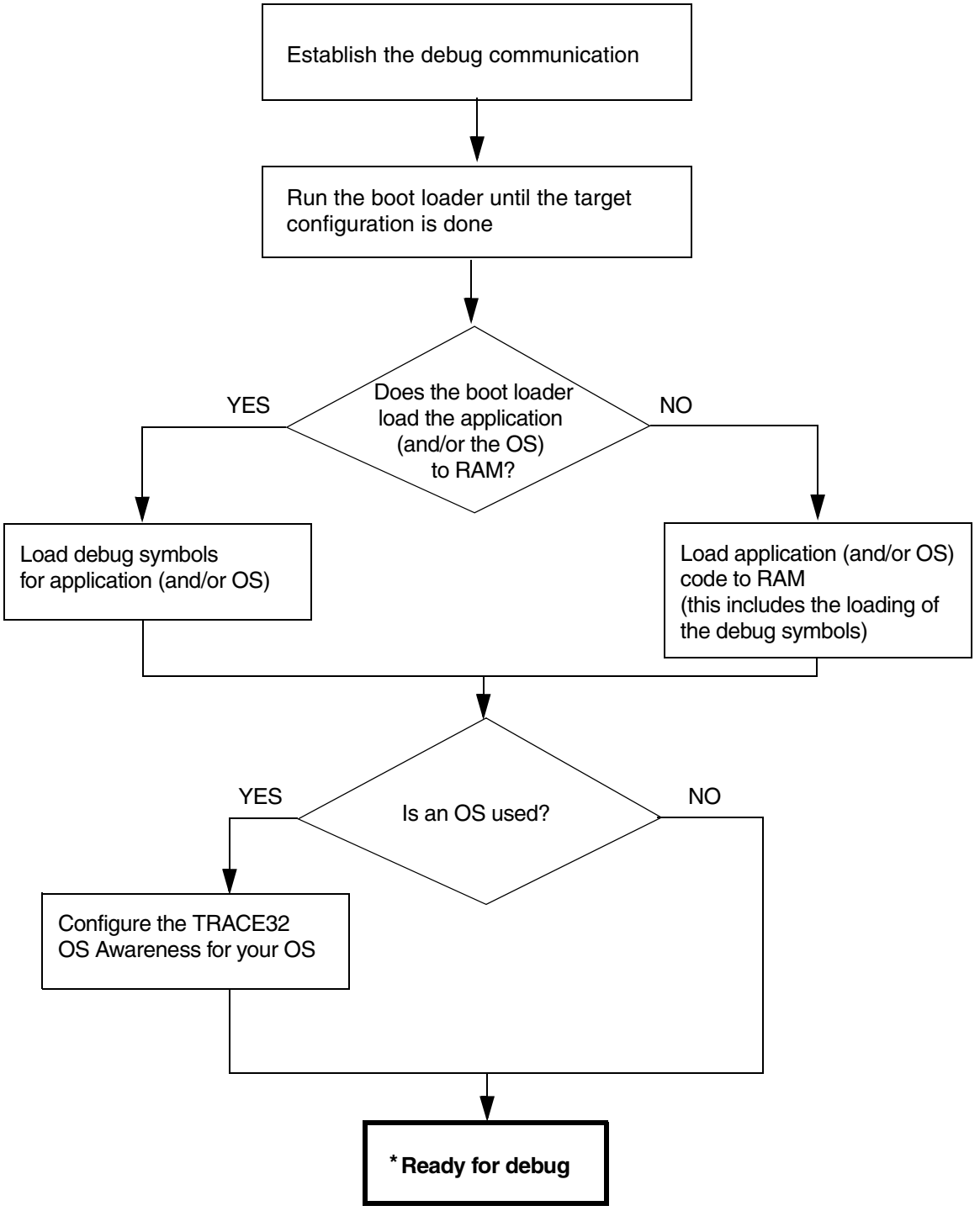
```
; load debug symbols for boot loader and second stage boot loader
; address of boot loader:                0x0--0x3fff
; address of second stage boot loader:   0x33f80000++0x3ffff
; symbol mapping has to be accordingly
Data.LOAD.Elf boot.elf /NoCODE
```

If you want to debug only the second stage boot loader you can set an on-chip breakpoint to its start address:

```
Break.Set start_boot2 /Onchip
```

Debug Scenario 3

The application (and/or the operating system) under debug are running out of RAM and a ready-to-run boot loader configures the target system and especially the RAM for this debug scenario.



*Considering the circumstance that a process has to be started manually e.g. via a TERMinal window

Run the Boot Loader

The most important command to run the boot loader are:

Go	Start program execution
Break	Stop program execution
WAIT *<time>*	Wait the defined time (for scripts only)
Go *<address>*	Run the program until the specified address is reached
Break.Set *<address>*	Set a breakpoint to the specified address

Example 1

```
Go                                  ; start the program execution

Break                               ; stop the program execution after
                                    ; the target initialization is done
```

Example 2

```
;…                                  ; script example

Go                                  ; start the program execution

WAIT 0.5s                           ; wait 500. ms

Break                               ; stop the program execution

;…                                  ; continue with other setups
```

Example 3

```
Go 0xc0001000                       ; run the program until the
                                    ; complete setup is done
```

Example 4

```
Break.Set 0xc0001000                ; set a breakpoint to the end
                                    ; of the boot loader

Go                                  ; start the program execution

WAIT !STATE.RUN()                   ; wait until the program stops
                                    ; at the end of the boot loader

;…                                  ; continue with other setups
```

Load Application (and/or OS) Code and Debug Symbols

If the boot loader does not load the application (and/or OS) you can perform the loading by the following command:

```
Data.LOAD.Elf my_app.elf
```

Load Debug Symbols only

If the boot loader loads the application (and/or OS) code to RAM you need only to load the debug symbols.

```
Data.LOAD.Elf my_app.elf /NoCODE
```

Configure the TRACE32 OS Awareness

Refer to **"The TASK.CONFIG Command"**, page 8 for details.

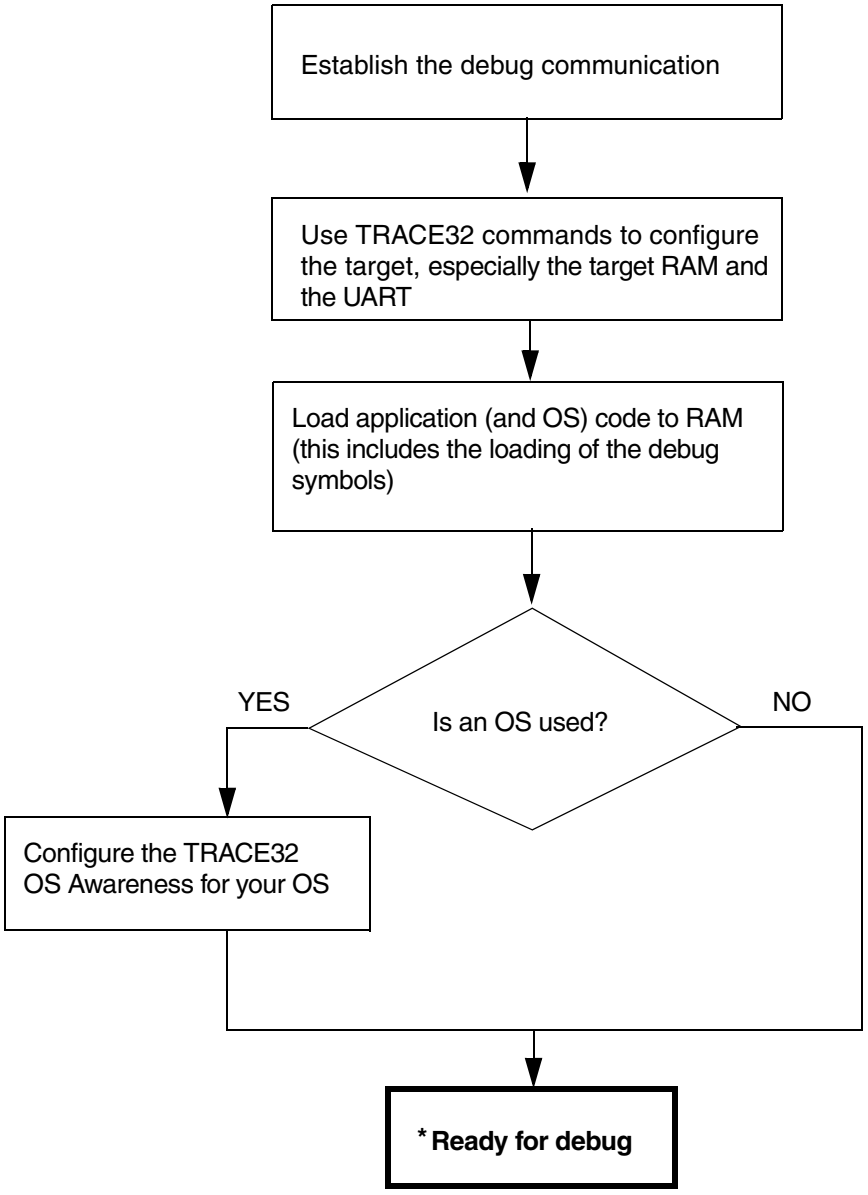
Complete Setup Example

Example for a boot loader that loads the application to RAM.

```
SYStem.CPU

SYStem.Up

Go                                  ; start the program execution

WAIT 0.5s                           ; wait 500. ms

Break                               ; stop the program execution

Data.LOAD.Elf my_app /NoCODE
```

Debug Scenario 4

The application (and the operating system) under debug are running out of RAM. The target configuration, especially the RAM configuration has to be done by TRACE32 commands, because there is no ready-to-run boot loader.



*Considering the circumstance that a process has to be started manually e.g. via a TERMinal window

Write a Script to Configure the Target

A minimum target configuration has to configure all used memories and the serial interface.

Use the **PER.Set/PER.view** commands for this setup.

Load Application (and/or OS) Code and Debug Symbols

```
Data.LOAD.Elf my_app.elf
```

Configure the TRACE32 OS Awareness

Refer to **"The TASK.CONFIG Command"**, page 8 for details.

Start-Up Scripts

It is strongly recommended to summarize the commands used to set up the debug environment in a start-up script. For this purpose, the script language PRACTICE is provided.

The standard extension for a script file is `.cmm`.

Write a Start-Up Script

The debugger provides an PRACTICE script editor, that allows to write, to run and to debug a start-up script. The editor window provides syntax highlighting, configurable auto-indentation as well as multiple undo and redo.

PEDIT *<file>*	Open *<file>* with the script editor

```
PEDIT my_startup.cmm
```

The debugger provides two commands, that allow you to convert debugger configuration information to a script.

STOre *<file>* [*<item>*]	Generate a script that allows to reproduce the current settings
ClipSTOre [*<item>*]	Generate a command list in the clip-text that allows to reproduce the current settings

```
STOre system_settings.cmm SYStem      ; Generate a script that allows you
                                      ; to reproduce the settings of the
                                      ; SYStem window at any time

PEDIT system_settings.cmm             ; Open the file system_settings.cmm
```

```
ClipSTOre SYStem                      ; Generate a command list that
                                      ; allows you to reproduce the
                                      ; settings of the SYStem window
                                      ; at any time
                                      ; The generated command list can be
                                      ; pasted in any editor
```

Run a Start-up Script

You can run a PRACTICE script from the TRACE32 PowerView interface by selecting the menu **"File" > "Run Script..."**. This action corresponds to using the TRACE32 command **DO** with the script name as parameter.

DO *<file>*	run PRACTICE script

Example:

```
DO my_startup.cmm
```

Alternatively, you can select the **"File" > "ChangeDir and Run Script..."**. The difference here is that TRACE32 PowerView will change the current working directory to the directory of the selected file before running the script.

ChDir.DO *<file>*	Change directory and run script

Example:

```
ChDir.DO C:\my_scipts\my_startup.cmm
```

Automated Start-up Scripts

When a TRACE32 instance starts, the PRACTICE script **autostart.cmm** is executed, which then calls the following scripts:

- **system-settings.cmm** (from the TRACE32 system directory, usually C:\T32)
- **user-settings.cmm** (from the user settings directory: on Windows %APPDATA%\TRACE32 or ~/.trace32 otherwise)
- **work-settings.cmm** (from the current working directory)

With the command line option **-s** *<startup_script>* you can specify an additional PRACTICE script (*.cmm) which is automatically started afterwards.

Example:

```
C:\T32\t32arm.exe -s C:\my_scripts\start.cmm
```