GRMON2 User's Manual
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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

GRMON is a general debug monitor for the LEON processor, and for SOC designs based on the GRLIB IP library. GRMON includes the following functions:

- Read/write access to all system registers and memory
- Built-in disassembler and trace buffer management
- Downloading and execution of LEON applications
- Breakpoint and watchpoint management
- Remote connection to GNU debugger (GDB)
- Support for USB, JTAG, RS232, PCI, Ethernet and SpaceWire debug links
- Tcl interface (scripts, procedures, variables, loops etc.)

1.2. Supported platforms and system requirements

GRMON is currently provided for platforms: Linux (GLIBC >2.3.4), Windows XP Sp3, Windows 7 and Windows 10. Both 32-bit and 64-bit versions are supported.

The available debug communication links for each platform vary and they may have additional 3rd party dependencies that have additional system requirements. See Chapter 4, Debug link for more information.

1.3. Obtaining GRMON

The primary site for GRMON is Aeroflex Gaisler website [http://www.gaisler.com/], where the latest version of GRMON can be ordered and evaluation versions downloaded.

1.4. Installation

To install GRMON, extract the archive anywhere on the host computer. The archive contains a directory for each OS that grmon supports. Each OS- folder contains additional directories as described in the list below.

```
grmon-pro-2.0.XX/<OS>/bin
grmon-pro-2.0.XX/<OS>/lib
grmon-pro-2.0.XX/<OS>/share
```

The `bin` directory contains the executable. For convenience the it is recommended to add the `bin` directory of the host OS to the environment variable PATH. See Appendix F, Appending environment variables for instructions on how to append environment variables.

```
GRMON must find the `share` directory to work properly. GRMON will try to automatically detect the location of the folder. A warning will be printed when starting GRMON if it fails to find the `share` folder. If it fails to automatically detect the folder, then the environment variable GRMON_SHARE can be set to point the `share/grmon` folder. For example on Windows it could be set to c:\opt\grmon-pro\win32\share\grmon or on Linux it could be set to /opt/grmon-pro/linux/share/grmon.

The `lib` directory contains some additional libraries that GRMON requires. On the Windows platform the `lib` directory is not available. On the Linux platform, if GRMON fails to start because of some missing libraries that are located in this directory, then add this path to the environment variable LD_LIBRARY_PATH or add it the ld.so.cache (see man pages about ldconfig for more information).

In addition, some debug interfaces requires installation of third-party drivers, see Chapter 4, Debug link for more information.

The professional versions use a HASP HL license key. See Appendix E, License key installation for installation of the HASP HL device drivers.
1.5. License

The GRMON license file can be found in the share folder of the installation. For example on Windows it can be found in `c:\opt\grmon-pro\win32\share\grmon` or on Linux it could be found in `/opt/gr-mon-pro/linux/share/grmon`.

1.6. GRMON Evaluation version

The evaluation version of GRMON can be downloaded from Aeroflex Gaisler website [http://www.gaisler.com/](http://www.gaisler.com/). The evaluation version may be used during a period of 21 days without purchasing a license. After this period, any commercial use of GRMON is not permitted without a valid license. The following features are *not* available in the evaluation version:

- Support for LEON2, LEON3-FT, LEON4
- FT memory controllers
- SpaceWire drivers
- Custom JTAG configuration
- Profiling
- TCL API (drivers, init scripts, hooks, I/O forward to TCL channel etc)

1.7. Problem reports

Please send bug reports or comments to support@gaisler.com.

Customers with a valid support agreement may send questions to support@gaisler.com. Include a GRMON log when sending questions, please. A log can be obtained by starting GRMON with the command line switch `-log filename`.

The leon_sparc community at Yahoo may also be a source to find solutions to problems.
2. Debugging concept

2.1. Overview

The GRMON debug monitor is intended to debug system-on-chip (SOC) designs based on the LEON processor. The monitor connects to a dedicated debug interface on the target hardware, through which it can perform read and write cycles on the on-chip bus (AHB). The debug interface can be of various types: the LEON3/4 processor supports debugging over a serial UART, 32-bit PCI, JTAG, Ethernet and SpaceWire (using the GRESB Ethernet to SpaceWire bridge) debug interfaces. On the target system, all debug interfaces are realized as AHB masters with the Debug protocol implemented in hardware. There is thus no software support necessary to debug a LEON system, and a target system does in fact not even need to have a processor present.

Figure 2.1. GRMON concept overview

GRMON can operate in two modes: command-line mode and GDB mode. In command-line mode, GRMON commands are entered manually through a terminal window. In GDB mode, GRMON acts as a GDB gateway and translates the GDB extended-remote protocol to debug commands on the target system.

GRMON is implemented using three functional layers: command layer, debug driver layer, and debug interface layer. The command layer takes input from the user and parses it in a Tcl Shell. It is also possible to start a GDB server service, which has its own shell, that takes input from GDB. Each shell has its own set of commands and variables. Many commands depend on drivers and will fail if the core is not present in the target system. More information about Tcl integration can be found in the Section 3.5, “Tcl integration”.

The debug driver layer implements drivers that probes and initializes the cores. GRMON will scan the target system at start-up and detect which IP cores are present. The drivers may also provide information to the commands.

The debug interface layer implements the debug link protocol for each supported debug interface. Which interface to use for a debug session is specified through command line options during the start of GRMON. Only interfaces based on JTAG support 8-/16-bit accesses, all other interfaces access subwords using read-modify-write. 32-bit accesses are supported by all interfaces. More information can be found in Chapter 4, Debug link.

2.2. Target initialization

When GRMON first connects to the target system, it scans the system to detect which IP cores are present. This is done by reading the plug and play information which is normally located at address 0xffffffff on the AHB bus. A
debug driver for each recognized IP core is then initialized, and performs a core-specific initialization sequence if required. For a memory controller, the initialization sequence would typically consist of a memory probe operation to detect the amount of attached RAM. For a UART, it could consist of initializing the baud rate generator and flushing the FIFOs. After the initialization is complete, the system configuration is printed:

```
GRMON2 LEON debug monitor v2.0.15 professional version
```

Components and vendors:

- **LEON3 SPARC V8 Processor**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **AHB Debug UART**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **JTAG Debug Link**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **GRSPW2 SpaceWire Serial Link**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **LEON2 Memory Controller**: European Space Agency
- **AHB/APB Bridge**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **LEON3 Debug Support Unit**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **Generic UART**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **Multi-processor Interrupt Ctrl.**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **Modular Timer Unit**: Aeroflex Gaisler
- **General Purpose I/O port**: Aeroflex Gaisler

Use command 'info sys' to print a detailed report of attached cores

```
grmon2>
```

More detailed system information can be printed using the `info sys` command as listed below. The detailed system view also provides information about Address Mapping, Interrupt Allocation and IP core configuration. Information about which AMBA AHB and APB buses a core is connected to can be seen by adding the `-v` option. GRMON assigns a unique name to all cores, the core name is printed to the left. See Appendix C, Tcl API for information about Tcl variables and device names.

```
grmon2> info sys
```

```
cpu0      Aeroflex Gaisler  LEON3 SPARC V8 Processor
ahbuart0  Aeroflex Gaisler  AHB Debug UART
ahbjtag0  Aeroflex Gaisler  JTAG Debug Link
grspw0    Aeroflex Gaisler  GRSPW2 SpaceWire Serial Link
mctr10    European Space Agency  LEON2 Memory Controller
abpmst0   Aeroflex Gaisler  AHB/APB Bridge
dsu0      Aeroflex Gaisler  LEON3 Debug Support Unit
uart0     Aeroflex Gaisler  Generic UART
irqmp0    Aeroflex Gaisler  Multi-processor Interrupt Ctrl.
gptimer0  Aeroflex Gaisler  Modular Timer Unit
```

```
umber of ports: 1
CPU0: win 8, hwbp 2, itrace 128, V8 mul/div, srmmu, lddel 1
```

```
stack pointer 0x43fffff0
icache 2 * 4096 kB, 32 B/line lru
dcache 1 * 4096 kB, 16 B/line
```

```
8-bit scalar, 2 * 32-bit timers, divisor 40
```
2.2.1. LEON2 Target initialization

The plug and play information was introduced in the LEON3 processor (GRLIB), and is not available for LEON2 systems. LEON2 mode can be enabled by starting GRMON with the -leon2 switch or one of the switches that correspond to a known LEON2 device, see Section 5.12, “Leon2 support”.

A LEON2 system has a fixed set of IP cores and address mapping, and GRMON will use an internal plug and play table that describes this configuration. The plug and play table used for LEON2 is fixed, and no automatic detection of present cores is attempted. Only those cores that need to be initialized by GRMON are included in the table, so the listing might not correspond to the actual target. It is however possible to load a custom configuration file that describes the target system configuration using see Section 2.2.2, “Configuration file target initialization”.

2.2.2. Configuration file target initialization

It is possible to provide GRMON with a configuration file that describes a static configuration by starting GRMON with the switch -cfg filename.

The format of the plug and play configuration file is described in section Appendix D, Fixed target configuration file format. It can be used for both LEON3 and LEON2 systems. An example configuration file is also supplied with the GRMON professional distribution in share/src/cfg/leon3.xml.

2.3. Memory register reset values

To ensure that the memory registers has sane values, GRMON will reset the registers when commands that access the memories are issued, for example run, load commands and similar commands. To modify the reset values, use the commands listed in Section 5.14.2, “Commands”.
3. Operation

This chapter describes how GRMON can be controlled by the user in an interactive debug session and how it can be automated with scripts for batch execution. The first sections describe and exemplifies typical operations for interactive use. The later sections describe automation concepts. Most interactive commands are applicable also for automated use.

3.1. Overview

An interactive GRMON debug session typically consists of the following steps:

1. Starting GRMON and attaching to the target system
2. Examining the hardware configuration
3. Uploading application program
4. Setup debugging, for example insert breakpoints and watchpoints
5. Executing the application
6. Debugging the application and examining the CPU and hardware state

Step 2 though 6 is performed using the GRMON terminal interface or by attaching GDB and use the standard GDB interface. The GDB section describes how GRMON specific commands are accessed from GDB.

The following sections will give an overview how the various steps are performed.

3.2. Starting GRMON

GRMON is started by giving the `grmon` command in a terminal window. Without options, GRMON will default to connect to the target using the serial debug link. UART1 of the host (ttyS0 or COM1) will be used, with a default baud rate of 115200 baud. On windows hosts, GRMON can be started in a command window (cmd.exe) or in a MSYS shell.

Command line options may be split up in several different groups by function as below.

- The debug link options: setting up a connection to GRLIB target
- General options: debug session behavior options
- Debug driver options: configure the hardware, skip core auto-probing etc.

Below is an example of GRMON connecting to a GR712 evaluation board using the FTDI USB serial interface, tunneling the UART output of APBUART0 to GRMON and specifying three RAM wait states on read and write:

```
$ grmon -ftdi -u -ramws 3
```

3.2.1. Debug link options

GRMON connects to a GRLIB target using one debug link interface, the command line options selects which interface the PC uses to connect to the target and optionally how the debug link is configured. All options are described in Chapter 4, Debug link.

3.2.2. Debug driver options

The debug drivers provide an interface to view and access AMBA devices during debugging and they offer device specific ways to configure the hardware when connecting and before running the executable. Drivers usually auto-probe their devices for optimal configuration values, however sometimes it is useful to override the auto-probed values. Some options affects multiple drivers. The debug driver options are described in Chapter 5, Debug drivers.

3.2.3. General options

The general options are mostly target independent options configuring the behavior of GRMON. Some of them affects how the target system is accessed both during connection and during the whole debugging session. All general options are described below.
Options:

-abaud baudrate
Set baud-rate for all UARTs in the system, (except the debug-link UART). By default, 38400 baud is used.

-ambamb [maxbuses]
Enable auto-detection of AHBCTRL_MB system and (optionally) specifies the maximum number of buses in the system if an argument is given. The optional argument to -ambamb is decoded as below:
0, 1: No Multi-bus (MB) (max one bus)
2..3: Limit MB support to 2 or 3 AMBA PnP buses
4 or no argument: Selects Full MB support

-c filename
Run the commands in the batch file at start-up.

-cfg filename
Load fixed PnP configuration from a xml-file.

-echo
Echo all the commands in the batch file at start-up. Has no effect unless -c is also set.

-edac
Enable EDAC operation in memory controllers that support it.

-freq sysclk
Overrides the detected system frequency. The frequency is specified in MHz.

-gdb [port]
Listen for GDB connection directly at start-up. Optionally specify the port number for GDB communications. Default port number is 2222.

-ioarea address
Specify the location of the I/O area. (Default is 0xfff00000).

-log filename
Log session to the specified file. If the file already exists the new session is appended. This should be used when requesting support.

-ni
Read plug n' play and detect all system device, but don't do any target initialization. See Section 3.4.11, “Attaching to a target system without initialization” for more information.

-nopnp
Disable the plug n' play scanning. GRMON won't detect any hardware and any hardware dependent functionality won't work.

-nothreads
Disable thread support.

-u [device]
Put UART 1 in FIFO debug mode if hardware supports it, else put it in loop-back mode. Debug mode will enable both reading and writing to the UART from the monitor console. Loop-back mode will only enable reading. See Section 3.9, “Forwarding application console I/O”. The optional device parameter is used to select a specific UART to be put in debug mode. The device parameter is an index starting with 0 for the first UART and then increasing with one in the order they are found in the bus scan. If the device parameter is not used the first UART is selected.

-udm [device]
Put UART 1 in FIFO debug mode if hardware supports it. Debug mode will enable both reading and writing to the UART from the monitor console. See Section 3.9, “Forwarding application console I/O”. The optional device parameter is used to select a specific UART to be put in debug mode. The device parameter is an index starting with 0 for the first UART and then increasing with one in the order they are found in the bus scan. If the device parameter is not used the first UART is selected.

-ulb [device]
Put UART 1 in loop-back mode. Loop-back mode will only enable reading from the UART to the monitor console. See Section 3.9, “Forwarding application console I/O”. The optional device parameter is used to select a specific UART to be put in debug mode. The device parameter is an index starting with 0 for the first UART and then increasing with one in the order they are found in the bus scan. If the device parameter is not used the first UART is selected.

-ucmd filename
Load script specified by filename into all shells, including the system shell.
-udrv filename
  Load script specified by filename into system shell.

### 3.3. GRMON command-line interface (CLI)

The GRMON2 command-line interface features a Tcl 8.5 interpreter which will interpret all entered commands substituting variables etc. before GRMON is actually called. Variables exported by GRMON can also be used to access internal states and hardware registers without going through commands. The GRMON Tcl interface is described in Section 3.5, “Tcl integration”.

GRMON dynamically loads libreadline.so if available on your host system, and uses the readline library to enter and edit commands. Short forms of the commands are allowed, e.g. lo, loa, or load, are all interpreted as load. Tab completion is available for commands, Tcl variables, text-symbols, file names, etc. If libreadline.so is not found, the standard input/output routines are used instead (no history, poor editing capabilities and no tab-completion).

The commands can be separated into three categories:
- Tcl internal commands and reserved keywords
- GRMON built-in commands always available regardless of target
- GRMON commands accessing debug drivers

Tcl internal and GRMON built-in commands are available regardless of target hardware present whereas debug driver commands may only be present on supported systems. The Tcl and driver commands are described in Section 3.5, “Tcl integration” and Chapter 5, Debug drivers respectively. In Table 3.1 is a summary of all GRMON built-in commands. For the full list of commands, see Appendix A, Command index.

**Table 3.1. BUILT-IN commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amem</td>
<td>Asynchronous bus read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch</td>
<td>Execute batch script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bdump</td>
<td>Dump memory to a file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bload</td>
<td>Load a binary file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disassemble</td>
<td>Disassemble memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dump</td>
<td>Dump memory to a file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwarf</td>
<td>Print or lookup dwarf information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eeload</td>
<td>Load a file into an EEPROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exit GRMON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gdb</td>
<td>Control the built-in GDB remote server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Print all commands or detailed help for a specific command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>Show information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load</td>
<td>Load a file or print filenames of uploaded files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memb</td>
<td>AMBA bus 8-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memh</td>
<td>AMBA bus 16-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem</td>
<td>AMBA bus 32-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nolog</td>
<td>Suppress stdout of a command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quit</td>
<td>Quit the GRMON console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset</td>
<td>Reset drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtg4fddr</td>
<td>Print initialization sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtg4serdes</td>
<td>Print initialization sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sf2mddr</td>
<td>Print initialization sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sf2serdes</td>
<td>Print initialization sequence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4. Common debug operations

This section describes and gives some examples of how GRMON is typically used, the full command reference can be found in Appendix A, Command index.

3.4.1. Examining the hardware configuration

When connecting for the first time it is essential to verify that GRMON has auto-detected all devices and their configuration correctly. At start-up GRMON will print the cores and the frequency detected. From the command line one can examine the system by executing info sys as below:

```
grmon2> info sys
cpu0  Aeroflex Gaisler LEON3-FT SPARC V8 Processor
AHB Master 0

cpu1  Aeroflex Gaisler LEON3-FT SPARC V8 Processor
AHB Master 1

greth0 Aeroflex Gaisler GR Ethernet MAC
AHB Master 3
APB: 80000E00 - 80000F00
IRQ: 14

grspw0 Aeroflex Gaisler GRSPW2 SpaceWire Serial Link
AHB Master 5
APB: 80100800 - 80100900
IRQ: 22
Number of ports: 1

grspw1 Aeroflex Gaisler GRSPW2 SpaceWire Serial Link
AHB Master 6
APB: 80100A00 - 80100B00
IRQ: 23
Number of ports: 1

mctr0 Aeroflex Gaisler Memory controller with EDAC
AHB: 00000000 - 20000000
AHB: 20000000 - 40000000
AHB: 40000000 - 80000000
APB: 80000000 - 80000100
8-bit prom @ 0x00000000
32-bit static ram: 1 * 8192 kbyte @ 0x40000000
32-bit sdram: 2 * 128 Mbyte @ 0x60000000
col 10, cas 2, ref 7.8 us

apbmst0 Aeroflex Gaisler AHB/APB Bridge
AHB: 80000000 - 80100000

dsu0 Aeroflex Gaisler LEON3 Debug Support Unit
AHB: 00000000 - A0000000
AHB trace: 256 lines, 32-bit bus
CPU0: win 8, hwp 2, itrace 256, V8 mul/div, srmmu, lddel 1, GRFPU
stack pointer 0x407fff00
icache 4 * 4096 kB, 32 B/line lru
dcache 4 * 4096 kB, 16 B/line lru

CPU1: win 8, hwp 2, itrace 256, V8 mul/div, srmmu, lddel 1, GRFPU
stack pointer 0x407fff00
icache 4 * 4096 kB, 32 B/line lru
dcache 4 * 4096 kB, 16 B/line lru

uart0 Aeroflex Gaisler Generic UART
APB: 80000100 - 80000200
IRQ: 2
Baudrate 38461, FIFO debug mode

irgmp0 Aeroflex Gaisler Multi-processor Interrupt Ctrl.
APB: 80000200 - 80000300
EIRQ: 12
```
The memory section for example tells us that GRMON are using the correct amount of memory and memory type. The parameters can be tweaked by passing memory driver specific options on start-up, see Section 3.2, "Starting GRMON". The current memory settings can be viewed in detail by listing the registers with `info reg` or by accessing the registers by the Tcl variables exported by GRMON:

```tcl
grmon2> info reg
```

```
Memory controller with EDAC
0x80000000  Memory config register 1                0x1003c0ff
0x80000004  Memory config register 2                0x9ac05463
0x80000008  Memory config register 3                0x0826e000
```

3.4.2. Uploading application and data to target memory

A LEON software application can be uploaded to the target system memory using the `load` command:

```
grmon2> load v8/stanford.exe
```

```
40000000 .text 54.8kB / 54.8kB [===============>] 100%
4000DB30 .data 2.9kB / 2.9kB [===============>] 100%
Total size: 57.66kB (786.00kbit/s)
Entry point 0x40000000
Image /home/daniel/examples/v8/stanford.exe loaded
```

The supported file formats are SPARC ELF-32, ELF-64 (MSB truncated to 32-bit addresses), srecord and a.out binaries. Each section is loaded to its link address. The program entry point of the file is used to set the %PC, %NPC when the application is later started with run. It is also possible to load binary data by specifying file and target address using the `bload` command.

One can use the `verify` command to make sure that the file has been loaded correctly to memory as below. Any discrepancies will be reported in the GRMON console.

```
grmon2> verify v8/stanford.exe
```

```
40000000 .text 54.8kB / 54.8kB [===============>] 100%
4000DB30 .data 2.9kB / 2.9kB [===============>] 100%
```
NOTE: On-going DMA can be turned off to avoid that hardware overwrites the loaded image by issuing the `reset` command prior to `load`. This is important after the CPU has been executing using DMA in for example Ethernet network traffic.

### 3.4.3. Running applications

After the application has been uploaded to the target with `load` the `run` command can be used to start execution. The entry-point taken from the ELF-file during loading will serve as the starting address, the first instruction executed. The `run` command issues a driver reset, however it may be neccessary to perform a reset prior to loading the image to avoid that DMA overwrites the image. See the `reset` command for details. Applications already located in FLASH can be started by specifying an absolute address. The `cont` command resumes execution after a temporary stop, e.g. a breakpoint hit. `go` also affects the CPU execution, the difference compared to `run` is that the target device hardware is not initialized before starting execution.

```plaintext
grmon2> reset
grmon2> load v8/stanford.exe
40000000 .text                     54.8kB /  54.8kB   [===========>] 100%
4000DB30 .data                      2.9kB /   2.9kB   [===========>] 100%
Total size: 57.66kB (786.00kbit/s)
Entry point 0x40000000
Image /home/daniel/examples/v8/stanford.exe loaded
```

```plaintext
grmon2> run
Starting
  Perm  Towers  Queens  Intmm  Mn  Puzzle  Quick  Bubble  Tree  FFT
 34     67     33    117    1117   50   50     250     1133

Nonfloating point composite is 144
Floating point composite is 973
CPU 0: Program exited normally.
CPU 1: Power down mode
```

The output from the application normally appears on the LEON UARTs and thus not in the GRMON console. However, if GRMON is started with the `-u` switch, the UART is put into debug mode and the output is tunneled over the debug-link and finally printed on the console by GRMON. See Section 3.9, “Forwarding application console I/O”. Note that older hardware (GRLIB 1.0.17-b2710 and older) has only partial support for `-u`, it will not work when the APBUART software driver uses interrupt driven I/O, thus Linux and vxWorks are not supported on older hardware. Instead, a terminal emulator should be connected to UART 1 of the target system.

Since the application changes (at least) the .data segment during run-time the application must be reloaded before it can be executed again. If the application uses the MMU (e.g. Linux) or installs data exception handlers (e.g. eCos), GRMON should be started with `-nb` to avoid going into break mode on a page-fault or data exception. Likewise, when a software debugger is running on the target (e.g. GDB natively in Linux user-space or WindRiver Workbench debugging a task) soft breakpoints (“TA 0x01” instruction) will result in traps that the OS will handle and tell the native debugger. To prevent GRMON from interpreting it as its own breakpoints and stop the CPU one must use the `-nswb` switch.

### 3.4.4. Inserting breakpoints and watchpoints

All breakpoints are inserted with the `bp` command. The subcommand (soft, hard, watch, bus, data, delete) given to `bp` determine which type of breakpoint is inserted, if no subcommand is given `bp` defaults to a software breakpoint.

Instruction breakpoints are inserted using `bp soft` or `bp hard` commands. Inserting a software breakpoint will add a (TA 0x1) instruction by modifying the target’s memory before starting the CPU, while `bp hard` will insert a hardware breakpoint using one of the IU watchpoint registers. To debug instruction code in read-only memories or memories which are self-modifying the only option is hardware breakpoints. Note that it’s possible to debug any RAM-based code using software breakpoints, even where traps are disabled such as in trap handlers. Since hardware breakpoints triggers on the CPU instruction address one must be aware that when the MMU is turned on, virtual addresses are triggered upon.
CPU data address watchpoints (read-only, write-only or read-write) are inserted using the \texttt{bp watch} command. Watchpoints can be setup to trigger within a range determined by a bit-mask where a one means that the address must match the address pattern and a zero mask indicate don't care. The lowest 2-bits are not available, meaning that 32-bit words are the smallest address that can be watched. Byte accesses can still be watched but accesses to the neighboring three bytes will also be watched.

AMBA-bus watchpoints can be inserted using \texttt{bp bus} or \texttt{bp data}. When a bus watchpoint is hit the trace buffer will freeze. The processor can optionally be put in debug mode when the bus watchpoint is hit. This is controlled by the \texttt{tmode} command:

\begin{verbatim}
grmon2> tmode break N
\end{verbatim}

If \texttt{N} = 0, the processor will not be halted when the watchpoint is hit. A value > 0 will break the processor and set the AHB trace buffer delay counter to the same value.

\textbf{NOTE:} For hardware supported break/watchpoints the target must have been configured accordingly, otherwise a failure will be reported. Note also that the number of watchpoints implemented varies between designs.

\section*{3.4.5. Displaying processor registers}

The current register window of a LEON processor can be displayed using the \texttt{reg} command or by accessing the Tcl \texttt{cpu} namespace that GRMON provides. GRMON exports \texttt{cpu} and \texttt{cpuN} where \texttt{N} selects which CPU’s registers are accessed, the \texttt{cpu} namespace points to the active CPU selected by the \texttt{cpu} command.

\begin{verbatim}
grmon2> reg
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
INS  LOCALS  OUTS  GLOBALS
0:  00000008 0000000C 00000000 00000000
1:  00000070 00000020 00000000 00000001
2:  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000002
3:  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
4:  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
5:  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
6:  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
7:  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

psr: F34010E0  wim: 00000002  tbr: 40000060  y: 00000000
pc: 400003E4  be 0x40003FB8
npc: 40003E48  nop
grmon2> puts [format %x ::cpu::iu::o6]
407ff000
\end{verbatim}

Other register windows can be displayed using \texttt{reg wN}, when \texttt{N} denotes the window number. Use the \texttt{float} command to show the FPU registers (if present).

\section*{3.4.6. Backtracing function calls}

When debugging an application it is often most useful to view how the CPU entered the current function. The \texttt{bt} command analyze the previous stack frames to determine the backtrace. GRMON reads the register windows and then switches to read from the stack depending on the \%WIM and \%PSR register.

The backtrace is presented with the caller's program counter (\%PC) to return to (below where the CALL instruction was issued) and the stack pointer (\%SP) at that time. The first entry (frame \#0) indicates the current location of the CPU and the current stack pointer. The right most column print out the \%PC address relative the function symbol, i.e. if symbols are present.

\begin{verbatim}
grmon2> bt
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
%pc  %sp
#0  0x40003e24  0x407ffdeb <Fft+0x4>
#1  0x40005034  0x407ffe28 <main+0xfc4>
#2  0x40001064  0x407fff70 <_start+0x64>
#3  0x4000cf40  0x407fffb0 <_hardreset_real+0x78>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{NOTE:} In order to display a correct backtrace for optimized code where optimized leaf functions are present a symbol table must exist.
In a MP system the backtrace of a specific CPU can be printed, either by changing the active CPU with the `cpu` command or by passing the CPU index to `bt`.

### 3.4.7. Displaying memory contents

Any memory location can be displayed and written using the commands listed in the table below. Memory commands that are prefixed with a `v` access the virtual address space seen by doing MMU address lookups for active CPU.

**Table 3.2. Memory access commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mem</td>
<td>AMBA bus 32-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wmem</td>
<td>AMBA bus 32-bit memory write access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmem</td>
<td>AMBA bus 32-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memb</td>
<td>AMBA bus 8-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memh</td>
<td>AMBA bus 16-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmemb</td>
<td>AMBA bus 8-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmemh</td>
<td>AMBA bus 16-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vvmemb</td>
<td>AMBA bus 8-bit virtual memory write access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vvmembh</td>
<td>AMBA bus 16-bit virtual memory write access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vvmems</td>
<td>Write a string to an AMBA bus virtual memory address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vvmem</td>
<td>AMBA bus 32-bit virtual memory write access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wmemb</td>
<td>AMBA bus 8-bit memory write access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wmembh</td>
<td>AMBA bus 16-bit memory write access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wmems</td>
<td>Write a string to an AMBA bus memory address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amem</td>
<td>AMBA bus 32-bit asynchronous memory read access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Most debug links only support 32-bit accesses, only JTAG links support unaligned access. An unaligned access is when the address or number of bytes are not evenly divided by four. When an unaligned data read request is issued, then GRMON will read some extra bytes to align the data, but only return the requested data. If a write request is issued, then an aligned read-modify-write sequence will occur.

The `mem` command requires an address and an optional length, if the length is left out 64 bytes are displayed. If a program has been loaded, text symbols can be used instead of a numeric address. The memory content is displayed in hexadecimal-decimal format, grouped in 32-bit words. The ASCII equivalent is printed at the end of the line.

```
grmon> mem 0x40000000
40000000 a0100000 29100004 81c52000 01000000    ...)..... .....
40000010 91d02000 01000000 01000000 01000000    . ............
40000020 91d02000 01000000 01000000 01000000    . ............
40000030 91d02000 01000000 01000000 01000000    . ............
```

```
grmon> mem main 48
40003278 9de3bf98 2f100085 31100033 40000b4b & .%.x...3@..K
40003288 d02620c0 d025e178 11100033 40000af4 90120000 ..#....3@.....#
40003298 901223b0 11000033 40000af4 901223c0 ..#....3@.....#
```

The memory access commands listed in Table 3.2 are not restricted to memory: they can be used on any bus address accessible by the debug link. However, for access to peripheral control registers, the command `info reg` can provide a more user-friendly output.
All commands in Table 3.2, except for `amem`, return to the caller when the bus access has completed, which means that a sequence of these commands generates a sequence of bus accesses with the same ordering. In situations where the bus accesses order is not critical, the command `amem` can be used to schedule multiple concurrent read accesses whose results can be retrieved at a later time. This is useful when GRMON is automated using Tcl scripts.

### 3.4.8. Instruction disassembly

If the memory contents is SPARC machine code, the contents can be displayed in assembly code using the `disassemble` command:

```bash
gromon> disassemble 0x40000000 10
0x40000000: 88100000  clr  %g4                     <start+0>
0x40000004: 09100034  sethi  %hi(0x4000d000), %g4  <start+4>
0x40000008: 81c12034  jmp  %g4 + 0x34              <start+8>
0x4000000c: 01000000  nop                          <start+12>
0x40000010: a1480000  mov  %psr, %l0               <start+16>
0x40000014: a7500000  mov  %wim, %l3               <start+20>
0x40000018: 10803401  ba  0x4000d01c               <start+24>
0x4000001c: ac102001  mov  1, %l6                  <start+28>
0x40000020: 91d02000  ta  0x0                      <start+32>
0x40000024: 01000000  nop                          <start+36>
```

### 3.4.9. Using the trace buffer

The LEON processor and associated debug support unit (DSU) can be configured with trace buffers to store both the latest executed instructions and the latest AHB bus transfers. The trace buffers are automatically enabled by GRMON during start-up, but can also be individually enabled and disabled using `tmode` command. The command `ahb` is used to show the AMBA buffer. The command `inst` is used to show the instruction buffer. The command `hist` is used to display the contents of the instruction and the AMBA buffers mixed together. Below is an example debug session that shows the usage of breakpoints, watchpoints and the trace buffer:

```bash
gromon> lo v8/stanford.exe
4000000  .text                     54.8kB /  54.8kB   [===============>] 100%
4000DB3  .data                      2.9kB /   2.9kB   [===============>] 100%
Total size: 57.66kB (786.00kbit/s)
Entry point 0x40000000
Image /home/daniel/examples/v8/stanford.exe loaded

gromon> bp Fft
Software breakpoint 1 at <Fft>

gromon> bp watch 0x4000eae0
Hardware watchpoint 2 at 0x4000eae0

gromon> bp
NUM   ADRESS      MASK        TYPE        SYMBOL
1 : 0x40003e20              (soft)      Fft+0
2 : 0x4000eae0  0xfffffffc  (watch rw)  floated+0

gromon> run
CPU 0:  watchpoint 2 hit
0x40001024: c0388003  std  %g0, [0xg2 + 0xg3]  <_start+36>
CPU 1:  Power down mode

gromon> inst
TIME   ADDRESS  INSTRUCTION                  RESULT
84675  40001024  std  %g0, [0xg2 + 0xg3] [4000eaf8 00000000 00000000]
```
When printing executed instructions, the value within brackets denotes the instruction result, or in the case of store instructions the store address and store data. The value in the first column displays the relative time, equal to the DSU timer. The time is taken when the instruction completes in the last pipeline stage (write-back) of the processor. In a mixed instruction/AHB display, AHB address and read or write value appears within brackets. The time indicates when the transfer completed, i.e. when HREADY was asserted.
NOTE: As the AHB trace is disabled when a breakpoint is hit, AHB accesses related to instruction cache fetches after the time of break can be missed. The command `ahb force` can be used enable AHB tracing even when the processor is in debug mode.

NOTE: When switching between tracing modes with `tmode` the contents of the trace buffer will not be valid until execution has been resumed and the buffer refilled.

### 3.4.10. Profiling

GRMON supports profiling of LEON applications when run on real hardware. The profiling function collects (statistical) information on the amount of execution time spent in each function. Due to its non-intrusive nature, the profiling data does not take into consideration if the current function is called from within another procedure. Even so, it still provides useful information and can be used for application tuning.

NOTE: To increase the number of samples, use the fastest debug link available on the target system. I.e. do not use I/O forwarding (start GRMON without the `-u` commandline option)

```
grmon2> la v8/stanford.exe
40000000  .text              54.8kB /  54.8kB   [===============>] 100%
4000DB30  .data                         2.9kB /   2.9kB   [===============>] 100%
Total size: 57.66kB (786.00kbit/s)
Enter point 0x40000000
Image /home/daniel/examples/v8/stanford.exe loaded

grmon2> profile on

grmon2> run

Starting

Perm  Towers  Queens   Intmm      Mm  Puzzle   Quick  Bubble    Tree     FFT

CPU 0:  Interrupted!
0x40003ee4: 95a0c8a4  fsubs  %f3, %f4, %f10  <Fft+196>

CPU 1:  Interrupted!
0x40000000: 88100000  clr  %g4  <start+0>

grmon2> prof

FUNCTION              SAMPLES    RATIO(%)  
Trial                  0000000096  27.35  
__window_overflow_rettseq_ret 0000000060 17.09  
main                   0000000051  14.52  
__window_overflow_slow1 0000000026  7.40  
Fft                     0000000023  6.55  
Insert                  0000000016  4.55  
Permute                 0000000013  3.70  
tower                   0000000013  3.70  
Try                     0000000013  3.70  
Quicksort               0000000011  3.13  
Checktree               0000000007  1.99  
__malloc_r              0000000005  1.42  
start                   0000000004  1.13  
outbyte                 0000000003  0.85  
Towers                  0000000002  0.56  
__window_overflow_rettseq 0000000002  0.56  
__st_pthread_mutex_lock 0000000002  0.56  
__start                 0000000001  0.28  
Perm                    0000000001  0.28  
__malloc_lock           0000000001  0.28  
__st_pthread_mutex_trylock 0000000001  0.28
```

### 3.4.11. Attaching to a target system without initialization

When GRMON connects to a target system, it probes the configuration and initializes memory and registers. To determine why a target has crashed, or resume debugging without reloading the application, it might be desirable to connect to the target without performing a (destructive) initialization. This can be done by specifying the `-ni` switch during the start-up of GRMON. The system information print-out (`info sys`) will then however not be able to display the correct memory settings. The use of the `-stack` option and the `go` command might also be necessary in case the application is later restarted. The `run` command may not have the intended effect since the debug drivers have not been initialized during start-up.
3.4.12. Multi-processor support

In systems with more than one LEON processor, the `cpu` command can be used to control the state and debugging focus of the processors. In MP systems, the processors are enumerated with 0..N-1, where N is the number of processors. Each processor can be in two states; enabled or disabled. When enabled, a processor can be started by LEON software or by GRMON. When disabled, the processor will remain halted regardless. One can pause a MP operating system and disable a CPU to debug a hanged CPU for example.

Most per-CPU (DSU) debugging commands such as displaying registers, backtrace or adding breakpoints will be directed to the active processor only. Switching active processor can be done using the `cpu active N` command, see example below. The Tcl `cpu` namespace exported by GRMON is also changed to point to the active CPU's namespace, thus accessing `cpu` will be the same as accessing `cpu1` if CPU1 is the currently active CPU.

```
grmon2> cpu
cpu 0: enabled  active
cpu 1: enabled
grmon2> cpu act 1
grmon2> cpu
cpu 0: enabled
cpu 1: enabled  active
grmon2> cpu act 0
grmon2> cpu dis 1
grmon2> cpu
cpu 0: enabled active
cpu 1: disabled
grmon2> puts $cpu::fpu::f1
-1.984328031539917
grmon2> puts $cpu0::fpu::f1
-1.984328031539917
grmon2> puts $cpu1::fpu::f1
2.3017966689845248e+18
```

**NOTE:** Non-MP software can still run on the first CPU unaffected of the additional CPUs since it is the target software that is responsible for waking other CPUs. All processors are enabled by default.

Note that it is possible to debug MP systems using GDB, but the user are required to change CPU itself. GRMON specific commands can be entered from GDB using the `monitor` command.

3.4.13. Stack and entry point

The stack pointer is located in `%O6 (%SP) register of SPARC CPUs. GRMON sets the stack pointer before starting the CPU with the `run` command. The address is auto-detected to end of main memory, however it is overridable using the `-stack` when starting GRMON or by issuing the `stack` command. Thus stack pointer can be used by software to detect end of main memory.

The entry point (EP) determines at which address the CPU start its first instruction execution. The EP defaults to main memory start and normally overridden by the `load` command when loading the application. ELF-files has support for storing entry point. The entry point can manually be set with the `ep` command.

In a MP systems if may be required to set EP and stack pointer individual per CPU, one can use the `cpu` command in conjunction with `ep` and `stack`.

3.4.14. Memory Management Unit (MMU) support

The LEON optionally implements the reference MMU (SRMMU) described in the SPARCv8 specification. GRMON support viewing and changing the MMU registers through the DSU, using the `mmu` command. GRMON also supports address translation by reading the MMU table from memory similar to the MMU. The `walk` command looks up one address by walking the MMU table printing out every step taken and the result. To simply print out the result of such a translation, use the `va` command.
The memory commands that are prefixed with a v work with virtual addresses, the addresses given are translated before listing or writing physical memory. If the MMU is not enabled, the vmem command for example is an alias for mem. See Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents” for more information.

NOTE: Many commands are affected by that the MMU is turned on, such as the disassemble command.

3.4.15. CPU cache support

The LEON optionally implements Level-1 instruction-cache and data-cache. GRMON supports the CPU’s cache by adopting certain operations depending on if the cache is activated or not. The user may also be able to access the cache directly. This is however not normally needed, but may be useful when debugging or analyzing different cache aspects. By default the L1-cache is turned on by GRMON, the ctrl command can be used to change the cache control register. The commandline switches -nic and -ndc disables instruction and data cache respectively.

With the icache and dcache commands it is possible to view and modify the current content of the cache or check if the cache is consistent with the memory. Both caches can be flushed instantly using the commands ctrtl flush. The data cache can be flushed instantly using the commands dcache flush. The instruction cache can be flushed instantly using the commands icache flush.

The GRLIB Level-2 cache is supported using the l2cache command.

3.5. Tcl integration

GRMON has built-in support for Tcl 8.5. All command lines entered in the terminal will pass through a Tcl-interpreter. This enables loops, variables, procedures, scripts, arithmetics and more for the user. I.a. it also provides an API for the user to extend GRMON.

3.5.1. Shells

GRMON creates several independent TCL shells, each with its own set of commands and variables. I.e. changing active CPU in one shell does not affect any other shell. There are two shells available for the user by default: the CLI shell and a GDB shell. The CLI shell is access from the terminal and the GDB shell is accessed from GDB by using the command mon. There is also a system shell running in the background that GRMON uses internally.

Additional custom user shells can be created with the command usrsh. Each custom user shell has an associated Tcl interpreter running in a separate execution thread.

3.5.2. Commands

There are two groups of commands, the native Tcl commands and GRMON’s commands. Information about the native Tcl commands and their syntax can be found at the Tcl website [http://www.tcl.tk/]. The GRMON commands’ syntax documentation can be found in Appendix B, Command syntax.

The commands have three types of output:

1. Standard output. GRMON’s commands prints information to standard output. This information is often structured in a human readable way and cannot be used by other commands. Most of the GRMON commands print some kind of information to the standard output, while very few of the Tcl commands does that. Setting the variable ::grmon::settings:suppress_output to 1 will stop GRMON commands from printing to the standard output, i.e. the TCL command puts will still print it’s output. It is also possible to put the command silent in front of another GRMON command to suppress the output of a single command, e.g. grmon2> puts [expr [silent mem 0x40000000 4] + 4]

2. Return values. The return value from GRMON is seldom the same as the information that is printed to standard output, it’s often the important data in a raw format. Return values can be used as input to other commands or to be saved in variables. All TCL commands and many GRMON commands have return values. The return values from commands are normally not printed. To print the return value to standard output one can use the Tcl command puts. I.a. if the variable ::grmon::settings:echo_result to 1, then GRMON will always print the result to stdout.

3. Return code. The return code from a command can be accessed by reading the variable errorCode or by using the Tcl command catch. Both Tcl and GRMON commands will have an error message as return
value if it fails, which is also printed to standard output. More about error codes can be read about in the
Tcl tutorial or on the Tcler’s Wiki [http://wiki.tcl.tk/].

For some of the GRMON commands it is possible to specify which core the commands is operation on. This is
implemented differently depending for each command, see the commands’ syntax documentation in Appendix B,
Command syntax for more details. Some of these commands use a device name to specify which core to interact
with, see Appendix C, Tcl API for more information about device names.

3.5.3. API

It is possible to extend GRMON using Tcl. GRMON provides an API that makes it possible do write own device
drivers, implement hooks and to write advanced commands. See Appendix C, Tcl API for a detailed description
of the API.

3.6. Symbolic debug information

GRMON will automatically extract the symbol information from ELF-files, debug information is never read from
ELF-files. The symbols can be used to GRMON commands where an address is expected as below. Symbols are
tab completed.

```
grmon2> load v8/stanford.exe
   40000000 .text      54.8kB / 54.8kB  [------------->] 100%
   00000000 .data      2.9kB /  2.9kB  [------------->] 100%
Image /home/daniel/examples/v8/stanford.exe loaded
```

```
grmon2> bp main
   Software breakpoint 1 at main
```

The symbols command can be used to display all symbols, lookup the address of a symbol, or to read in symbols
from an alternate (ELF) file:

```
grmon2> symbols load v8/stanford.exe
grmon2> symbols lookup main
   Found address 0x40004070
```

```
grmon2> symbols list
   0x40005ab8  GLOBAL  FUNC     putchar
   0x40006bac  GLOBAL  FUNC     _mprec_log10
   0x400069d0  GLOBAL  OBJECT   __mprec_tinytens
   0x4000bbec  GLOBAL  FUNC     cleanup_glue
   0x4000bf6c  GLOBAL  FUNC     __hiBits
   0x40005ad4  GLOBAL  FUNC     __puts_r
   0x4000c310  GLOBAL  FUNC     __seek_r
   0x4000eac5  GLOBAL  OBJECT   piecemax
   0x40001acc  GLOBAL  FUNC     Try
   0x40003c6c  GLOBAL  FUNC     Uniform11
   0x400059c8  GLOBAL  FUNC     printf
   ...  
```

Reading symbols from alternate files is necessary when debugging self-extracting applications (MKPROM), when
switching between virtual and physical address space (Linux) or when debugging a multi-core ASMP system
where each CPU has its own symbol table. It is recommended to clear old symbols with symbols clear before
switching symbol table, otherwise the new symbols will be added to the old table.

3.6.1. Multi-processor symbolic debug information

When loading symbols into GRMON it is possible to associate them with a CPU. When all symbols/images are
associated with CPU index 0, then GRMON will assume its a single-core or SMP application and lookup all
symbols from the symbols table associated with CPU index 0.

If different CPU indexes are specified (by setting active CPU or adding cpu# argument to the commands) when
loading symbols/images, then GRMON will assume its an AMP application that has been loaded. GRMON will
use the current active CPU (or cpu# argument) to determine which CPU index to lookup symbols from.
3.7. GDB interface

This section describes the GDB interface support available in GRMON. Other tools that communicate over the GDB protocol may also attach to GRMON, some tools such as Eclipse Workbench and DDD communicate with GRMON via GDB.

GDB must be built for the SPARC architecture, a native PC GDB does not work together with GRMON. The toolchains that Cobham Gaisler distributes comes with a patched and tested version of GDB targeting all SPARC LEON development tools.

Please see the GDB documentation available from the official GDB homepage [http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/].

3.7.1. Connecting GDB to GRMON

GRMON can act as a remote target for GDB, allowing symbolic debugging of target applications. To initiate GDB communications, start the monitor with the \(-gdb\) switch or use the GRMON \(\text{gdb start}\) command:

```
$ grmon -gdb
... Started GDB service on port 2222.
... grmon2> gdb status
GDB Service is waiting for incoming connection
Port: 2222
```

Then, start GDB in a different window and connect to GRMON using the extended-remote protocol. By default, GRMON listens on port 2222 for the GDB connection:

```
(gdb) target extended-remote :2222
Remote debugging using :2222
main () at stanford.c:1033
1033 |
(gdb) monitor gdb status
GDB Service is running
Port: 2222
(gdb)
```

3.7.2. Executing GRMON commands from GDB

While GDB is attached to GRMON, most GRMON commands can be executed using the GDB monitor command. Output from the GRMON commands is then displayed in the GDB console like below. Some DSU commands are naturally not available since they would conflict with GDB. All commands executed from GDB are executed in a separate Tcl interpreter, thus variables created from GDB will not be available from the GRMON terminal.

```
(gdb) monitor hist
TIME ADDRESS INSTRUCTIONS/AHB SIGNALS RESULT/DATA
30046975 40003e20 AHB read mst=0 size=2 [9de3bf90]
30046976 40005030 or %l2, 0x1e0, %o3 [40023de0]
30046980 40003e24 AHB read mst=0 size=2 [91d02001]
30046981 40005034 call 0x40003e20 [40005034]
30046985 40003e28 AHB read mst=0 size=2 [b136201f]
30046990 40003e2c AHB read mst=0 size=2 [f83fbff0]
```
3.7.3. Running applications from GDB

To load and start an application, use the GDB `load` and `run` command.

```
$ sparc-rtems-gdb v8/stanford.exe
(gdb) target extended-remote :2222
Remote debugging using :2222
main () at stanford.c:1033
1033 {
  (gdb) load
Loading section .text, size 0xdb30 lma 0x40000000
Loading section .data, size 0x878 lma 0x4000db30
Start address 0x40000000, load size 59048
Transfer rate: 18 KB/sec, 757 bytes/write.
(gdb) b main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x40000074: file stanford.c, line 1033.
(gdb) run
The program being debugged has been started already.
```

To interrupt execution, Ctrl-C can be typed in GDB terminal (similar to GRMON). The program can be restarted using the GDB `run` command but the program image needs to be reloaded first using the `load` command. Software trap 1 (TA 0x1) is used by GDB to insert breakpoints and should not be used by the application.

GRMON translates SPARC traps into (UNIX) signals which are properly communicated to GDB. If the application encounters a fatal trap, execution will be stopped exactly before the failing instruction. The target memory and register values can then be examined in GDB to determine the error cause.

GRMON implements the GDB breakpoint and watchpoint interface and makes sure that memory and cache are synchronized.

3.7.4. Running SMP applications from GDB

If GRMON is running on the same computer as GDB, or if the executable is available on the remote computer that is running GRMON, it is recommended to issue the GDB command `set remote exec-file <remote-file-path>` After this has been set, GRMON will automatically load the file, and symbols if available, when the GDB command `run` is issued.

```
$ sparc-rtems-gdb /opt/rtems-4.11/src/rtems-4.11/testsuites/libtests/ticker/ticker.exe
GNU gdb 6.8.0.20090916-cvs
Copyright (C) 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=i686-pc-linux-gnu --target=sparc-rtems"...
(gdb) target extended-remote :2222
Remote debugging using :2222
0x00000000 in ?? ()
(gdb) set remote exec-file /opt/rtems-4.11/src/rtems-4.11/testsuites/libtests/ticker/ticker.exe
(gdb) break Init
Breakpoint 1 at 0x40001318: file ../../../../leon3smp/lib/include/rtems/score/thread.h, line 627.
(gdb) run
The program being debugged has been started already.
```
Start it from the beginning? (y or n) y
Starting program: /opt/rtems-4.11/src/rtems-4.11/testsuites/libtests/ticker/ticker.exe

If the executable is not available on the remote computer where GRMON is running, then the GDB command load can be used to load the software to the target system. In addition the entry points for all CPUs, except the first, must be set manually using the GRMON ep before starting the application.

$ sparc-rtems-gdb /opt/rtems-4.11/src/rtems-4.11/testsuites/libtests/ticker/ticker.exe
GNU gdb 6.8.0.20090916-cvs
Copyright (C) 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software; you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=i686-pc-linux-gnu --target=sparc-rtems"...
(gdb) target extended-remote :2222
Remote debugging using :2222
trap_table () at /opt/rtems-4.11/src/rtems-4.11/c/src/lib/libbsp/sparc/leon3/../../sparc/shared/start/start.S:69
69 /opt/rtems-4.11/src/rtems-4.11/c/src/lib/libbsp/sparc/leon3/../../sparc/shared/start/start.S: No such file or directory.
in /opt/rtems-4.11/src/rtems-4.11/c/src/lib/libbsp/sparc/leon3/../../sparc/shared/start/start.S
Current language: auto; currently asm
(gdb) load
Loading section .text, size 0x1aed0 lma 0x40000000
Loading section .data, size 0x5b0 lma 0x4001aed0
Start address 0x40000000, load size 111744
Transfer rate: 138 KB/sec, 765 bytes/write.
(gdb) mon ep $cpu::iu::pc cpu1
(gdb) mon ep $cpu::iu::pc cpu2
(gdb) mon ep $cpu::iu::pc cpu3
Cpu 1 entry point: 0x40000000
(gdb) run
The program being debugged has been started already.
Start it from the beginning? (y or n) y
Starting program: /opt/rtems-4.11/src/rtems-4.11/testsuites/libtests/ticker/ticker.exe

3.7.5. Running AMP applications from GDB

If GRMON is running on the same computer as GDB, or if the executables are available on the remote computer that is running GRMON, it is recommended to issue the GDB command set remote exec-file <remote-file-path>. When this is set, GRMON will automatically load the file and symbols if available, when the GDB command run is issued. The second application needs to be loaded into GRMON using the GRMON command load <remote-file-path> cpu1. In addition the stacks must also be set manually in GRMON using the command stack <address> cpu# for both CPUs.

$ sparc-rtems-gdb /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp1
GNU gdb 6.8.0.20090916-cvs
Copyright (C) 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software; you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=i686-pc-linux-gnu --target=sparc-rtems"...
(gdb) target extended-remote :2222
Remote debugging using :2222
(gdb) set remote exec-file /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp1
(gdb) mon load /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp2 cpu1
Total size: 177.33kB (1.17Mbit/s)
Entry point 0x40400000
Image /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp2 loaded
(gdb) mon stack 0x407fff00 cpu1
CPU 1 stack pointer: 0x407fff00
(gdb) run
Starting program: /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp1
NODE[0]: is Up!
NODE[0]: Waiting for Semaphore A to be created (0x53454d41)
NODE[0]: Waiting for Semaphore B to be created (0x53454d42)
NODE[0]: Waiting for Task A to be created (0x54534b41)
"C[New Thread 151060481]
Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.
[Switching to Thread 151060481]
warning: Source file is more recent than executable.
26 ret1
If the executable is not available on the remote computer where GRMON is running, then the GDB command `file` and `load` can be used to load the software to the target system. Use the GRMON command `cpu act <num>` before issuing the GDB command `load` to specify which CPU is the target for the software being loaded. In addition the stacks must also be set manually in GRMON using the command `stack <address> cpu#` for both CPUs.

```
$ sparc-rtems-gdb
GNU gdb 6.8.0.20090916-cvs
Copyright (C) 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=i686-pc-linux-gnu --target=sparc-rtems".
(gdb) target extended-remote :2222
Remote debugging using :2222
0x40000000 in ?? ()
(gdb) file /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp2
A program is being debugged already.
Are you sure you want to change the file? (y or n) y
Reading symbols from /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp2...done.
(gdb) mon cpu act 1
(gdb) load
Loading section .text, size 0x2b3e0 lma 0x40400000
Loading section .data, size 0x1170 lma 0x4042b3e0
Loading section .jcr, size 0x4 lma 0x4042c550
Start address 0x40000000, load size 181588
Transfer rate: 115 KB/sec, 759 bytes/write.
(gdb) file /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp1
A program is being debugged already.
Are you sure you want to change the file? (y or n) y
Load new symbol table from "/opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp1"? (y or n) y
Reading symbols from /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/rtems-mp1...done.
(gdb) mon cpu act 0
(gdb) load
Loading section .text, size 0x2b3e0 lma 0x40001000
Loading section .data, size 0x1170 lma 0x4002b3e0
Loading section .jcr, size 0x4 lma 0x4002c550
Start address 0x40001000, load size 181588
Transfer rate: 117 KB/sec, 759 bytes/write.
(gdb) mon stack 0x407fff00 cpu1
CPU 1 stack pointer: 0x407fff00
(gdb) mon stack 0x403fff00 cpu0
CPU 0 stack pointer: 0x403fff00
(gdb) run
The program being debugged has been started already.
Start it from the beginning? (y or n) y
Starting program: /opt/rtems-4.10/src/samples/samples/rtems-mp1
```

### 3.7.6. GDB Thread support

GDB is capable of listing a operating system's threads, however it relies on GRMON to implement low-level thread access. GDB normally fetches the threading information on every stop, for example after a breakpoint is reached or between single-stepping stops. GRMON have to access the memory rather many times to retrieve the information, GRMON. See Section 3.8, “Thread support” for more information.

Start GRMON with the `-nothreads` switch to disable threads in GRMON and thus in GDB too.

Note that GRMON must have access to the symbol table of the operating system so that the thread structures of the target OS can be found. The symbol table can be loaded from GDB by one must bear in mind that the path is relative to where GRMON has been started. If GDB is connected to GRMON over the network one must make the symbol file available on the remote computer running GRMON.
When a program running in GDB stops GRMON reports which thread it is in. The command `info threads` can be used in GDB to list all known threads, thread N to switch to thread N and `bt` to list the backtrace of the selected thread.

Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.

[Switching to Thread 167837703]

```
0x40001b5c in console_outbyte_polled (port=0, ch=113 'q') at rtems/.../leon3/console/debugputs.c:38
```

```
while ((LEON3_Console_Uart[LEON3_Cpu_Index+port]->status & LEON_REG_UART_STATUS_THE) == 0);
```

```
(gdb) info threads
```

```
8 Thread 167837702 (FTPD Wevnt) 0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/.../threaddispatch.c:109
7 Thread 167837701 (FTPa Wevnt) 0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/.../threaddispatch.c:109
6 Thread 167837700 (DCtxx Wevnt) 0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/.../threaddispatch.c:109
5 Thread 167837699 (DCtxx Wevnt) 0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/.../threaddispatch.c:109
4 Thread 167837698 (ntwk ready) 0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/.../threaddispatch.c:109
3 Thread 167837697 (UII ready) 0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/.../threaddispatch.c:109
2 Thread 151060481 (ntwk ready) 0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/.../threaddispatch.c:109
1 Thread 167837703 (FTPD ready) 0x40001b5c in console_outbyte_polled (port=0, ch=113 'q') at ../../../rtems/c/src/lib/libbsp/sparc/leon3/console/debugputs.c:38
```

```
(gdb) thread 8
```

```
[Switching to thread 8 (Thread 167837702)]
```

```
#0  0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/.../threaddispatch.c:109
```

```
109 _Context_Switch( &executing->Registers, &heir->Registers );
```

```
(gdb) bt
```

```
#0  0x4002f760 in _Thread_Dispatch () at rtems/cpukit/score/src/threaddispatch.c:109
#1  0x40013ee0 in rtems_event_receive(event_in=33554432, option_set=0, ticks=0, event_out=0x43fecc14) at ../../../../leon3/lib/include/rtems/score/thread.inl:205
#2  0x4002782c in rtems_bsdnet_event_receive (event_in=33554432, option_set=2, ticks=0, event_out=0x43fecc14) at rtems/cpukit/libnetworking/rtems/rtems_glue.c:641
#3  0x40027548 in soconnsleep (so=0x43f0cd70) at rtems/cpukit/libnetworking/rtems/rtems_glue.c:465
#4  0x40029118 in accept (s=0x3, name=0x43feccf0, namelen=0x43feccec) at rtems/.../rtems_syscall.c:215
#5  0x400004028 in daemon () at rtems/c/src/libnetworking/rtems_servers/ftpd.c:1925
#6  0x40053388 in _Thread_Handler () at rtems/cpukit/libnetworking/rtems_servers/ftpd.c:123
#7  0x40053270 in __res_mkquery (op=0, dname=0x0, class=0, type=0, data=0x0, datalen=0, newrr_in=0x0, buf=0x0, buflen=0) at ../../../rtems/cpukit/libnetworking/libc/res_mkquery.c:199
#8  0x00000008 in ?? ()
#9  0x00000008 in ?? ()
```

```
Previous frame identical to this frame (corrupt stack?)
```

In comparison to GRMON the `frame` command in GDB can be used to select a individual stack frame. One can also step between frames by issuing the `up` or `down` commands. The CPU registers can be listed using the `info registers` command. Note that the `info registers` command only can see the following registers for an inactive task: g0-g7, l0-l7, i0-i7, o0-o7, PC and PSR. The other registers will be displayed as 0:

```
(gdb) frame 5
```

```
5 0x40004028 in daemon () at rtems/.../rtems_servers/ftpd.c:1925
```

```
1925 ss = accept(s, (struct sockaddr *)&addr, &addrlen);
```

```
(gdb) info reg
```

```
g0 0x0 0
g1 0x0 0
g2 0xffffffff -1
g3 0x0 0
g4 0x0 0
g5 0x0 0
g6 0x0 0
g7 0x0 0
```

```
o0 0x3 3
```

```
o1 0x43feccf0 1140772080
```

```
o2 0x43feccf0 1140772076
```

```
o3 0x0 0
```

```
o4 0xf34000e4 -213909276
```

```
o5 0x4007cc00 1074252800
```

```
os 0x43feccf0 0x43feccf0
```

```
o7 0x40004020 1073758240
```

```
o8 0x40004020 1073758240
```

```
o9 0x40004020 1073758240
```

```
o11 0x4007ce88 1074253448
```

```
o12 0x400048fc 1073760508
```

```
o13 0x43feccf0 1140772080
```

```
o14 0x3 3
```

```
o15 0x1 1
```

```
o16 0x0 0
```
3.7.7. Virtual memory

There is no way for GRMON to determine if an address sent from GDB is physical or virtual. If an MMU unit is present in the system and it is enabled, then GRMON will assume that all addresses are virtual and try to translate them. When debugging an application that uses the MMU one typically have an image with physical addresses used to load data into the memory and a second image with debug-symbols of virtual addresses. It is therefore important to make sure that the MMU is enabled/disabled when each image is used.

The example below will show a typical case on how to handle virtual and physical addresses when debugging with GDB. The application being debugged is Linux and it consists of two different images created with Linuxbuild. The file image.ram contains physical addresses and a small loader, that among others configures the MMU, while the file image contains all the debug-symbols in virtual address-space.

First start GRMON and start the GDB server.

```
$ grmon -nb -gdb
```

Then start GDB in a second shell, load both files into GDB, connect to GRMON and then upload the application into the system. The addresses will be interpreted as physical since the MMU is disabled when GRMON starts.

```
$ sparc-linux-gdb
GNU gdb 6.8.0.20090916-cvs
Copyright (C) 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=i686-pc-linux-gnu --target=sparc-linux".
(gdb) file output/images/image.ram
Reading symbols from /home/user/linuxbuild-1.0.2/output/images/image.ram...(no d
ebugging symbols found)...done.
(gdb) symbol-file output/images/image
Reading symbols from /home/user/linuxbuild-1.0.2/output/images/image...done.
(gdb) target extended-remote :2222
Remote debugging using :2222
t_tflt () at /home/user/linuxbuild-1.0.2/arch/sparc/kernel/head_32.S:88
88 t_tflt: SPARC_TFAULT /* Inst. Access Exception */
88 t_tflt: SPARC_TFAULT /* Inst. Access Exception */
```

The program must reach a state where the MMU is enabled before any virtual address can be translated. Software breakpoints cannot be used since the MMU is still disabled and GRMON won't translate them into a physical. Hardware breakpoints don't need to be translated into physical addresses, therefore set a hardware assisted breakpoint at 0xf0004000, which is the virtual start address for the Linux kernel.
At this point the loader has enabled the MMU and both software breakpoints and symbols can be used.

If the application for some reason need to be reloaded, then the MMU must first be disabled via GRMON. In addition all software breakpoints should be deleted before the application is restarted since the MMU has been disabled and GRMON won’t translate virtual addresses anymore.
3.7.8. Specific GDB optimization

GRMON detects GDB access to register window frames in memory which are not yet flushed and only reside in the processor register file. When such a memory location is read, GRMON will read the correct value from the register file instead of the memory. This allows GDB to form a function trace-back without any (intrusive) modification of memory. This feature is disabled during debugging of code where traps are disabled, since no valid stack frame exist at that point.

To avoid a huge number of cache-flushes GRMON auto-detects when GDB loads a new application to memory, this approach however requires the user to restart the application after loading a file. Thus, loading files during run-time may not work as expected.

3.7.9. Limitations of GDB interface

GDB must be built for the SPARC architecture, a native PC GDB does not work together with GRMON. The toolchains that Cobham Gaisler distributes comes with a patched and tested version of GDB targeting all SPARC LEON development tools.

Do not use the GDB where commands in parts of an application where traps are disabled (e.g. trap handlers). Since the stack pointer is not valid at this point, GDB might go into an infinite loop trying to unwind false stack frames. The thread support might not work either in some trap handler cases.

The step instruction commands si or stepi are implemented by GDB inserting software breakpoints through GRMON. This is an approach that is not possible when debugging in read-only memory such as boot sequences executed in PROM/FLASH. One can instead use hardware breakpoints using the GDB command hbreak manually.

3.8. Thread support

GRMON has thread support for some operating systems show below. The thread information is accessed using the GRMON thread command. The GDB interface of GRMON is also thread aware and the related GDB commands are described in the GDB documentation and in Section 3.7.6, “GDB Thread support”.

Supported operative systems

- RTEMS
- VXWORKS
- eCos
- Bare-metal

GRMON needs the symbolic information of the image that is being debugged in order to retrieve the addresses of the thread information. Therefore the symbols of the OS must be loaded automatically by the ELF-loader using load or manually by using the symbols command. GRMON will traverse the thread structures located in the target's memory when the thread command is issued (and on GDB's request). Bare-metal threads will be used as a fallback if no OS threads can be found. In addition the startup switch -bmthreads can be used to force bare-metal threads.

The target's thread structures are never changed, and they are never accessed unless the thread command is executed. Starting GRMON with the -nothreads switch disables the thread support in GRMON and thus in GDB too.

During debugging sessions it can help the developer a lot to view all threads, their stack traces and their states to understand what is happening in the system.

3.8.1. GRMON thread commands

thread info lists all threads currently available in the operating system. The currently running thread is marked with an asterisk.

grmon> thread info
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Ticks</th>
<th>Entry point</th>
<th>PC</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Int.</td>
<td>internal</td>
<td>0x09010001</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>_CPU_Thread_Idle_body</td>
<td>0x4002f760</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1</td>
<td>classic</td>
<td>0x0a010001</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>_CPU_Thread_Idle_body</td>
<td>0x4002f760</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntkw</td>
<td>classic</td>
<td>0x0a010002</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>rtems_bsdnet_schedneti</td>
<td>0x4002f760</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCrx</td>
<td>classic</td>
<td>0x0a010003</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>rtems_bsdnet_schedneti</td>
<td>0x4002f760</td>
<td>Wevnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTPa</td>
<td>classic</td>
<td>0x0a010004</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>rtems_bsdnet_schedneti</td>
<td>0x4002f760</td>
<td>Wevnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*HTPD</td>
<td>classic</td>
<td>0x0a010005</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>split_command</td>
<td>0x4002f760</td>
<td>Wevnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPPD</td>
<td>classic</td>
<td>0x0a010006</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>split_command</td>
<td>0x4002f760</td>
<td>Wevnt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* HTPD | classic | 0x0a010007 | 40   | 79    | rtems_initialize_webse  | 0x40001b60   | READY       |

thread bt ?id? lists the stack back trace. bt lists the back trace of the currently executing thread as usual.

grmon> thread bt 0x0a010003

```
%pc
#0   0x4002f760   _Thread_Dispatch + 0x11c
#1   0x40013ed8   rtems_event_receive + 0x88
#2   0x40027824   rtems_bsdnet_event_receive + 0x18
#3   0x4000b664   websFooter + 0x84
#4   0x40027708   rtems_bsdnet_schednetisr + 0x158
```

A backtrace of the current thread (equivalent to the bt command):

grmon> thread bt 0x0a010007

```
%pc          %sp
#0   0x40001b60   0x43fea130   console_outbyte_polled + 0x34
#1   0x400017fc   0x43fea130   console_write_support + 0x18
#2   0x40002d60   0x43fea200   rtems_termios_puts + 0x128
#3   0x40002d60   0x43fea200   rtems_termios_puts + 0x2a0
#4   0x4002d6ef   0x43fea270   rtems_termios_write + 0x70
#5   0x400180a4   0x43fea2d8   rtems_io_write + 0x48
#6   0x4004eb9b   0x43fea340   device_write + 0x2c
#7   0x40036ee4   0x43fea3c0   write + 0x90
#8   0x4001118c   0x43fea428   trace + 0x38
#9   0x4000518c   0x43fea498   websOpenListen + 0x108
#10  0x40004fb4   0x43fea500   websOpenServer + 0xc0
#11  0x40004fb4   0x43fea578   rtems_initialize_webserver + 0x204
#12  0x40004978   0x43fea770   rtems_initialize_webserver + 0x70
#13  0x400053380  0x43fea7d8   _Thread_Handler + 0x10c
#14  0x400053268  0x43fea840   __res_mkquery + 0xc8
```

3.9. Forwarding application console I/O

If GRMON is started with -u [N] (N defaults to zero - the first UART), the LEON UART[N] is placed in FIFO debug mode or in loop-back mode. Debug mode was added in GRLIB 1.0.17-b2710 and is reported by info sys in GRMON as "DSU mode (FIFO debug)", older hardware is still supported using loop-back mode. In both modes flow-control is enabled. Both in loop-back mode and in FIFO debug mode the UART is polled regularly by GRMON during execution of an application and all console output is printed on the GRMON console. When -u is used there is no point in connecting a separate terminal to UART1.

In addition it is possible to enable or disable UART forwarding using the command forward. Optionally it is also possible to forward the I/O to a custom TCL channel using this command.

With FIFO debug mode it is also possible to enter text in GRMON which is inserted into the UART receive FIFO. These insertions will trigger interrupts if receiver FIFO interrupts are enabled. This makes it possible to use GRMON as a terminal when running an interrupt-driven O/S such as Linux or VxWorks.

The following restrictions must be met by the application to support either loop-back mode or FIFO debug mode:

1. The UART control register must not be modified such that neither loop-back nor FIFO debug mode is disabled
2. In loop-back mode the UART data register must not be read

This means that -u cannot be used with PROM images created by MKPROM. Also loop-back mode can not be used in kernels using interrupt driven UART consoles (e.g. Linux, VxWorks).
NOTE: RXVT must be disabled for debug mode to work in a MSYS console on Windows. This can be done by deleting or renaming the file rxvt.exe inside the bin directory, e.g., C:\msys\1.0\bin. Starting with MSYS-1.0.11 this will be the default.

3.9.1. UART debug mode

When the application is running with UART debug mode enabled the following key sequences will be available. The sequences can be used to adjust the input to what the target system expects.

Ctrl+A B - Toggle delete to backspace conversion
Ctrl+A C - Send break (Ctrl+C) to the running application
Ctrl+A D - Toggle backspace to delete conversion
Ctrl+A E - Toggle local echo on/off
Ctrl+A H - Show a help message
Ctrl+A N - Enable/disable newline insertion on carriage return
Ctrl+A S - Show current settings
Ctrl+A Z - Send suspend (Ctrl+Z) to the running application

3.10. EDAC protection

3.10.1. Using EDAC protected memory

Some LEON Fault-Tolerant (FT) systems use EDAC protected memory. To enable the memory EDAC during execution, GRMON should be started with the -edac switch. Before any application is loaded, the wash command might be issued to write all RAM memory locations and thereby initialize the EDAC check-sums. If a LEON CPU is present in the system GRMON will instruct the CPU to clear memory, clearing memory on a CPU-less system over a slow debug-link can be very time consuming.

$ grmon -edac
grmon2> wash
40000000 8.0MB / 8.0MB [====================>] 100%
60000000 256.0MB / 256.0MB [====================>] 100%
Finished washing!

By default wash writes to all EDAC protected writable memory (SRAM, SDRAM, DDR, etc.) areas which has been detected or forced with a command line switch. start and stop parameters can also be given to wash a range. Washing memory with EDAC disabled will not generate check bits, however it can be used to clear or set a memory region even if the memory controller does not implement EDAC.

grmon2> wash 0x40000000 0x41000000
40000000 16.0MB / 16.0MB [====================>] 100%
Finished washing!

If the memory controller has support for EDAC with 8-bit wide SRAM memory, the upper part of the memory will consist of check bits. In this case the wash will only write to the data area (the check bits will automatically be written by the memory controller). The amount of memory written will be displayed in GRMON.

GRMON will not automatically write the check bits for flash PROMs. For 8-bit flash PROMs, the check bits can be generated by the mkprom2 utility and included in the image. But for 32-bit flash PROMs the check bits must be written by the user via the TCB field in MCFG3.

3.10.2. LEON3-FT error injection

All RAM blocks (cache and register-file memory) in LEON3-FT are Single Event Upset (SEU) protected. Error injection function emulates SEU in LEON3-FT memory blocks and lets the user test the fault-tolerant operation of LEON3-FT by inserting random bit errors in LEON3-FT memory blocks during program execution. An injected error flips a randomly chosen memory bit in one of the memory blocks, effectively emulating a SEU. The user defines error rate and can choose between two error distribution modes:

1. Uniform error distribution mode. The 'ei un NR T' command instructs GRMON to insert NR errors during the time period of T minutes. After T minutes has expired no more errors are inserted, but the application will continue its execution.
2. **Average error rate mode.** With the `ei av R` command the user selects at which rate errors are injected. Average error rate is \( R \) errors per second. Randomly generated noise is added to every error injection sample. The time between two samples vary between zero up to two periods depending on the noise, where one period is \( 1/R \) seconds. Errors are inserted during the whole program execution.

GRMON can also perform error correction monitoring and report error injection statistics including number of detected and injected errors and error coverage, see `ei` command reference.

Error injection is performed during the run-loop of GRMON, to improve the performance and accuracy other services in the run-loop should be disabled. For example profiling and UART tunneling should be disabled, and one should select the fastest debug-link.

```
grmon> load rtems-tasks
40000000, .text                    113.9kB / 113.9kB   [===============>] 100%
4001c7a0, .data                      2.7kB /   2.7kB   [===============>] 100%
Total size: 116.56kB (786.00kbit/s)
Entry point 0x40000000
Image /home/daniel/examples/v8/stanford.exe loaded
```

```
grmon> ei un 100 1
Error injection enabled
100 errors will be injected during 1.0 min
```

```
grmon> ei stat en
Error injection statistics enabled
```

```
grmon> run
...
```

```
grmon> ei stat
itag  :     5/   5 (100.0%)    idata:     5/  18 ( 27.8%)
dtag  :     1/   1 (100.0%)    ddata:     4/  22 ( 18.2%)
IU RF :     4/  10 ( 25.0%)
FPU RF :     0/   4 (  0.0%)
Total :    19/  60 ( 31.7%)
grmon>
```

**NOTE:** The real time elapsed is always greater than LEON CPU experienced since the LEON is stopped during error injection. Times and rates given to GRMON are relative the experienced time of the LEON. The time the LEON is stopped is taken into account by GRMON, however minor differences is to be expected.

### 3.11. FLASH programming

#### 3.11.1. CFI compatible Flash PROM

GRMON supports programming of CFI compatible flash PROMs attached to the external memory bus, through the `flash` command. Flash programming is only supported if the target system contains one of the following memory controllers MCTRL, FTMCTRL, FTSRCTRL or SSRCTRL. The PROM bus width can be 8-, 16- or 32-bit. It is imperative that the PROM width in the MCFG1 register correctly reflects the width of the external PROM.

To program 8-bit and 16-bit PROMs, GRMON must be able to do byte (or half-word) accesses to the target system. To support this either connect with a JTAG debug link or have at least one working SRAM/SDRAM bank and a CPU available in the target system.

There are many different suppliers of CFI devices, and some implements their own command set. The command set is specified by the CFI query register 14 (MSB) and 13 (LSB). The value for these register can in most cases be found in the datasheet of the CFI device. GRMON supports the command sets that are listed in Table 3.3, “Supported CFI command set”.

**Table 3.3. Supported CFI command set**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q13</th>
<th>Q14</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Intel/Sharp Extended Command Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>AMD/Fujitsu Standard Command Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Intel Standard Command Set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some flash chips provide lock protection to prevent the flash from being accidentally written. The user is required to actively lock and unlock the flash. Note that the memory controller can disable all write cycles to the flash also, however GRMON automatically enables PROM write access before the flash is accessed.

The flash device configuration is auto-detected, the information is printed out like in the example below. One can verify the configuration so that the auto-detection is correct if problems are experienced. The block lock status (if implemented by the flash chip) can be viewed like in the following example:

```
grmon2> flash
Manuf. : Intel
Device : MT28F640J3
Device ID : 09169e01734a9981
User ID : ffffffffffffffff
1 x 8 Mbytes = 8 Mbytes total @ 0x00000000

CFI information
Flash family : 1
Flash size : 64 Mbit
Erase regions : 1
Erase blocks : 64
Write buffer : 32 bytes
Lock-down : Not supported
Region 0 : 64 blocks of 128 kbytes
```

A typical command sequence to erase and re-program a flash memory could be:

```
grmon2> flash unlock all
Unlock complete

grmon2> flash erase all
Erase in progress
Block @ 0x007e0000 : code = 0x80  OK
Erase complete

grmon2> flash load rom_image.prom
...

grmon2> flash lock all
Lock complete
```

### 3.11.2. SPI memory device

GRMON supports programming of SPI memory devices that are attached to a SPICTRL or SPIMCTRL core. The flash programming commands are available through the cores’ debug drivers. A SPI flash connected to the SPICTRL controller is programmed using ‘spi flash’, for SPIMCTRL connected devices the ‘spim flash’ command is used instead. See the command reference for respective command for the complete syntax, below are some typical use cases exemplified.

When interacting with a memory device via SPICTRL the driver assumes that the clock scaler settings have been initialized to attain a frequency that is suitable for the memory device. When interacting with a memory device via SPIMCTRL all commands are issued with the normal scaler setting unless the alternate scaler has been enabled.

A command sequence to save the original first 32 bytes of data before erasing and programming the SPI memory device connected via SPICTRL could be:

```
spi set div16
spi flash select 1
spi flash dump 0 32 32bytes.srec
```
The first command initializes the SPICTRL clock scaler. The second command selects a SPI memory device configuration and the third command dumps the first 32 bytes of the memory device to the file 32bytes.srec. The fourth command erases all blocks of the SPI flash. The last command loads the ELF-file romfs.elf into the device, the addresses are determined by the ELF-file section address.

Below is a command sequence to dump the data of a SPI memory device connected via SPIMCTRL. The first command tries to auto-detect the type of memory device. If auto-detection is successful GRMON will report the device selected. The second command dumps the first 128 bytes of the memory device to the file 128bytes.srec.

```
spim flash detect
spim flash dump 0 128 128bytes.srec
```

### 3.12. Automated operation

GRMON can be used to perform automated non-interactive tasks. Some examples are:

- Test suite execution and checking
- Stand-alone memory test with scripted access patterns
- Generate SpaceWire or Ethernet traffic
- Peripheral register access during hardware bring-up without involving a CPU
- Evaluate how a large set of compiler option permutations affect application performance

#### 3.12.1. Tcl commanding during CPU execution

In many situations it is necessary to execute GRMON Tcl commands at the same time as the processor is executing. For example to monitor a specific register or a memory region of interest. Another use case is to change system state independent of the processor, such as error injection.

When the target executes, the GRMON terminal is assigned to the target system console and is thus not available for GRMON shell input. Furthermore, commands such as `run` and `cont` return to the user first when execution has completed, which could be never for a non-behaving program.

Three different methods for executing Tcl commands during target execution are described below:

- **Register an exec hook.** An exec hook is a user-written Tcl script which is called periodically when the application runs. A benefit of this method is that the exec hook is synchronized with the execution state of the target and separate hooks are executed as the target enters and leaves debug mode. Installation of Tcl hooks is described in Section 3, “User defined hooks”.

- **Spawn one or more user Tcl shells.** The user shells run in their own thread independent of the shell controlling CPU execution. This is done with the `usrsh` command.

- **Detach GRMON from the target.** This means that the application continues running with GRMON no longer having control over the execution. This is done with the `detach` and `attach` commands.

#### 3.12.2. Communication channel between target and monitor

A communication channel between GRMON and the target can be created by sharing memory. Use cases include when a target produces log or trace data in memory at run-time which is continuously consumed by GRMON reading out the the data over the debug link. For this to work safely without the need to stop execution, some arbitration over the data has to be implemented, such as a wait-free software FIFO.

As an example, the target processors could produce log entries into dedicated memory buffers which are monitored by an exec hook. When new data is available for the consumer, the exec hook schedules an asynchronous bus read with `amem` to fetch all new data. When the asynchronous bus read has finished, the exec hook acknowledges that the data has been consumed so that the buffer can be reused for more produce data. One benefit of using `amem` is that multiple buffers can be defined and fetched simultaneously independent of each other.

#### 3.12.3. Test suite driver

GRMON can be used with a driver script for automatic execution of a test suite consisting of self-checking LEON applications. For this purpose a script is created which contains multiple `load` and `run` commands followed by
system state checking at end of each target execution. State checking could be implemented by checking an application return value in a CPU register using the `reg` command. In case an anomaly is detected by the driver script, the system state is dumped with commands such as `reg`, `bt`, `inst` and `ahb` for later inspection. All command output is written to a log file specified with the GRMON command line option `-log`. It is also useful to implement a time-out mechanism in an exec hook to mitigate against non-terminating applications.

The example belows shows a simple test suite driver which uses some of the techniques described in this section to test the applications named `test000.elf`, `test001.elf` and `test002.elf`. It can be run by issuing

```bash
$ grmon <debuglink> -u -c testsuite.tcl -log testsuite.log
$ grep FAIL testsuite.log
```

in the host OS shell. Target state will be dumped in the log file `testsuite.log` for each test case which returns nonzero or crashes.

**Example 3.1. Test suite driver example**

```tcl
# This is testsuite.tcl
set nfail 0

proc dumpstate {} {
    bt; thread info; reg; inst 256; ahb 256; info reg
}

proc testprog {tname} {
    global nfail
    puts "### TEST $tname BEGIN"
    load $tname
    set tstart [clock seconds]
    set results [run]
    set tend [clock seconds]
    puts [format "### Test executed %d seconds" [expr $tend - $tstart]]
    set exec_ok 0
    foreach result $results {
        if {$result == "SIGTERM"} {
            set exec_ok 1
        }
    }
    if {$exec_ok == 1} { 
        puts "### PASS: $tname"
    } else {
        incr nfail 1
        puts "### FAIL: $tname ($results)"
        dumpstate
    }
    puts "### TEST $tname END"
}

proc printsummary {} {
    global nfail
    if {0 == $nfail} {
        puts "### SUMMARY: ALL TESTS PASSED"
    } else {
        puts "### SUMMARY: $nfail TEST(S) FAILED"
    }
}

after 2000
    testprog test000.elf
    testprog test001.elf
    testprog test002.elf
    printsummary
exit
```
4. Debug link

GRMON supports several different links to communicate with the target board. However all of the links may not be supported by the target board. Refer to the board user manual to see which links that are supported. There are also boards that have built-in adapters.

**NOTE:** Refer to the board user manual to see which links that are supported.

The default communication link between GRMON and the target system is the host’s serial port connected to a serial debug interface (AHBUART) of the target system. Connecting using any of the other supported link can be performed by using the switches listed below. More switches that may affect the connection are listed at each subsection.

- **-amontec** Connect to the target system using the Amontec USB/JTAG key.
- **-altjtag** Connect to the target system using Altera Blaster cable (USB or parallel).
- **-eth** Connect to the target system using Ethernet. Requires the EDCL core to be present in the target system.
- **-digilent** Connect to the target system Digilent HSI cable.
- **-ftdi** Connect to the target system using a JTAG cable based on a FTDI chip.
- **-gresb** Connect to the target system through the GRESB bridge. The target needs a SpW core with RMAP.
- **-jtag** Connect to the target system the JTAG Debug Link using Xilinx Parallel Cable III or IV.
- **-usb** Connect to the target system using the USB debug link. Requires the GRUSB_DCL core to be present in the target.
- **-xilusb** Connect to the target system using a Xilinx Platform USB cable.
- **-uart <device>** Connect to the target system using a serial cable.
- **-user** Connect to the target system using a custom user defined library.

8-/16-bit access to the target system is only supported by the JTAG debug links, all other interfaces access sub-words using read-modify-write. All links supports 32-bit accesses. 8-bit access is generally not needed. An example of when it is needed is when programming a 8 or 16-bit flash memory on a target system without a LEON CPU available. Another example is when one is trying to access cores that have byte-registers, for example the CAN_OC core, but almost all GRLIB cores have word-registers and can be accessed by any debug link.

The speed of the debug links affects the performance of GRMON. It is most noticeable when loading large applications, for example Linux or VxWorks. Another case when the speed of the link is important is during profiling, a faster link will increase the number of samples. See Table 4.1 for a list of estimated speed of the debug links.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Estimated speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UART</td>
<td>~100 kbit/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG (Parallel port)</td>
<td>~200 kbit/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG (USB)</td>
<td>~1 Mbit/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRESB</td>
<td>~25 Mbit/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>~30 Mbit/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>~35 Mbit/s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1. Serial debug link

To successfully attach GRMON using the AHB uart, first connect the serial cable between the uart connectors on target board and the host system. Then power-up and reset the target board and start GRMON. Use the `-uart` option in case the target is not connected to the first uart port of your host. On some hosts, it might be necessary to
lower the baud rate in order to achieve a stable connection to the target. In this case, use the \-baud\ switch with the 57600 or 38400 options. Below is a list of start-up switches applicable for the AHB uart interface.

Extra options for UART:

- \-uart \<device>\n  By default, GRMON communicates with the target using the first uart port of the host. This can be overridden by specifying an alternative device. Device names depend on the host operating system. On Linux systems serial devices are named as /dev/tty## and on Windows they are named \\.\com#.

- \-baud \<baudrate>\n  Use baud rate for the DSU serial link. By default, 115200 baud is used. Possible baud rates are 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800. Rates above 115200 need special uart hardware on both host and target.

4.2. Ethernet debug link

If the target system includes a GRETH core with EDCL enabled then GRMON can connect to the system using Ethernet. The default network parameters can be set through additional switches.

Extra options for Ethernet:

- \-eth \[\<ipnum>\][:\<port>]\n  Use the Ethernet connection and optionally use \<ipnum> for the target system IP number and/or :\<port> to select which UDP port to use. Default IP address is 192.168.0.51 and port 10000.

- \-edclmem \<kB>\n  The EDCL hardware can be configured with different buffer size. Use this option to force the buffer size (in KB) used by GRMON during EDCL debug-link communication. By default the GRMON tries to autodetect the best value. Valid options are: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64.

The default IP address of the EDCL is normally determined at synthesis time. The IP address can be changed using the \edcl\ command. If more than one core is present in the system, then select core by appending the name. The name of the core is listed in the output of \info sys\.

Note that if the target is reset using the reset signal (or power-cycled), the default IP address is restored. The \edcl\ command can be given when GRMON is attached to the target with any interface (serial, JTAG, PCI ...), allowing to change the IP address to a value compatible with the network type, and then connect GRMON using the EDCL with the new IP number. If the \edcl\ command is issued through the EDCL interface, GRMON must be restarted using the new IP address of the EDCL interface. The current IP address is also visible in the output from \info sys\.

```bash
grmon2> edcl
Device index: greth0
Edcl ip 192.168.0.51, buffer 2 kB

grmon2> edcl greth1
Device index: greth1
Edcl ip 192.168.0.52, buffer 2 kB

grmon2> edcl 192.168.0.53 greth1
Device index: greth1
Edcl ip 192.168.0.53, buffer 2 kB

grmon2> info sys greth0 greth1
  greth0: Aeroflex Gaisler GR Ethernet MAC
         APB: FF940000 - FF980000
         IRQ: 24
         edcl ip 192.168.0.51, buffer 2 kbyte
  greth1: Aeroflex Gaisler GR Ethernet MAC
         APB: FF980000 - FF9C0000
         IRQ: 25
         edcl ip 192.168.0.53, buffer 2 kbyte
```

4.3. JTAG debug link

The subsections below describe how to connect to a design that contains a JTAG AHB debug link (AHBJTAG). The following commandline options are common for all JTAG interfaces. If more than one cable of the same type is connected to the host, then you need to specify which one to use, by using a commandline option. Otherwise it will default to the first it finds.
Extra options common for all JTAG cables:

- **-jtaglist**
  List all available cables and exit application.

- **-jtagcable <n>**
  Specify which cable to use if more than one is connected to the computer. If only one cable of the same type is connected to the host computer, then it will automatically be selected. It's also used to select parallel port.

- **-jtagdevice <n>**
  Specify which device in the chain to debug. Use if more than one device in the chain is debuggable.

- **-jtagcomver <version>**
  Specify JTAG debug link version.

- **-jtagretry <num>**
  Set the number of retries.

- **-jtagcfg <filename>**
  Load a JTAG configuration file, defining unknown devices.

### JTAG debug link version

The JTAG interface has in the past been unreliable in systems with very high bus loads, or extremely slow AMBA AHB slaves, that lead to GRMON reading out AHB read data before the access had actually completed on the AHB bus. Read failures have been seen in systems where the debug interface needed to wait hundreds of cycles for an AHB access to complete. With version 1 of the JTAG AHB debug link the reliability of the debug link has been improved. In order to be backward compatible with earlier versions of the debug link, GRMON cannot use all the features of AHBJTAG version 1 before the debug monitor has established that the design in fact contains a core with this version number. In order to do so, GRMON scans the plug and play area. However, in systems that have the characteristics described above, the scanning of the plug and play area may fail. For such systems the AHBJTAG version assumed by GRMON during plug and play scanning can be set with the switch `-jtagcomver <version>`. This will enable GRMON to keep reading data from the JTAG AHB debug interface until the AHB access completes and valid data is returned. Specifying the version in systems that have AHBJTAG version 0 has no benefit and may lead to erroneous behavior. The option `-jtagretry <num>` can be used to set the number of attempts before GRMON gives up.

### JTAG chain devices

If more than one device in the JTAG chain are recognized as debuggable (FPGAs, ASICs etc), then the device to debug must be specified using the commandline option `-jtagdevice`. In addition, all devices in the chain must be recognized. GRMON automatically recognizes the most common FPGAs, CPLDs, proms etc. But unknown JTAG devices will cause GRMON JTAG chain initialization to fail. This can be solved by defining a JTAG configuration file. GRMON is started with `-jtagcfg` switch. An example of JTAG configuration file is shown below. If you report the device ID and corresponding JTAG instruction register length to Aeroflex Gaisler, then the device will be supported in future releases of GRMON.

```
# JTAG Configuration file
# Name           Id            Mask             Ir length   Debug I/F  Instr. 1   Instr. 2
xc2v3000         0x01040093    0x0fffffff       6           1          0x2        0x3
xc18v04          0x05036093    0x0ffeffff       8           0
ETH              0x103cb0fd    0x0fffffff       16          0
```

Each line consists of device name, device id, device id mask, instruction register length, debug link and user instruction 1 and 2 fields, where:

- **Name** String with device name
- **Id** Device identification code
- **Mask** Device id mask is ANDed with the device id before comparing with the identification codes obtained from the JTAG chain. Device id mask allows user to define a range of identification codes on a single line, e.g. mask 0x0fffffff will define all versions of a certain device.
- **Ir length** Length of the instruction register in bits
- **Debug I/F** Set debug link to 1 if the device implements JTAG Debug Link, otherwise set to 0.
- **Instr. 1** Code of the instruction used to access JTAG debug link address/command register (default is 0x2). Only used if debug link is set to 1.
Instr. 2 Code of the instruction used to access JTAG debug link data register (default is 0x3). Used only if debug link is set to 1.

NOTE: The JTAG configuration file can not be used with Altera blaster cable (-altjtag).

4.3.1. Xilinx parallel cable III/IV

If target system has the JTAG AHB debug link, GRMON can connect to the system through Xilinx Parallel Cable III or IV. The cable should be connected to the host computers parallel port, and GRMON should be started with the -jtag switch. Use -jtagcable to select port. On Linux, you must have read and write permission, i.e. make sure that you are a member of the group 'lp'. I.a. on some systems the Linux module lp must be unloaded, since it uses the port.

Extra options for Xilinx parallel cable:
- -jtag
  Connect to the target system using a Xilinx parallel cable III/IV cable

4.3.2. Xilinx Platform USB cable

JTAG debugging using the Xilinx USB Platform cable is supported on Linux and Windows systems. The platform cable models DLC9G and DLC10 are supported. The legacy model DLC9 is not supported. GRMON should be started with -xilusb switch. Certain FPGA boards have a USB platform cable logic implemented directly on the board, using a Cypress USB device and a dedicated Xilinx CPLD. GRMON can also connect to these boards, using the --xilusb switch.

Extra options for Xilinx USB Platform cable:
- -xilusb
  Connect to the target system using a Xilinx USB Platform cable.
- -xilmhz [12|6|3|1.5|0.75]
  Set Xilinx Platform USB frequency. Valid values are 12, 6, 3, 1.5 or 0.75 MHz. Default is 3 MHz.

On Linux systems, the Xilinx USB drivers must be installed by executing './setup_pcusb' in the ISE bin/bin/lin directory (see ISE documentation). I.a. the program fxload must be available in /sbin on the used host, and libusb must be installed.

On Windows hosts follow the instructions below. The USB cable drivers should be installed from ISE or ISE-Webpack. Xilinx ISE 9.2i or later is required. Then install the filter driver, from the libusb-win32 project [http://libusb-win32.sourceforge.net], by running install-filter-win.exe from the libusb package.

1. Install the ISE, ISE-Webpack or iMPACT by following their instructions. This will install the drivers for the Xilinx Platform USB cable. Xilinx ISE 9.2i or later is required. After the installation is complete, make sure that iMPACT can find the Platform USB cable.

2. Then run libusb-win32-devel-filter-1.2.6.0.exe, which can be found in the folder '<grmon-ver>/share/grmon/', where <grmon-ver> is the path to the extracted win32 or win64 folder from the the GRMON archive. This will install the libusb filter driver tools. Step through the installer dialog boxes as seen in Figure 4.1 until the last dialog. The libusb-win32-devel-filter-1.2.6.0.exe installation is compatible with both 64-bit and 32-bit Windows.

3. Make sure that Launch filter installer wizard is checked, then press Finish. The wizard can also be launched from the start menu.
4. At the first dialog, as seen in Figure 4.2, choose **Install a device filter** and press **Next**.
5. In the second dialog, mark the Xilinx USB cable. You can identify it either by name Xilinx USB Cable in the 'Description' column or **vid:03fd** in the 'Hardware ID' column. Then press **Install** to continue.
6. Press **OK** to close the pop-up dialog and then **Cancel** to close the filter wizard. You should now be able to use the Xilinx Platform USB cable with both GRMON and iMPACT.

The **libusb-win32 filter installer wizard** may have to be run again if the Xilinx Platform USB cable is connected to another USB port or through a USB hub.

### 4.3.3. Altera USB Blaster or Byte Blaster

For GRLIB systems implemented on Altera devices GRMON can use USB Blaster or Byte Blaster cable to connect to the system. GRMON is started with `-altjtag` switch. Drivers are included in the Altera Quartus software, see Actel's documentation on how to install on your host computer.

The connection is only supported by the 32-bit version of GRMON. And it also requires Altera Quartus version less then or equal to 13.
On Linux systems, the path to Quartus shared libraries has to be defined in the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable, i.e.

```bash
$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/quartus/linux
$ grmon -altjtag
```

On Windows, the path to the Quartus binary folder must be added to the environment variable PATH, see Appendix F, *Appending environment variables* in how to this. The default installation path to the binary folder should be similar to `C:\altera\11.1sp2\quartus\bin`, where *11.1sp2* is the version of Quartus.

Extra options for Altera Blaster:

- `-altjtag`
  Connect to the target system using Altera Blaster cable (USB or parallel).

### 4.3.4. FTDI FT4232/FT2232

JTAG debugging using a FTDI FT2232/FT4232 chip in MPSSE-JTAG-emulation mode is supported in Linux and Windows. GRMON has support for two different back ends, one based on libftdi and the other based on FTDI’s official d2xx library.

When using Windows, GRMON will use the d2xx back end per default. FTDI’s D2XX driver must be installed. Drivers and installation guides can be found at FTDI’s website [http://www.ftdichip.com](http://www.ftdichip.com).

In Linux, the libftdi back end is used per default. The user must also have read and write permission to the device file. This can be achieved by creating a udev rules file, `etc/udev/rules.d/51-ftdi.rules`, containing the lines below and then reconnect the USB cable.

```bash
ATTR{idVendor}==0403, ATTR{idProduct}==6010, MODE="666"
ATTR{idVendor}==0403, ATTR{idProduct}==6011, MODE="666"
ATTR{idVendor}==0403, ATTR{idProduct}==6014, MODE="666"
ATTR{idVendor}==0403, ATTR{idProduct}==cff8, MODE="666"
```

Extra options for FTDI:

- `-ftdi [libftdi|d2xx]`
  Connect to the target system using a JTAG cable based on a FTDI chip. Optionally a back end can be specified. Defaults to libftdi on Linux and d2xx on Windows

- `-ftdidetach`
  On Linux, force the detachment of any kernel drivers attached to the USB device.

- `-ftdimhz <mhz>`
  Set FTDI frequency divisor. Values between 0.0 and 30.0 are allowed (values higher then 6.0 MHz are hardware dependent) The frequency will be rounded down to the closest supported frequency supported by the hardware. Default value of mhz is 1.0 MHz

- `-ftdivid <vid>`
  Set the vendor ID of the FTDI device you are trying to connect to. This can be used to add support for 3rd-party FTDI based cables.

- `-ftdipid <pid>`
  Set the product ID of the FTDI device you are trying to connect to. This can be used to add support for 3rd-party FTDI based cables.

- `-ftdigpio <val>`
  Set the GPIO signals of the FTDI device. The lower 16bits sets the level of the GPIO and the upper bits set the direction.

- Bits 0-3 Reserved
- Bits 4-3 GPIOL 0-3 level
- Bits 8-15 GPIOH 0-7 level
- Bits 16-19 Reserved
- Bits 20-23 GPIOL 0-3 direction
- Bits 24-31 GPIOH 0-7 direction
4.3.5. Amontec JTAGkey

The Amontec JTAGkey is based on a FTDI device, therefore see Section 4.3.4, “FTDI FT4232/FT2232” about FTDI devices on how to connect. Note that the user does not need to specify VID/PID for the Amontec cable. The drivers and installation guide can be found at Amontec’s website [http://www.amontec.com].

4.3.6. Actel FlashPro 3/3x/4/5

Support for Actel FlashPro 3/3x/4/5 is only supported by the professional version.

On Windows 32-bit, JTAG debugging using the Microsemi FlashPro 3/3x/4/5 is supported for GRLIB systems implemented on Microsemi devices. This also requires FlashPro 11.4 software or later to be installed on the host computer (to be downloaded from Microsemi’s website). Windows support is detailed at the website. GRMON is started with the -fpro switch. Technical support is provided through Cobham Gaisler only via support@gaisler.com.

JTAG debugging using the Microsemi Flashpro 5 cable is supported on both Linux and Windows, for GRLIB systems implemented on Microsemi devices, using the ftdi debug link. See Section 4.3.4, “FTDI FT4232/FT2232” about FTDI devices on how to connect. Note that the user does not need to specify VID/PID for the Flashpro 5 cable. This also requires FlashPro 11.4 software or later to be installed on the host computer (to be downloaded from Microsemi’s website). Technical support is provided through Cobham Gaisler only via support@gaisler.com.

Extra options for Actel FlashPro:
- fpro
  Connect to the target system using the Actel FlashPro cable. (Windows)

4.3.7. Digilent HS1

JTAG debugging using a Digilent JTAG HS1 cable is supported on Linux and Windows systems. Start GRMON with the -digilent switch to use this interface.

On Windows hosts, the Digilent Adept System software must be installed on the host computer, which can be downloaded from Digilent’s website.

On Linux systems, the Digilent Adept Runtime x86 must be installed on the host computer, which can be downloaded from Digilent’s website. The Adept v2.10.2 Runtime x86 supports the Linux distributions listed below.

CentOS 4 / Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4
CentOS 5 / Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5
openSUSE 11 / SUSE Linux Enterprise 11
Ubuntu 8.04
Ubuntu 9.10
Ubuntu 10.04

On 64-bit Linux systems it’s recommended to install the 32-bit runtime using the manual instructions from the README provided by the runtime distribution. Note that the 32-bit Digilent Adept runtime depends on 32-bit versions of FTID’s libd2xx library and the libusb-1.0 library.

Extra options for Digilent HS1:
- digilent
  Connect to the target system using the Digilent HS1 cable.
- digifreq <hz>
  Set Digilent HS1 frequency in Hz. Default is 1 MHz.

4.4. USB debug link

GRMON can connect to targets equipped with the GRUSB_DCL core using the USB bus. To do so start GRMON with the -usb switch. Both USB 1.1 and 2.0 are supported. Several target systems can be connected to a single host at the same time. GRMON scans all the USB buses and claims the first free USBDCL interface. If the first target system encountered is already connected to another GRMON instance, the interface cannot be claimed and the bus scan continues.
On Linux the GRMON binary must have read and write permission. This can be achieved by creating a udev rules file, /etc/udev/rules.d/51-gaisler.rules, containing the line below and then reconnect the USB cable.

```
SUBSYSTEM=="usb", ATTR{idVendor}=="1781", ATTR{idProduct}=="0aa0", MODE="666"
```

On Windows a driver has to be installed. The first time the device is plugged in it should be automatically detected as an unknown device, as seen in Figure 4.3. Follow the instructions below to install the driver.

**Figure 4.3.**

1. Open the device manager by writing `mmc devmgmt.msc` in the run-field of the start menu.
2. In the device manager, find the unknown device. Right click on it to open the menu and choose 'Update Driver Software...' as Figure 4.4 shows.

**Figure 4.4.**

3. In the dialog that open, the first image in Figure 4.5, choose 'Browse my computer for driver software'.
4. In the next dialog, press the Browse button and locate the path to `<grmon-win32>/share/grmon/drivers`, where grmon-win32 is the path to the extracted win32 folder from the GRMON archive. Press ‘Next’ to continue.
5. A warning dialog might pop-up, like the third image in Figure 4.5. Press 'Install this driver software anyway' if it shows up.
6. Press ‘Close’ to exit the dialog. The USB DCL driver is now installed and GRMON should be able to connect to the target system using the USB DCL connection.
4.5. GRESB debug link

Targets equipped with a SpaceWire core with RMAP support can be debugged through the GRESB debug link using the GRESB Ethernet to SpaceWire bridge. To do so start GRMON with the -gresb switch and use the any of the switches below to set the needed parameters.

For further information about the GRESB bridge see the GRESB manual.

Extra options for the GRESB connection:

- **-gresb [ipnum]**
  
  Use the GRESB connection and optionally use ipnum for the target system IP number. Default is 192.168.0.50.

- **-link <num>**
  
  Use link linknum on the bridge. Defaults to 0.

- **-dna <dna>**
  
  The destination node address of the target. Defaults to 0xfe.

- **-sna <sna>**
  
  The SpW node address for the link used on the bridge. Defaults to 32.

- **-dpa [<dpa1>, [<dpa2>, ...], [<dpa8>]]**
  
  The destination path address. Comma separated list of addresses.

- **-spa [<spa1>, [<spa2>, ...], [<spa8>]]**
  
  The source path address. Comma separated list of addresses.

- **-dkey <key>**
  
  The destination key used by the targets RMAP interface. Defaults to 0.

- **-clkdiv <div>**
  
  Divide the TX bit rate by div. If not specified, the current setting is used.

- **-gresbtimeout <sec>**
  
  Timeout period in seconds for RMAP replies. Defaults is 8.

- **-gresbretry <n>**
  
  Number of retries for each timeout. Defaults to 0.

4.5.1. AGGA4 SpaceWire debug link

It is possible to debug the AGGA4 via spacewire, using the GRESB Ethernet SpaceWire Bridge, by combining the commandline switches `-gresb` and `-agga4` when starting GRMON. In addition, the following options can also be added: `-link`, `-clkdiv`, `-gresbtimeout` and `-gresbretry`.

The AGGA4 SpaceWire debug link does not use a regular spacewire packet protocol, therefore the GRESB must be setup to tunnel all the packets as raw data. To achieve this the GRESB must be configured to use separate routing tables, this setting can only be enabled via the web interface.
The GRESB routing tables for the SpaceWire port and the TCP port that will be used must also be configured. The routing tables can be setup via the web interface or using the software distributed with the gresb. All the node addresses in the routing table for the SpaceWire port must be configured to forward packets to the TCP port without any header deletion. The routing table for the TCP port must be setup in the same way but to forward the packets from all nodes to the SpaceWire port instead. A Linux bash script and a Windows bat-script is provided with GRMON professional distribution in folder \share\grmon\tools, that can be used with the GRESB software to setup the routing tables. The scripts must be able to find the GRESB software, so either the PATH environment variable must be setup or execute the scripts from the GRESB software folder.

GRESB separate routing table mode shall be used when connecting to the AGGA4 SpaceWire debug link. This can be configured in the GRESB web interface: "Routing table configuration"->"Set/view Mode"->"Set Separate mode".

4.6. User defined debug link

In addition to the supported DSU communication interfaces (Serial, JTAG, ETH and PCI), it is possible for the user to add a custom interface using a loadable module. The custom DSU interface must provide functions to read and write data on the target system’s AHB bus.

Extra options for the user defined connection:

-\dback <filename>
  Use the user defined debug link. The debug link should be implemented in a loadable module pointed out by the filename parameter.
-\dbackarg <arg>
  Set a custom argument to be passed to the user defined debug link during start-up.

4.6.1. API

The loadable module must export a pointer variable named DsuUserBackend that points to a struct ioif, as described below:

```c
struct ioif {
    int (*wmem) (unsigned int addr, const unsigned int *data, int len);
    int (*gmem) (unsigned int addr, unsigned int *data, int len);
    int (*open) (char *device, int baudrate, int port);
    int (*close) ();
    int (*setbaud) (int baud, int pp);
    int (*init) (char* arg);
};
```

```c
struct ioif my_io = {my_wmem, my_gmem, NULL, my_close, NULL, my_init};
struct ioif *DsuUserBackend = &my_io;
```

On the Linux platform, the loadable module should be compiled into a library and loaded into GRMON as follows:

```bash
> gcc -fPIC -c my_io.c
> gcc -shared my_io.o -o my_io.so
> grmon -dback my_io.so -dbackarg "my argument"
```

On the Windows platform, the loadable module should be compiled into a library and loaded into GRMON as follows:

```bash
> gcc -c my_io.c
> gcc -shared my_io.o -o my_io.dll
> grmon -dback my_io.dll -dbackarg "my argument"
```

The members of the struct ioif are defined as:

```c
int (*wmem) (unsigned int addr, const unsigned int *data, int len);
A function that performs one or more 32-bit writes on the AHB bus. The parameters indicate the AHB (start) address, a pointer to the data to be written, and the number of words to be written. The data is in little-endian format (note that the AMBA bus on the target system is big-endian). If the len parameter is zero, no data should be written. The return value should be the number of words written.

int (*gmem) (unsigned int addr, unsigned int *data, int len);
A function that reads one or more 32-bit words from the AHB bus. The parameters indicate the AHB (start) address, a pointer to where the read data should be stored, and the number of words to be read. The returned
data should be in little-endian format (note that the AMBA bus on the target system is big-endian). If the length parameter is zero, no data should be read. The return value should be the number of words read.

```c
int (*open) (char *device, int baudrate, int port);
```
Not used, provided only for backwards compatibility. This function is replaced by the function `init`.

```c
int (*close) ();
```
Called when disconnecting.

```c
int (*setbaud) (int baud, int pp);
```
Not used, provided only for backwards compatibility.

```c
int (*init) (char* arg);
```
Called when initiating a connection to the target system. The parameter `arg` is set using the GRMON start-up switch `-dbackarg <arg>`. This allows to send arbitrary parameters to the DSU interface during start-up.

An example module is provided with the professional version of GRMON located at `<grmon2>/share/gr-mon/src/dsu_user_backend`. 
5. Debug drivers

This section describes GRMON debug commands available through the TCL GRMON shell.

5.1. AMBA AHB trace buffer driver

The `at` command and its subcommands are used to control the AHBTRACE buffer core. It is possible to record AHB transactions without interfering with the processor. With the commands it is possible to set up triggers formed by an address and an address mask indicating what bits in the address that must match to set the trigger off. When the triggering condition is matched the AHBTRACE stops the recording of the AHB bus and the log is available for inspection using the `at` command. The `at delay` command can be used to delay the stop of the trace recording after a triggering match.

Note that this is an stand alone AHB trace buffer it is not to be confused with the DSU AHB trace facility. When a break point is hit the processor will not stop its execution.

The `info sys` command displays the size of the trace buffer in number of lines.

```plaintext
ahbtrace0 Aeroflex Gaisler AMBA Trace Buffer
AHB: FFF40000 - FFF60000
Trace buffer size: 512 lines
```

5.2. Clock gating

The GRCLKGATE debug driver provides an interface to interact with a GRCLKGATE clock gating unit. A command line switch can be specified to automatically reset and enable all clocks, controlled by clock gating units, during GRMON's system initialization.

The GRCLKGATE core is accessed using the command `grcg`, see command description in Appendix B, Command syntax for more information.

5.2.1. Switches

```plaintext
-cginit
```
Reset and enable all cores controlled by GRCLKGATE during initialization

5.3. DSU Debug drivers

The DSU debug drivers for the LEON processor(s) is a central part of GRMON. It handles most of the functions regarding application execution, debugging, processor register access, cache access and trace buffer handling. The most common interactions with the DSU are explained in Chapter 3, Operation. Additional information about the configuration of the DSU and the LEON CPUs on the target system can be listed with the command `info sys`.

```plaintext
ds0      Aeroflex Gaisler LEON4 Debug Support Unit
AHB: D0000000 - E0000000
AHB trace: 64 lines, 32-bit bus
CPU0: win 8, hwp 2, itrace 64, V8 mul/div, srmmu, lddel 1, GRFPU-lite
      stack pointer 0x4ffffff0
      icache 2 * 8 kB, 32 B/line lrr
      dcache 2 * 4 kB, 32 B/line lrr
CPU1: win 8, hwp 2, itrace 64, V8 mul/div, srmmu, lddel 1, GRFPU-lite
      stack pointer 0x4fffffff0
      icache 2 * 8 kB, 32 B/line lrr
      dcache 2 * 4 kB, 32 B/line lrr
```

5.3.1. Switches

Below is a list of commandline switches that affects how the DSU driver interacts with the DSU hardware.

```plaintext
-nb
```
When the -nb flag is set, the CPUs will not go into debug mode when a error trap occurs. Instead the OS must handle the trap.
-nswb
When the -nswb flag is set, the CPUs will not go into debug mode when a software breakpoint occur. This option is required when a native software debugger like GDB is running on the target LEON.

-dsudelay <ms>
Delay the DSU polling. Normally GRMON will poll the DSU as fast as possible.

-nic
Disable instruction cache

-ndc
Disable data cache

-stack <addr>
Set addr as stack pointer for applications, overriding the auto-detected value.

-mpgsz
Enable support for MMU page sizes larger then 4kB. Must be supported by hardware.

5.3.2. Commands

The driver for the debug support unit provides the commands listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1. DSU commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ahb</td>
<td>Print AHB transfer entries in the trace buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attach</td>
<td>Stop execution and attach GRMON to processor again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>Print AHB transfer entries in the trace buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bp</td>
<td>Add, delete or list breakpoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bt</td>
<td>Print backtrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cctrl</td>
<td>Display or set cache control register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cont</td>
<td>Continue execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpu</td>
<td>Enable, disable CPU or select current active cpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dcache</td>
<td>Show, enable or disable data cache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dccfg</td>
<td>Display or set data cache configuration register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detach</td>
<td>Resume execution with GRMON detached from processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>Error injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ep</td>
<td>Set entry point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td>Display FPU registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward</td>
<td>Control I/O forwarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>Start execution without any initialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hist</td>
<td>Print AHB transfer or instruction entries in the trace buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icache</td>
<td>Show, enable or disable instruction cache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iccfg</td>
<td>Display or set instruction cache configuration register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inst</td>
<td>Print intruction entries in the trace buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leon</td>
<td>Print leon specific registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmu</td>
<td>Print or set the SRMMU registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perf</td>
<td>Measure performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profile</td>
<td>Enable, disable or show simple profiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reg</td>
<td>Show or set integer registers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>Reset and start execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stack</td>
<td>Set or show the initial stack-pointer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>step</td>
<td>Step one ore more instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tmode</td>
<td>Select tracing mode between none, processor-only, AHB only or both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
va Translate a virtual address
vmemb AMBA bus 8-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses
vmemh AMBA bus 16-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses
vmem AMBA bus 32-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses
vwmemb AMBA bus 8-bit virtual memory write access
vwmemh AMBA bus 16-bit virtual memory write access
vwmems Write a string to an AMBA bus virtual memory address
vwmem AMBA bus 32-bit virtual memory write access
walk Translate a virtual address, print translation

5.3.3. Tcl variables

The DSU driver exports one Tcl variable per CPU (cpuN), they allow the user to access various registers of any CPU instead of using the standard reg, float and cpu commands. The variables are mostly intended for Tcl scripting. See Section 3.4.12, “Multi-processor support” for more information how the cpu variable can be used.

5.4. Ethernet controller

The GRETH debug driver provides commands to configure the GRETH 10/100/1000 Mbit/s Ethernet controller core. The driver also enables the user to read and write Ethernet PHY registers. The info sys command displays the core’s configuration settings:

greth0 Aeroflex Gaisler  GR Ethernet MAC
AHB Master 2
AHB: C0100100 - C0100200
IRQ: 12
edcl ip 192.168.0.201, buffer 2 kbyte

If more than one GRETH core exists in the system, it is possible to specify which core the internal commands should operate on. This is achieved by appending a device name parameter to the command. The device name is formatted as greth# where the # is the GRETH device index. If the device name is omitted, the command will operate on the first device. The device name is listed in the info sys information.

The IP address must have the numeric format when setting the EDCL IP address using the edcl command, i.e. edcl 192.168.0.66. See command description in Appendix B, Command syntax and Ethernet debug interface in Section 4.2, “Ethernet debug link” for more information.

5.4.1. Commands

The driver for the greth core provides the commands listed in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2. GRETH commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>edcl</td>
<td>Print or set the EDCL ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdio</td>
<td>Show PHY registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phyaddr</td>
<td>Set the default PHY address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wmdio</td>
<td>Set PHY registers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5. GRPWM core

The GRPWM debug driver implements functions to report the available PWM modules and to query the waveform buffer. The info sys command will display the available PWM modules.

grpwm0 Aeroflex Gaisler  PWM generator
APB: 80010000 - 80020000
IRQ: 13
cnt-pwm: 3
The GRPWM core is accessed using the command `grpw`, see command description in Appendix B, *Command syntax* for more information.

### 5.6. USB Host Controller

The GRUSBHC host controller consists of two host controller types. GRMON provides a debug driver for each type. The `info sys` command displays the number of ports and the register setting for the enhanced host controller or the universal host controller:

```
usbehci0 Aeroflex Gaisler USB Enhanced Host Controller
AHB Master 4
APB: C0100000 - C0100400
IRQ: 6
2 ports, byte swapped registers

usbuhci0 Aeroflex Gaisler USB Universal Host Controller
AHB Master 5
AHB: FFF00000 - FFF00300
IRQ: 7
2 ports, byte swapped registers
```

If more than one ECHI or UCHI core exists in the system, it is possible to specify which core the internal commands should operate on. This is achieved by appending a device name parameter to the command. The device name is formatted as `usbehci#/usbuhci#` where the `#` is the device index. If the device name is omitted, the command will operate on the first device. The device name is listed in the `info sys` information.

#### 5.6.1. Switches

- `-nousbrst`

  Prevent GRMON from automatically resetting the USB host controller cores.

#### 5.6.2. Commands

The drivers for the USB host controller cores provides the commands listed in Table 5.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ehci</code></td>
<td>Controll the USB host ECHI core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>uhci</code></td>
<td>Controll the USB host UHCI core</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.7. I²C

The I²C-master debug driver initializes the core’s prescaler register for operation in normal mode (100 kb/s). The driver supplies commands that allow read and write transactions on the I²C-bus. I.e. it automatically enables the core when a read or write command is issued.

The I²CMST core is accessed using the command `i2c`, see command description in Appendix B, *Command syntax* for more information.

### 5.8. I/O Memory Management Unit

The debug driver for GRIOMMU provides commands for configuring the core, reading core status information, diagnostic cache accesses and error injection to the core’s internal cache (if implemented). The debug driver also has support for building, modifying and decoding Access Protection Vectors and page table structures located in system memory.

The GRIOMMU core is accessed using the command `iommu`, see command description in Appendix B, *Command syntax* for more information.

The `info sys` command displays information about available protection modes and cache configuration.
5.9. Multi-processor interrupt controller

The debug driver for IRQMP provides commands for forcing interrupts and reading core status information. The debug driver also supports ASMP and other extension provided in the IRQ(A)MP core. The IRQMP and IRQAMP cores are accessed using the command `irq`, see command description in Appendix B, Command syntax for more information.

The `info sys` command displays information on the cores memory map. I.a. if extended interrupts are enabled it shows the extended interrupt number.

```
irqmp0  Aeroflex Gaisler  Multi-processor Interrupt Ctrl.
        APB: FF904000 - FF908000
        EIRQ: 10
```

5.10. L2-Cache Controller

The debug driver for L2C is accessed using the command `l2cache`, see command description in Appendix B, Command syntax for more information. It provides commands for showing status, data and hit-rate. It also provides commands for enabling/disabling options and flushing or invalidating the cache lines.

If the L2C core has been configured with memory protection, then the `l2cache error` subcommand can be used to inject check bit errors and to read out error detection information.

L2-Cache is enabled by default when GRMON starts. This behavior can be disabled by giving the `--nl2c` command line option which instead disables the cache. L2-Cache can be enabled/disabled later by the user or by software in either case. If `--ni` is given, then L2-Cache state is not altered when GRMON starts.

When GRMON is started without `--ni` and `--nl2c`, the L2-Cache controller will be configured with EDAC disabled, LRU replacement policy, no locked ways, copy-back replacement policy and not using `HPROT` to determine cachability. Pending EDAC error injection is also removed.

When connecting without `--ni`, if the L2-Cache is disabled, the L2-Cache contents will be invalidated to make sure that any random power-up values will not affect execution. If the L2-Cache was already enabled, it is assumed that the contents are valid and L2-Cache is flushed to backing memory and then invalidated.

When enabling L2-Cache, the subcommand `l2cache disable flushinvalidate` can be used to atomically invalidate and write back dirty lines. The inverse operation is `l2cache invalidate`, followed by `l2cache enable`. For debugging the state of L2-Cache itself, it may be more appropriate to use `l2cache disable` as it does not have any side effects on cache tags.

The `info sys` command displays the cache configuration.

```
l2cache0  Aeroflex Gaisler  L2-Cache Controller
        AHB Master 0
        AHB: 00000000 - 80000000
        AHB: F0000000 - F0400000
        AHB: FFE00000 - FFF00000
        IRQ: 28
        L2C: 4-ways, cachessize: 128 kbytes, mtrr: 16
```

5.10.1. Switches

```
--nl2c
        Disable L2-Cache on start-up.
```
5.11. Statistics Unit

The debug driver for L4STAT provides commands for reading and configuring the counters available in a L4STAT core. The L4STAT core can be implemented with two APB interfaces. GRMON treats a core with dual interfaces the same way as it would treat a system with multiple instances of L4STAT cores. If several L4STAT APB interfaces are found the l4stat command must be followed by an interface index reported by info sys. The info sys command displays also displays information about the number of counters available and the number of processor cores supported.

The L4STAT core is accessed using the command l4stat, see command description in Appendix B, Command syntax for more information.

If the core is connected to the DSU it is possible to count several different AHB events. In addition it is possible to apply filter to the signals connected to the L4STAT (if the DSU supports filter), see command ahb filter performance in Appendix B, Command syntax.

The l4stat set command is used to set up counting for a specific event. All allowed values for the event parameters are listed with l4stat events. The number and types of events may vary between systems. Example 5.1 shows how to set counter zero to count data cache misses on processor one and counter one to count instruction cache misses on processor zero.

Example 5.1.

```
grmon2> l4stat 1 events
icmiss  - icache miss
itmiss  - icache tlb miss
ichold - icache hold
ithold - icache mmu hold
dcmiss - dcache miss
... more events are listed ...
grmon2> l4stat 1 set 0 1 dcmiss
cnt0: Enabling dcache miss on cpu/AHB 1
grmon2> l4stat 1 set 1 0 icmiss
cnt1: Enabling icache miss on cpu/AHB 0
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0:</td>
<td>cpu1 dcache miss</td>
<td>0000000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:</td>
<td>cpu0 icache miss</td>
<td>0000000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:</td>
<td>cpu0 icache miss</td>
<td>0000000000 (disabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:</td>
<td>cpu0 icache miss</td>
<td>0000000000 (disabled)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

NOTE: Some of the L4STAT events 0x40-0x7F can be counted either per AHB master or indepedent of master. The l4stat command will only count events generated by the AHB master specified in the l4stat set command.

The L4STAT debug driver provides two modes that are used to continuously sample L4STAT counters. The driver will print out the latest read value(s) together with total accumulated amount(s) of events while polling. A poll operation can either be started directly or be deferred until the run command is issued. In both cases, counters should first be configured with the type of event to count. When this is done, one of the two following commands can be issued: l4stat poll st sp int hold or l4stat runpoll st sp int

The behavior of the first command, l4stat poll, depends on the hold argument. If hold is 0 or not specified, the specified counter(s) (st - sp) will be enabled and configured to be cleared on read. These counters will then be polled with an interval of int seconds. After each read, the core will print out the current and accumulated values for all counters. If the hold argument is 1, GRMON will not initialize the counters. Instead the first specified counter
(st) will be polled. When counter st is found to be enabled the polling operating will begin. This functionality can be used to, for instance, let software signal when measurements should take place.

Polling ends when at least one of the following is true: User pressed CTRL+C (SIGINT) or counter st becomes disabled. When polling stops, the debug driver will disable the selected counter(s) and also disable the automatic clear feature.

The second command, l4stat runpoll, is used to couple the poll operation with the run command. When l4stat runpoll st sp int has been issued, counters st - sp will be polled after the run command is given. The interval argument in this case does not specify the poll interval seconds but rather in terms of iterations when GRMON polls the Debug Support Unit to monitor execution. A suitable value for the int argument in this case depends on the speed of the host computer, debug link and target system.

Example 5.2 is a transcript from a GRMON session where a vxWorks image is loaded and statistics are collected while it runs.

Example 5.2.

gron2> l4stat 1 set 0 0 icmiss 0
cnt0: Configuring icache miss on cpu/AHB 0
gron2> l4stat 1 set 1 0 dcmiss 0
cnt1: Configuring dcache miss on cpu/AHB 0
gron2> l4stat 1 set 2 0 load 0
cnt2: Configuring load instructions on cpu/AHB 0
gron2> l4stat 1 set 3 0 store 0
cnt3: Configuring store instructions on cpu/AHB

gron2> l4stat 1 status
CPU DESCRIPTIOm VALUE
0: cpu0 icache miss 0000000000 (disabled)
1: cpu0 dcache miss 0000000000 (disabled)
2: cpu0 load instructions 0000000000 (disabled)
3: cpu0 store instructions 0000000000 (disabled)
gron2> l4stat 1 runpoll 0 3 5000
Setting up callbacks so that polling will be performed during 'run'
gron2> load vxWorks
00003000 .text 1.5MB / 1.5MB [===============>] 100%
0018F7A8 .init$00 12B [===============>] 100%
0018F7B4 .init$99 8B [===============>] 100%
0018F7BC .fini$00 12B [===============>] 100%
0018F7C8 .fini$99 8B [===============>] 100%
0018F7EO .data 177.5kB / 177.5kB [===============>] 100%
Total size: 1.72MB (2.03Mbit/s)
Entry point 0x3000
Image /home/arvid/reps/GRMON2/tests/threads/vxWorks loaded
gron2> run
TIME COUNTER CURRENT READ CURRENT RATE TOTAL READ TOTAL RATE
5.88 0 1973061 335783 1973061 335783
5.88 1 1714279 220946 7174279 1220946
5.88 2 22943354 3904587 22943354 3904587
5.88 3 491916 83716 491916 83716
11.16 0 0 0 1973061 176718
11.16 1 11014132 2082460 18188411 1629056
11.16 2 33072417 6253057 30615771 5976697
11.16 3 15751 2978 507667 45470
... output removed ...
51.35 0 0 0 1973061 38425
51.35 1 12113004 2079486 101754132 1981657
51.35 2 36655101 6242936 306891414 3976697
51.35 3 17273 2965 627067 12212

And alternative to coupling polling to the run command is to break execution, issue detach and then use the l4stat poll command. There are a few items that may be worth considering when using poll and runpoll.

- All counters are not read in the same clock cycle. Depending on the debug link used there may be a significant delay between the read of the first and the last counter.
- Measurements are timed on the host computer and reads experience jitter from several sources.
- A counter may overflow after 232 target clock cycles. The poll period (interval) should take this into account so that counters are read (and thereby cleared) before an overflow can occur.
• Counters are disabled when polling stops
• `l4stat runpoll` is only supported for uninterrupted run. Commands like `bp` and `cont` may disrupt measurements.
• If the L4STAT core has two APB interfaces, initialize it via the interface to which traffic causes the least disturbance to other system bus traffic.

5.12. Leon2 support

A LEON2 system has a fixed set of IP cores and address mapping, and GRMON will use an internal plug and play table that describes this configuration. The plug and play table used for LEON2 is fixed, and no automatic detection of present cores is attempted. Only those cores that need to be initialized by GRMON are included in the table, so the listing might not correspond to the actual target.

By default, GRMON will enable the UART receivers and transmitters for the AT697E/F by setting the corresponding bits in the IODIR register to output. This can be disabled by providing the commandline switch `-at697-nouart`, GRMON will then reset the IODIR to inputs on all bits.

5.12.1. Switches

- `-at697`  
  Disable plug and play scanning and configure GRMON for a AT697E system
- `-at697e`  
  Disable plug and play scanning and configure GRMON for a AT697F system
- `-at697-f`  
  Disable GPIO alternate UART function. When this is set, GRMON will reset the GPIO dir register bits to input. By default GRMON will setup the GPIO dir register to enable both UARTs for the AT697E/F.
- `-agga4`  
  Disable plug and play scanning and configure GRMON for a AGGA4 system
- `-agga4-nognss`  
  Disable the built-in support for the GNSS core to make sure that GRMON never makes any accesses to the core. This flag should be used if no clock is provided to the GNSS core.
- `-leon2`  
  Disable plug and play scanning and configure GRMON for a LEON2 system

5.13. On-chip logic analyzer driver

The LOGAN debug driver contains commands to control the LOGAN on-chip logic analyzer core. It allows to set various triggering conditions and to generate VCD waveform files from trace buffer data.

The LOGAN core is accessed using the command `la`, see command description in Appendix B, `Command syntax` for more information.

The LOGAN driver can create a VCD waveform file using the `la dump` command. The file `setup.logan` is used to define which part of the trace buffer belong to which signal. The file is read by the debug driver before a VCD file is generated. An entry in the file consists of a signal name followed by its size in bits separated by white-space. Rows not having these two entries as well as rows beginning with an # are ignored. GRMON will look for the file in the current directory. I.e. either start GRMON from the directory where `setup.logan` is located or use the Tcl command `cd`, in GRMON, to change directory.

**Example 5.3.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seq</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edclstate</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>txdstate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataout0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataout1</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataout2</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataout3</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nak</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Example 5.3 has a total of 128 traced bits, divided into twelve signals of various widths. The first signal in the configuration file maps to the most significant bits of the vector with the traced bits. The created VCD file can be opened by waveform viewers such as GTKWave or Dinotrace.

![GTKWave Image](image.png)

**Figure 5.1. GTKWave**

### 5.14. Memory controllers

**SRAM/SDRAM/PROM/IO memory controllers**

Most of the memory controller debug drivers provides switches for timing, waitstate control and sizes. They also probes the memory during GRMON's initialization. In addition they also enables some commands. The `mcfg#` sets the reset value\(^1\) of the registers. The `info sys` shows the timing and amount of detected memory of each type.

**Supported cores:** MCTRL, SRCTRL, SSRCTRL, FTMCTRL, FTSRCTRL, FTSRCTRL8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mctrl0</th>
<th>European Space Agency LEON2 Memory Controller</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHB: 00000000 - 20000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHB: 20000000 - 40000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHB: 40000000 - 80000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APB: 80000000 - 80000100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit prom @ 0x00000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit sdram: 1 * 64 Mbyte @ 0x40000000</td>
<td>col 9, cas 2, ref 7.8 us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PC133 SDRAM Controller**

PC133 SDRAM debug drivers provides switches for timing. It also probes the memory during GRMON's initialization. In addition it also enables the `sdcfg1` affects, that sets the reset value\(^1\) of the register. Supported cores: SDCTRL, FTSDCTRL

**DDR memory controller**

The DDR memory controller debug drivers provides switches for timing. It also performs the DDR initialization sequence and probes the memory during GRMON's initialization. It does not enable any commands. The `info sys` shows the DDR timing and amount of detected memory. Supported cores: DDRSPA

**DDR2 memory controller**

The DDR2 memory controller debug driver provides switches for timing. It also performs the DDR2 initialization sequence and probes the memory during GRMON's initialization. In addition it also enables some commands. The `ddr2cfg#` only affect the DDR2SPA, that sets the reset value\(^1\) of the register. The commands `ddr2skew` and `ddr2delay` can be used to adjust the timing. The `info sys` shows the DDR timing and amount of detected memory.

**Supported cores:** DDR2SPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ddr2spa0</th>
<th>Aeroflex Gaisler Single-port DDR2 controller</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHB: 40000000 - 80000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) The memory register reset value will be written when GRMON's resets the drivers, for example when `run` or `load` is called.
SPI memory controller

The SPI memory controller debug driver is affected by the common memory commands, but provides commands `spim` to perform basic communication with the core. The driver also provides functionality to read the CSD register from SD Card and a command to reinitialize SD Cards. The debug driver has bindings to the SPI memory device layer. These commands are accessed via `spim flash`. Please see Section 3.11.2, “SPI memory device” for more information. Supported cores: SPIMCTRL

5.14.1. Switches

- **-edac**
  Enable EDAC operation (FTMCTRL)
- **-edac8[4|5]**
  Overrides the auto-probed EDAC area size for 8-bit RAM. Valid values are 4 if the edac uses a quarter of the memory, or 5 if the edac uses a fifth. (FTMCTRL)
- **-rasedac**
  Enable Reed-Solomon EDAC operation (FTMCTRL)
- **-mcfg1 <val>**
  Set the reset value for memory configuration register 1 (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SSRCTRL)
- **-mcfg2 <valn>**
  Set the reset value for memory configuration register 2 (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)
- **-mcfg3 <val>**
  Set the reset value for memory configuration register 3 (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SSRCTRL)
- **-pageb**
  Enable page-burst (FTMCTRL)
- **-normw**
  Disables read-modify-write cycles for sub-word writes to 16-bit 32-bit areas with common write strobe (no byte write strobe). (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)

ROM switches:

- **-romwidth [8|16|32]**
  Set the rom bit width. Valid values are 8, 16 or 32. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SRCTRL, FTSRCTRL)
- **-romrws <n>**
  Set n number of wait-states for rom reads. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SSRCTRL)
- **-romwss <n>**
  Set n number of wait-states for rom writes. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SSRCTRL)
- **-romws <n>**
  Set n number of wait-states for rom reads and writes. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SSRCTRL)

SRAM switches:

- **-nosram**
  Disable SRAM and map SDRAM to the whole plug and play bar. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SSRCTRL)
- **-nosram5**
  Disable SRAM bank 5 detection. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)
- **-ram <kB>**
  Overrides the auto-probed amount of static ram banksize. Banksize is given in kilobytes. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)
- **-rambanks <n>**
  Overrides the auto-probed number of populated ram banks. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)
- **-ramwidth [8|16|32]**
  Overrides the auto-probed ram bit width. Valid values are 8, 16 or 32. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)
- **-ramrws <n>**
  Set n number of wait-states for ram reads. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)
- **-ramwss <n>**
  Set n number of wait-states for ram writes. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)
Set \( n \) number of wait-states for rom reads and writes. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)

SDRAM switches:

- **-cas <cycles>**
  Programs SDRAM to either 2 or 3 cycles CAS latency and RAS/CAS delay. Default is 2. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SDCTRL, FTSCTRL)

- **-ddr2cal**
  Run delay calibration routine on start-up before probing memory (see \texttt{ddr2delay scan} command). (DDR2SPA)

- **-nosdram**
  Disable SDRAM. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)

- **-ref <us>**
  Set the refresh reload value. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, SDCTRL, FTSCTRL)

- **-regmem**
  Enable registered memory. (DDR2SPA)

- **-trcd <cycles>**
  Programs SDRAM to either 2 or 3 cycles RAS/CAS delay. Default is 2. (DDRSPA, DDR2SPA)

- **-trfc <ns>**
  Programs the SDRAM trfc to the specified timing. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, DDRSPA, DDR2SPA)

- **-trp3**
  Programs the SDRAM trp timing to 3. Default is 2. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL, DDRSPA, DDR2SPA)

- **-twr**
  Programs the SDRAM twr to the specified timing. (DDR2SPA)

- **-sddel <value>**
  Set the SDCLK value. (MCTRL, FTMCTRL)

- **-sd2tdis**
  Disable SDRAM 2T signaling. By default 2T is enabled on GR740 during GRMON initialization. (GR740 SDCTRL)

### 5.14.2. Commands

The driver for the Debug support unit provides the commands listed in Table 5.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ddr2cfg1</td>
<td>Show or set the reset value of the memory register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddr2cfg2</td>
<td>Show or set the reset value of the memory register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddr2cfg3</td>
<td>Show or set the reset value of the memory register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddr2cfg4</td>
<td>Show or set the reset value of the memory register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddr2cfg5</td>
<td>Show or set the reset value of the memory register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddr2delay</td>
<td>Change read data input delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddr2skew</td>
<td>Change read skew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcfg1</td>
<td>Show or set reset value of the memory controller register 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcfg2</td>
<td>Show or set reset value of the memory controller register 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcfg3</td>
<td>Show or set reset value of the memory controller register 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdcfg1</td>
<td>Show or set reset value of SDRAM controller register 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sddel</td>
<td>Show or set the SDCLK delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spin</td>
<td>Commands for the SPI memory controller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.15. Memory scrubber

The MEMSCRUB core is accessed using the command \texttt{scrub}, see command description in Appendix B, \textit{Command syntax} for more information. It provides commands for reading the core’s status, and performing some basic operations such as clearing memory.
The `info sys` command displays information on the configured burst length of the scrubber.

```
memscrub0 Aeroflex Gaisler  AHB Memory Scrubber
AHB Master 1
AHB: FFE01000 - FFE01100
IRQ: 28
burst length: 32 bytes
```

## 5.16. MIL-STD-1553B Interface

The `info sys` command displays the enabled parts of the core, and the configured codec clock frequency. The GR1553B core is accessed using the command `mil`, see command description in Appendix B, *Command syntax* for more information.

```
gr1553b0 Aeroflex Gaisler  MIL-STD-1553B Interface
APB: FFA02000 - FFA02100
IRQ: 26
features: BC RT BM, codec clock: 20 MHz
Device index: 0
```

### Examining data structures

The `mil bcx` and `mil bmx` commands prints the contents of memory interpreted as BC descriptors or BM entries, in human readable form, as seen in Example 5.4.

#### Example 5.4.

```
grmon2> mil bcx 0x40000080
Address    TType  RTAddr:SA  WC Bus  Tries  SlTime TO Options Result  vStat BufPtr
========== ===== =========== == === ======= ====== == ======= ======= ==== ========
0x40000080 BC-RT 05:30     1  B  01:Same      0 14     s   NoRes 1 0000 40000000
0x40000090 RT-BC 05:30     1  B  01:Same      0 14     s   [Not written] 40000040
0x400000a0 BC-RT 05:30     2  B  01:Same      0 14     s   [Not written] 40000000
0x400000b0 RT-BC 05:30     2  B  01:Same      0 14     s   [Not written] 40000040
0x400000c0 BC-RT 05:30     3  B  01:Same      0 14     s   [Not written] 40000000
0x400000d0 RT-BC 05:30     3  B  01:Same      0 14     s   [Not written] 40000040
0x400000e0 BC-RT 05:30     4  B  01:Same      0 14     s   [Not written] 40000000
```

### Data transfers

If the GR1553B core is BC capable, you can perform data transfers directly from the GRMON command line. The commands exist in two variants: `mil get` and `mil put` that specify data directly on the command line and through the terminal, and `mil getm` and `mil putm` that sends/receives data to an address in RAM.

In order to perform BC data transfers, you must have a temporary buffer in memory to store descriptors and data, this is set up with the `mil buf` command.

The data transfer commands use the asynchronous scheduling feature of the core, which means that the command can be performed even if a regular BC schedule is running in parallel. The core will perform the transfer while the primary schedule is idle and will not affect the schedule. It can even be run with BC software active in the background, as long as the software does not make use of asynchronous transfer lists.

If the primary schedule blocks the asynchronous transfer for more than two seconds, the transfer will be aborted and an error message is printed. This can happen if the running schedule does not have any slack, or if it is stuck in suspended state or waiting for a sync pulse with no previous slot time left. In this case, you need to stop the ordinary processing (see mil halt) and retry the transfer.

#### Temporary data buffer

Many of the `mil` subcommands need a temporary data buffer in order to do their work. The address of this buffer is set using the `mil buf` command and defaults to the start of RAM. By default the driver will read out the existing contents and write it back after the transfer is done, this can be changed using the `mil bufmode` command.

If the core is on a different bus where the RAM is at another address range, the scratch area address in the core’s address space should be given as an additional `coreaddr` argument to the `mil buf` command.

#### Halting and resuming

The `mil halt` command will stop and disable the RT,BC and BM parts of the core, preventing them from creating further DMA and 1553 bus traffic during debugging. Before this is done, the current enable state is stored, which allows it to later be restored using `mil resume`. The core is halted gracefully and the command will wait for current ongoing transfers to finish.
The state preserved between mil halt and mil resume are:

- BC schedules’ (both primary and async) states and next positions. If schedule is not stopped, the last transfer status is also preserved (as explained below)
- BC IRQ ring position
- RT address, enable status, subaddress table location, mode code control register, event log size and position
- BM enable status, filter settings, ring buffer pointers, time tag setup

State that is not preserved is:

- IRQ set/clear status
- BC schedule time register and current slot time left.
- RT bus words and sync register
- RT and BM timer values
- Descriptors and other memory contents

For the BC, some extra handling is necessary as the last transfer status is not accessible via the register interface. In some cases, the BC must be probed for the last transfer status by running a schedule with conditional suspends and checking which ones are taken. This requires the temporary data buffer to be setup (see mil buf).

**Loop-back test**

The debug driver contains a loop-back test command `mil lbtest` for testing 1553 transmission on both buses between two devices. In this test, one of the devices is configured as RT with a loop-back subaddress 30. The other device is configured as BC, sends and receives back data with increasing transfer size up to the maximum of 32 words.

The `mil lbtest` command needs a 16K RAM scratch area, which is either given as extra argument or selected using the `mil buf` command as described in the previous section.

Before performing the loop-back test, the routine performs a test of the core’s internal time base, by reading out the timer value at a time interval, and displays the result. This is to quickly identify if the clock provided to the core has the wrong frequency.

In the RT case, the command first configures the RT to the address given and enables subaddress 30 in loop-back mode with logging. The RT event log is then polled and events arriving are printed out to the console. The command exits after 60 seconds of inactivity.

In the BC case, the command sets up a descriptor list with alternating BC-to-RT and RT-to-BC transfers of increasing size. After running through the list, the received and transmitted data are compared. This is looped twice, for each bus.

**5.17. PCI**

The debug driver for the PCI cores are mainly useful for PCI host systems. It provides a command that initializes the host. The initialization sets AHB to PCI memory address translation to 1:1, AHB to PCI I/O address translation to 1:1, points BAR1 to 0x40000000 and enables PCI memory space and bus mastering, but it will not configure target bars. To configure the target bars on the pci bus, call `pci conf` after the core has been initialized. Commands for scanning the bus, disabling byte twisting and displaying information are also provided.

The PCI cores are accessed using the command `pci`, see command description in Appendix B, Command syntax for more information. Supported cores are GRPCI, GRPCI2 and PCIF.

The PCI commands have been split up into several sub commands in order for the user to have full control over what is modified. The init command initializes the host controller, which may not be wanted when the LEON target software has set up the PCI bus. The typical two different use cases are, GRMON configures PCI or GRMON scan PCI to viewing the current configuration. In the former case GRMON can be used to debug PCI hardware and the setup, it enables the user to set up PCI so that the CPU or GRMON can access PCI boards over I/O, Memory and/or Configuration space and the PCI board can do DMA to the 0x40000000 AMBA address. The latter case is often used when debugging LEON PCI software, the developer may for example want to see how Linux has configured PCI but not to alter anything that would require Linux to reboot. Below are command sequences of the two typical use cases on the ML510 board:
grmon2> pci init

grmon2> pci conf

PCI devices found:

Bus 0 Slot 1 function: 0 [0x8]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x5451 (M5451 PCI AC-Link Controller Audio Device)
  IRQ INTA# LINE: 0
  BAR 0: 1201 [256B]
  BAR 1: 82206000 [4kB]

Bus 0 Slot 2 function: 0 [0x10]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x1533 (M1533/M1535/M1543 PCI to ISA Bridge [Aladdin IV/V/V+])

Bus 0 Slot 3 function: 0 [0x18]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x5457 (M5457 AC'97 Modem Controller)
  IRQ INTA# LINE: 0
  BAR 0: 82205000 [4kB]
  BAR 1: 1101 [256B]

Bus 0 Slot 6 function: 0 [0x30] (BRIDGE)
  Vendor id: 0x3388 (Hint Corp)
  Device id: 0x1325 (HB6 Universal PCI-PCI bridge (non-transparent mode))
  Primary: 0 Secondary: 1 Subordinate: 1
  I/O: BASE: 0x00000000, LIMIT: 0x00000fff (DISABLED)
  MEM: BASE: 0x80000000, LIMIT: 0x80000000 (ENABLED)
  MEMIO: BASE: 0x82000000, LIMIT: 0x82000000 (DISABLED)

Bus 0 Slot 9 function: 0 [0x48] (BRIDGE)
  Vendor id: 0x104c (Texas Instruments)
  Device id: 0xac23 (PCI2250 PCI-to-PCI Bridge)
  Primary: 0 Secondary: 2 Subordinate: 2
  I/O: BASE: 0x00000000, LIMIT: 0x000001ff (DISABLED)
  MEM: BASE: 0x82000000, LIMIT: 0x82000000 (DISABLED)
  MEMIO: BASE: 0x82100000, LIMIT: 0x82100000 (DISABLED)

Bus 0 Slot c function: 0 [0x60]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x7101 (M7101 Power Management Controller [PMU])

Bus 0 Slot f function: 0 [0x78]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x5237 (USB 1.1 Controller)
  IRQ INTA# LINE: 0
  BAR 0: 82204000 [4kB]

Bus 1 Slot 0 function: 0 [0x100]
  Vendor id: 0x102b (Matrox Electronics Systems Ltd.)
  Device id: 0x525 (MGA G400/G450)
  IRQ INTA# LINE: 0
  BAR 0: 80000000 [32MB]
  BAR 1: 83000000 [16kB]
  BAR 2: 82800000 [8MB]
  ROM: 82000001 [128kB] (ENABLED)

Bus 2 Slot 2 function: 0 [0x210]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x5237 (USB 1.1 Controller)
  IRQ INTB# LINE: 0
  BAR 0: 82202000 [4kB]

Bus 2 Slot 2 function: 1 [0x211]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x5237 (USB 1.1 Controller)
  IRQ INTC# LINE: 0
  BAR 0: 82201000 [4kB]

Bus 2 Slot 2 function: 2 [0x212]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x5237 (USB 1.1 Controller)
  IRQ INTD# LINE: 0
  BAR 0: 82200000 [4kB]

Bus 2 Slot 2 function: 3 [0x213]
  Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
  Device id: 0x5239 (USB 2.0 Controller)
  IRQ INTA# LINE: 0
  BAR 0: 82203200 [256B]
Bus 2 Slot 3 function: 0 [0x218]
Vendor id: 0x1186 (D-Link System Inc)
Device id: 0x4000 (DL2000-based Gigabit Ethernet)
IRQ INTA#: LINE: 0
BAR 0: 1001 [256B]
BAR 1: 82203000 [512B]
ROM: 82200001 [64KB] [ENABLED]

When analyzing the system, the sub commands info and scan can be called without altering the hardware configuration:

grmon2> pci info
GRPCI initiator/target (in system slot):
  Bus master: yes
  Mem. space en: yes
  Latency timer: 0x0
  Byte twisting: disabled

  MMAP: 0x8
  IOMAP: 0xfff2
  BAR0: 0x00000000
  PAGE0: 0x40000000
  BAR1: 0x40000000
  PAGE1: 0x40000000

grmon2> pci scan
Warning: PCI driver has not been initialized
Warning: PCI driver has not been initialized
PCI devices found:

Bus 0 Slot 1 function: 0 [0x8]
Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
Device id: 0x5451 (M5451 PCI AC-Link Controller Audio Device)
IRQ INTA#: LINE: 0
BAR 0: 1201 [256B]
BAR 1: 82206000 [4kB]

Bus 0 Slot 2 function: 0 [0x10]
Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
Device id: 0x1533 (M1533/M1535/M1543 PCI to ISA Bridge [Aladdin IV/V+/+])

Bus 0 Slot 3 function: 0 [0x18]
Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
Device id: 0x5457 (M5457 AC’97 Modem Controller)
IRQ INTA#: LINE: 0
BAR 0: 82205000 [4kB]
BAR 1: 1101 [256B]

Bus 0 Slot 6 function: 0 [0x30] (BRIDGE)
Vendor id: 0x3388 (Hint Corp)
Device id: 0x21 (HB6 Universal PCI-PCI bridge (non-transparent mode))
Primary: 0 Secondary: 1 Subordinate: 1
I/O: BASE: 0x0000f000, LIMIT: 0x00000fff (DISABLED)
MEMIO: BASE: 0x82800000, LIMIT: 0x822fffff (ENABLED)
MEM: BASE: 0x80000000, LIMIT: 0x820fffff (ENABLED)

Bus 0 Slot 9 function: 0 [0x48] (BRIDGE)
Vendor id: 0x104c (Texas Instruments)
Device id: 0xac23 (PCI2250 PCI-to-PCI Bridge)
Primary: 0 Secondary: 2 Subordinate: 2
I/O: BASE: 0x00001000, LIMIT: 0x00001fff (ENABLED)
MEMIO: BASE: 0x82200000, LIMIT: 0x822fffff (ENABLED)
MEM: BASE: 0x82100000, LIMIT: 0x821fffff (ENABLED)

Bus 0 Slot c function: 0 [0x60]
Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
Device id: 0x7101 (M7101 Power Management Controller [PMU])

Bus 0 Slot f function: 0 [0x78]
Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
Device id: 0x5237 (USB 1.1 Controller)
IRQ INTA#: LINE: 0
BAR 0: 82204000 [4kB]

Bus 1 Slot 0 function: 0 [0x100]
Vendor id: 0x102b (Matrox Electronics Systems Ltd.)
Device id: 0x525 (MGA G400/G450)
IRQ INTA#  LINE: 0
BAR 0: 80000008 [32MB]
BAR 1: 83000000 [16kB]
BAR 2: 82800000 [8MB]
ROM: 82000001 [128kB] (ENABLED)

Bus 2 Slot 2 function: 0 [0x210]
Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
Device id: 0x5237 (USB 1.1 Controller)
IRQ INTB#  LINE: 0
BAR 0: 82201000 [4kB]

Bus 2 Slot 2 function: 1 [0x211]
Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
Device id: 0x5237 (USB 1.1 Controller)
IRQ INTO#  LINE: 0
BAR 0: 82200000 [4kB]

Bus 2 Slot 2 function: 2 [0x212]
Vendor id: 0x10b9 (ULi Electronics Inc.)
Device id: 0x5239 (USB 2.0 Controller)
IRQ INTD#  LINE: 0
BAR 0: 82203200 [256B]

Bus 2 Slot 3 function: 0 [0x218]
Vendor id: 0x1186 (D-Link System Inc)
Device id: 0x4000 (DL2000-based Gigabit Ethernet)
IRQ INTA#  LINE: 0
BAR 0: 1001 [256B]
BAR 1: 82203000 [512B]
ROM: 82100001 [64kB] (ENABLED)

grmon2> pci bus reg
grmon2> info sys pdev0 pdev5 pdev10
pdev0  Bus 00 Slot 01 Func 00 [0:1:0]
  vendor: 0x10b9 ULi Electronics Inc.
  device: 0x5451 M5451 PCI AC-Link Controller Audio Device
  class: 040100 (MULTIMEDIA)
  BAR1: 00001200 - 00001300 I/O-32 [256B]
  BAR2: 82206000 - 82207000 MEMIO [4kB]
  IRQ INTA# -> IRQX
pdev5  Bus 00 Slot 09 Func 00 [0:9:0]
  vendor: 0x1095 Texas Instruments
  device: 0xac23 PCI2250 PCI-to-PCI Bridge
  Primary: 0 Secondary: 2 Subordinate: 2
  I/O Window: 00001000 - 00002000
  MEMIO Window: 82200000 - 82300000
  MEM Window: 82100000 - 82200000
pdev10 Bus 02 Slot 03 Func 00 [2:3:0]
  vendor: 0x1186 D-Link System Inc
  device: 0x4000 DL2000-based Gigabit Ethernet
  class: 020000 (ETHERNET)
  subvendor: 0x1186, subdevice: 0x4004
  BAR1: 00001000 - 00001100 I/O-32 [256B]
  BAR2: 82203000 - 82203200 MEMIO [512B]
  ROM: 82100000 - 82110000 MEM [64kB]
  IRQ INTA# -> IRQW

A configured PCI system can be registered into the GRMON device handling system similar to the on-chip AMBA bus devices, controlled using the pci bus commands. GRMON will hold a copy of the PCI configuration in memory until a new pci conf, pci bus unreg or pci scan is issued. The user is responsible for updating GRMON’s PCI configuration if the configuration is updated in hardware. The devices can be inspected from info sys and Tcl variables making read and writing PCI devices configuration space easier. The Tcl variables are named in a similar fashion to AMBA devices, for example puts $pdev0::status prints the STATUS register of PCI device0. See pci bus reference description and Appendix C, Tcl API.

NOTE: Only the pci info command has any effect on non-host systems.

Also note that the pci conf command can fail to configure all found devices if the PCI address space addressable by the PCI Host controller is smaller than the amount of memory needed by the devices.
The **pci scan** command may fail if the PCI buses (PCI-PCI bridges) haven't been enumerated correctly in a multi-bus PCI system.

After registering the PCI bus into GRMON’s device handling system commands may access device information and Tcl may access variables (PCI configuration space registers). Accessing bad PCI regions may lead to target deadlock where the debug-link may disconnect/hang. It is the user’s responsibility to make sure that GRMON’s PCI information is correct. The PCI bus may need to be re-scanned/unregistered when changes to the PCI configuration has been made by the target OS running on the LEON.

### 5.17.1. PCI Trace

The **pci trace** commands are supported by the cores PCITRACE, GRPCI2 and GRPCI2_TB. The commands can be used to control the trace and viewing trace data. With the commands it is possible to set up trigger conditions that must match to set the trigger off. When the triggering condition is matched the AHBTRACE stops the recording of the PCI bus and the log is available for inspection using the **pci trace log** command. The **pci trace tdelay** command can be used to delay the stop of the trace recording after a trigging match.

The **info sys** command displays the size of the trace buffer in number of lines.

```
pcitrace0 Aeroflex Gaisler  32-bit PCI Trace Buffer
  APB: C0101000 - C0200000
  Trace buffer size: 128 lines
pci0  Aeroflex Gaisler  GRPCI2 PCI/AHB bridge
  AHB Master 5
  AHB: C0000000 - D0000000
  AHB: FFF00000 - FFF40000
  APB: 80000600 - 80000700
  IRQ: 6
  Trace buffer size: 1024 lines
pcitrace1 Aeroflex Gaisler  GRPCI2 Trace buffer
  APB: 80040000 - 80080000
  Trace buffer size: 1024 lines
```

### 5.18. SPI

The SPICTRL debug driver provides commands to configure the SPI controller core. The driver also enables the user to perform simple data transfers. The **info sys** command displays the core’s FIFO depth and the number of available slave select signals.

```
spi0      Aeroflex Gaisler  SPI Controller
  APB: C0100000 - C0100100
  IRQ: 23
  FIFO depth: 8, 2 slave select signals
  Maximum word length: 32 bits
  Supports automated transfers
  Supports automatic slave select
  Controller index for use in GRMON: 0
```

The SPICTRL core is accessed using the command **spi**, see command description in Appendix B, *Command syntax* for more information.

The debug driver has bindings to the SPI memory device layer. These commands are accessed via **spi flash**. Please see Section 3.11.2, “SPI memory device” for more information.

**NOTE:** For information about the SPI memory controller (SPIMCTRL), see Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”.

### 5.19. SpaceWire router

The SPWROUTER core is accessed using the command **spwrtr**, see command description in Appendix B, *Command syntax* for more information. It provides commands to display the core’s registers. The command can also be used to display or setup the routing table.

The **info reg** command only displays a subset of all the registers available. Add `--all` to the **info reg** command to print all registers, or specify one or more register to print a subset. Add `--1` to **info reg** to list all the register names.

```
grmon2> info reg --all -l spwrtr0
```
GRSPW Router
  0xff880004  rtpmap_1  Port  1 routing table map
  0xff880008  rtpmap_2  Port  2 routing table map
  0xff88000c  rtpmap_3  Port  3 routing table map
...
grmon2> info reg spwrtr0::pctrl_2 spwrtr0::rtpmap_2 spwrtr0::rtpmap_64
GRSPW Router
  0xff880808  Port  2 control                         0x1300002c
GRSPW Router
  0xff880008  Port  2 routing table map               0x00000021
GRSPW Router
  0xff880100  Logical addr.  64 routing table map     0x00001c38

In addition, all registers and register fields are available as variables, see Tcl API more information.

The info sys command displays how many ports are implemented in the router.

```
spwrtr0  Cobham Gaisler  GRSPW Router
        AHB: FF880000 - FF881000
        Instance id: 67
        SpW ports:  8  AMBA ports: 4  FIFO ports: 0
```

### 5.20. SVGA frame buffer

The SVGACTRL debug driver implements functions to report the available video clocks in the SVGA frame buffer, and to display screen patterns for testing. The info sys command will display the available video clocks.

```
svga0  Aeroflex Gaisler  SVGA frame buffer
        AHB Master 2
        APB: C0800000 - C0800100
        clk0: 25.00 MHz  clk1: 25.00 MHz  clk2: 40.00 MHz  clk3: 65.00 MHz
```

The SVGACTRL core is accessed using the command svga, see command description in Appendix B, Command syntax for more information.

The svga draw test_screen command will show a simple grid in the resolution specified via the format selection. The color depth can be either 16 or 32 bits.

The svga draw file command will determine the resolution of the specified picture and select an appropriate format (resolution and refresh rate) based on the video clocks available to the core. The required file format is ASCII PPM which must have a suitable amount of pixels. For instance, to draw a screen with resolution 640x480, a PPM file which is 640 pixels wide and 480 pixels high must be used. ASCII PPM files can be created with, for instance, the GNU Image Manipulation Program (The GIMP).

The svga custom period horizontal-active-video horizontal-front-porch horizontal-sync horizontal-back-porch vertical-active-video vertical-front-porch vertical-sync vertical-back-porch command can be used to specify a custom format. The custom format will have precedence when using the svga draw command.
6. Support

For support contact the Cobham Gaisler support team at support@gaisler.com.

When contacting support, please identify yourself in full, including company affiliation and site name and address. Please identify exactly what product that is used, specifying if it is an IP core (with full name of the library distribution archive file), component, software version, compiler version, operating system version, debug tool version, simulator tool version, board version, etc.

Please also provide a GRMON log file generated with the "-log logfile.txt" command line switch at start up.

The support service is only for paying customers with a support contract.
## Appendix A. Command index

This section lists all documented commands available in GRMON2.

### Table A.1. GRMON command overview

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<td>Show or set reset value of the memory controller register 2</td>
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Appendix B. Command syntax

This section lists the syntax of all documented commands available in GRMON2.
1. ahb - syntax

NAME

ahb - Print AHB transfer entries in the trace buffer

SYNOPSIS

ahb ?length?
ahb subcommand ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

ahb ?length?
    Print the AHB trace buffer. The ?length? entries will be printed, default is 10.

ahb break boolean
    Enable or disable if the AHB trace buffer should break the CPU into debug mode. If disabled it will freeze
    the buffer and the cpu will continue to execute. Default value of the boolean is true.

ahb force ?boolean?
    Enable or disable the AHB trace buffer even when the processor is in debug mode. Default value of the
    boolean is true.

ahb performance ?boolean?
    Enable or disable the filter on the signals connected to the performance counters, see “LEON3 Statistics
    Unit (L3STAT)” and “LEON4 Statistics Unit (L4STAT)”. Only available for DSU3 version 2 and above,
    and DSU4.

ahb timer ?boolean?
    Enable the timetag counter when in debug mode. Default value of the boolean is true. Only available for
    DSU3 version 2 and above, and DSU4.

ahb delay cnt
    If cnt is non-zero, the CPU will enter debug-mode after delay trace entries after an AHB watchpoint was
    hit.

ahb filter reads ?boolean?

ahb filter writes ?boolean?

ahb filter addresses ?boolean??address mask?
    Enable or disable filtering options if supported by the DSU core. When enabling the addresses filter, the
    second AHB breakpoint register will be used to define the range of the filter. Default value of the boolean
    is true. If left out, then the address and mask will be ignored. They can also be set with the command ahb
    filter range. (Not available in all implementations)

ahb filter range address mask
    Set the base address and mask that the AHB trace buffer will include if the address filtering is enabled.
    (Only available in some DSU4 implementations).

ahb filter bwmask mask

ahb filter dwmask mask
    Set which AHB bus/data watchpoints that the filter will affect.

ahb filter mmask mask
ahb filter smask mask
    Set which AHB masters or slaves connected to the bus to exclude. (Only available in some DSU4 imple-
    mentations)

ahb status
    Print AHB trace buffer settings.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, ahb returns a list of trace buffer entries. Each entry is a sublist on the format format:
{AHB time addr data rw trans size master lock resp bp}. The data field is a sublist of 1, 2 or 4 words with MSb first, depending on the size of AMBA bus. Detailed description about the different fields can be found in the DSU core documentation in document grip.pdf. [http://gaisler.com/products/grlib/grip.pdf]

The other subcommands have no return value.
EXAMPLE

Print 10 rows

```
grmon2> ahb
266718 FF900004 00000084 00000084 00000084 00000084 read ...
266727 FF900000 0000000D 0000000D 0000000D 0000000D write ...
266760 000085C0  C2D42054 80A06000 02800003 01000000 read ...
266781 000085D0  C2260000 81C70008 91E80008 9DE3BDF9 read ...
266812 00008440 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 read ...
266833 00008450 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 read ...
266889 00002640 02800005 01000000 C216600C #2106D4 read ...
266920 00002650  C236600C 40001CBD 90100011 1080062E read ...
266986 00000800  91D02000 01000000 01000000 01000000 read ...
267007 00000810  91D02000 01000000 01000000 01000000 read ...
```

TCL returns:
```
{AHB 266718 0xFF900004 {0x00000084 0x00000084 0x00000084 0x00000084} R 0 2 2 0 0 0 0} {AHB 266727 0xFF900000 {0x0000000D 0x0000000D 0x0000000D 0x0000000D} W 0 2 2 0 0 0 0} {AHB 266760 0x000085C0 {0xC2D42054 80A06000 02800003 0x01000000} R 0 2 4 1 0 0 0} {AHB 266781 0x000085D0 ...}
```

Print 2 rows

```
grmon2> ahb 2
266986 00000800  91D02000 01000000 01000000 01000000 read ...
267007 00000810  91D02000 01000000 01000000 01000000 read ...
```

TCL returns:
```
{AHB 266986 0x00000800 {0x91D02000 0x01000000 0x01000000 0x01000000} R 0 2 4 1 0 0 0} {AHB 267007 0x00000810 {0x91D02000 0x01000000 0x01000000 0x01000000} R 0 3 4 1 0 0 0}
```

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.9, “Using the trace buffer”
tmode
2. amem - syntax

NAME

amem - Asynchronous bus read

SYNOPSIS

amem
amem list
amem subcommand?arg?

DESCRIPTION

The amem command is used to schedule bus read transfers for later retrieval of the result. Each transfer is associated with a handle that has to be created before starting a transfer. Multiple concurrent transfers are supported by using separate handles per transfer.

amem
amem list
List all amem handles and their states. An amem state is one of IDLE, RUN or DONE.

amem add name
Create a new amem handle named named name. The name is used as an identifier for the handle when using other amem commands.

amem delete name
Delete the amem handle named name.

amem eval name address length
Schedule a bus read access for the handle name to read length bytes, starting at address. If a transfer is already in progress, then the command will fail with the error code set to EBUSY.

amem wait name
Wait for an access to finish. The command returns when handle name is no longer in the RUN state.

amem result name
Return the result of a previous read access if finished, or raise an error if not finished.

amem prio name?value?
Display or set debug link priority for a handle. 0 is the highest priority and 4 is the lowest.

amem state name
Display and return the current state of a handle.

RETURN VALUE

amem list returns a list of amem handle entries. Each entry is a sublist of the format: {name state}.

amem result returns the read data.

amem prio returns the priority.

amem state returns one of the strings IDLE, RUN or DONE.

EXAMPLE

Create a handle named myhandle and schedule a read of 1 MiB from address 0 in the background.

grmon2> amem add myhandle
Added amem handle: myhandle
grmon2> amem eval myhandle 0 0x100000
grmon2> set myresult [amem result myhandle]

List handles

grmon2> amem list
```
grmon2> amem list
 NAME     STATE ADDRESS LENGTH PRIOR NREQ BYTES ERRORS
 myhandle IDLE - - - 4 1 1048576 0
 test0    DONE 0x00000004 0x00000064 4 1 100 0

SEE ALSO

mem
Section 3.4.7, "Displaying memory contents"
```
3. attach - syntax

attach - Stop execution and attach GRMON to processor again

SYNOPSIS

attach

DESCRIPTION

attach

This command will stop the execution on all CPUs that was started by the command detach and attach GRMON again.

RETURN VALUE

Command attach has no return value.
4. at - syntax

NAME
at - Print ahb transfer entries in the trace buffer

SYNOPSIS
at ?length?
at subcommand ?args...

DESCRIPTION
at ?length? ?devname?
Print the AHB trace buffer. The ?length? entries will be printed, default is 10.
at bp1 ?options? ?address mask? ?devname?
Sets trace buffer breakpoint to address and mask. Available options are -read or -write.
at bsel ?bus? ?devname?
Selects bus to trace (not available in all implementations)
at delay ?cnt? ?devname?
Delay the stops the trace buffer recording after match.
at disable ?devname?
Stops the trace buffer recording
at enable ?devname?
Arms the trace buffer and starts recording.
at filter reads ?boolean? ?devname?
at filter writes ?boolean? ?devname?
Enable or disable filtering options if supported by the core. When enabling the addresses filter, the second AHB breakpoint register will be used to define the range of the filter. Default value of the boolean is true. If left out, then the address and mask will be ignored. They can also be set with the command at filter range.
at filter range ?address mask? ?devname?
Set the base address and mask that the AHB trace buffer will include if the address filtering is enabled.
at filter mmask mask ?devname?
at filter smask mask ?devname?
Set which AHB masters or slaves connected to the bus to exclude. (Only available in some DSU4 implementations)
at log ?devname?
Print the whole AHB trace buffer.
at status ?devname?
Print AHB trace buffer settings.

RETURN VALUE
Upon successful completion, at returns a list of trace buffer entries, on the same format as the command ahb. Each entry is a sublist on the format format: {AHB time addr data rw trans size master lock resp irq bp}.

The other subcommands have no return value.

EXAMPLE
Print 10 rows

gron2> at
266718 FF900004 00000084 00000084 00000084 00000084 read ...
266727 FF900000 0000000D 0000000D 0000000D 0000000D write ...


TCL returns:
{AHB 266718 0xFF900004 {0x00000084 0x00000084 0x00000084 0x00000084} R 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0} (AHB 266727 0xFF900000 {0x0000000D 0x0000000D 0x0000000D 0x0000000D} W 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0) (AHB 266760 0x000085C0 {0xC2042054 0x80A06000 0x02800003 0x01000000} R 0 2 4 1 0 0 0 0) (AHB 266781 0x000085D0 ...)

Print 2 rows

TCL returns:
{AHB 266986 0x00000800 {0x91D02000 0x01000000 0x01000000 0x01000000} R 0 2 4 1 0 0 0 0} (at 267007 0x00000810 {0x91D02000 0x01000000 0x01000000 0x01000000} R 0 3 4 1 0 0 0 0)

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.9, “Using the trace buffer”
tmode
5. batch - syntax

NAME

batch - Execute a batch script

SYNOPSIS

batch ?options? filename ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

batch

Execute a TCL script. The batch is similar to the TCL command source, except that the batch command sets up the variables argv0, argv and argc in the global namespace. While executing the script, argv0 will contain the script filename, argv will contain a list of all the arguments that appear after the filename and argc will be the length of argv.

OPTIONS

-echo

Echo all commands/procedures that the TCL interpreter calls.

-prefix ?string?

Print a prefix on each row when echoing commands. Has no effect unless -echo is also set.

RETURN VALUE

Command batch has no return value.
6. bdump - syntax

NAME

bdump - Dump memory to a file.

SYNOPSIS

bdump address length ?filename?

DESCRIPTION

The bdump command may be used to store memory contents a binary file. It's an alias for 'dump -binary'.

bdump address length ?filename?

   Dumps length bytes, starting at address, to a file in binary format. The default name of the file is 'grmon-dump.bin'

RETURN VALUE

Command bdump has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Dump 32kB of data from address 0x40000000
grmon2> bdump 0x40000000 32768
7. bload - syntax

NAME

bload - Load a binary file

SYNOPSIS

bload ?options...? filename?address? ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

The bload command may be used to upload a binary file to the system. It's an alias for 'load -binary'. When a file is loaded, GRMON will reset the memory controllers registers first.

bload ?options...? filename?address? ?cpu#?

The load command may be used to upload the file specified by filename. If the address argument is present, then binary files will be stored at this address, if left out then they will be placed at the base address of the detected RAM. The cpu# argument can be used to specify which CPU it belongs to. The options is specified below.

OPTIONS

- delay ms
  The -delay option can be used to specify a delay between each word written. If the delay is non-zero then the maximum block size is 4 bytes.

- bsize bytes
  The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written. Sizes that are not even words may require a JTAG based debug link to work properly. See Chapter 4, Debug link for more information.

- wprot
  If the -wprot option is given then write protection on the core will be disabled

RETURN VALUE

Command bload returns a guessed entry point.

EXAMPLE

Load and then verify a binary data file at a 16MBytes offset into the main memory starting at 0x40000000.

grmon2> bload release/ramfs.cpio.gz 0x41000000
grmon2> verify release/ramfs.cpio.gz 0x41000000

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.2, “Uploading application and data to target memory”
8. bp - syntax

NAME

bp - Add, delete or list breakpoints

SYNOPSIS

bp ?address? ?cpu#?
bp delete ?index?
bp enable ?index?
bp disable ?index?

DESCRIPTION

The bp command may be used to list, add or delete all kinds of breakpoints. The address parameter that is specified when creating a breakpoint can either be an address or a symbol. The mask parameter can be used to break on a range of addresses. If omitted, the default value is 0xffffffff (i.e. a single address).

Software breakpoints are inserted by replacing an instruction in the memory with a breakpoint instruction. I.e. any CPU in a multi-core system that encounters this breakpoint will break.

Hardware breakpoints/watchpoints will be set to a single cpu core.

When adding a breakpoint a cpu# may optionally be specified to associate the breakpoint with a CPU. The CPU index will be used to lookup symbols, mmu translations and for hardware breakpoints/watchpoints.

bp ?address? ?cpu#?
    When omitting the address parameter this command will list breakpoints. If the address parameter is specified, it will create a software breakpoint.

bp soft address? ?cpu#?
    Create a software breakpoint.

bp hard address ?mask? ?cpu#?
    Create a hardware breakpoint.

    Create a hardware watchpoint. The options -read/-write can be used to make it watch only reads or writes, by default it will watch both reads and writes.

    Create an AMBA-bus watchpoint. The options -read/-write can be used to make it watch only reads or writes, by default it will watch both reads and writes.

    Create an AMBA data watchpoint. The value and mask parameters may be up to 128 bits, but number of bits used depends on width of the bus on the system. Valid options are -addr and -invert. If -addr is specified, then also -read or -write are valid. See below for a description of the options.

bp delete ?index..?
    When omitting the index all breakpoints will be deleted. If one or more indexes are specified, then those breakpoints will be deleted. Listing all breakpoints will show the indexes of the breakpoints.

bp enable ?index..?
    When omitting the index all breakpoints will be enabled. If one or more indexes are specified, then those breakpoints will be enabled. Listing all breakpoints will show the indexes of the breakpoints.

bp disable ?index..?
    When omitting the index all breakpoints will be disabled. If one or more indexes are specified, then those breakpoints will be disabled. Listing all breakpoints will show the indexes of the breakpoints.

OPTIONS

-read
    This option will enable a watchpoint to only watch loads at the specified address. The -read and -write are mutual exclusive.
-write
   This option will enable a watchpoint to only watch stores at the specified address. The -read and -write
   are mutual exclusive.

-addr address mask
   This option will combine an AMBA data watchpoint with a a bus watchpoint so it will only trigger if a
   value is read accessed from a certain address range.

-invert
   The AMBA data watchpoint will trigger of value is NOT set.

End of options. This might be needed to set if value the first parameter after the options is negative.

RETURN VALUE

Command bp returns an breakpoint id when adding a new breakpoint.

When printing all breakpoints, a list will be returned containing one element per breakpoint. Each element has
the format: {ID ADDR MASK TYPE ENABLED CPU SYMBOL {DATA INV DATAMASK}}. AMBA watch-
points and AMBA data watchpoints will only have associated CPUs if has a symbol. The last subelement is only
valid for AMBA data watchpoints.

EXAMPLE

Create a software breakpoint at the symbol main:
grmon2> bp soft main

Create a AMBA bus watchpoint that watches loads in the address range of 0x40000000 to 0x400000FF:
grmon2> bp bus -read 0x40000000 0xFFFFF00

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.4, “Inserting breakpoints and watchpoints”
9. bt - syntax

NAME

bt - Print backtrace

SYNOPSIS

bt ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

bt ?cpu#?

Print backtrace on current active CPU, optionally specify which CPU to show.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion bt returns a list of tuples, where each tuple consist of a PC- and SP-register values.

EXAMPLE

Show backtrace on current active CPU
grmon2> bt

TCL returns:
{1073746404 1342177032} {1073746020 1342177136} {1073781172 1342177200}

Show backtrace on CPU 1
grmon2> bt cpu1

TCL returns:
{1073746404 1342177032} {1073746020 1342177136} {1073781172 1342177200}

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.6, “Backtracing function calls”
10. cctrl - syntax

NAME

cctrl - Display or set cache control register

SYNOPSIS

```
cctrl ?value? ?cpu#?
cctrl flush ?cpu#?
```

DESCRIPTION

cctrl ?value? ?cpu#?
- Display or set cache control register

cctrl flush ?cpu#?
- Flushes both instruction and data cache

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion cctrl will return the value of the cache control register.

SEE ALSO

- -nic and -ndc switches described in Section 5.3.1, “Switches”

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.15, “CPU cache support”
11. cont - syntax

NAME
cont - Continue execution

SYNOPSIS
cont ?options? ?count?

DESCRIPTION
cont ?options? ?count?
Continue execution. If ?count? is set, then only execute the specified number of instructions (only supported by DSU4).

OPTIONS
-noret
Do not evaluate the return value. Then this options is set, no return value will be set.

RETURN VALUE
Upon successful completion run returns a list of signals, one per CPU. Possible signal values are SIGBUS, SIGFPE, SIGILL, SIGINT, SIGSEGV, SIGTERM or SIGTRAP. If a CPU is disabled, then a empty string will be returned instead of a signal value.

EXAMPLE
Continue execution from current PC
grmon2> cont

SEE ALSO
Section 3.4.3, “Running applications”
12. cpu - syntax

cpu - Enable, disable CPU or select current active CPU

SYNOPSIS

cpu
cpu enable cpuid
cpu enable cpuid
cpu active cpuid

DESCRIPTION

Control processors in LEON3 multi-processor (MP) systems.

cpu
    Without parameters, the cpu command prints the processor status.

cpu enable cpuid
cpu disable cpuid
    Enable/disable the specified CPU.

cpu active cpuid
    Set current active CPU

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion cpu returns the active CPU and a list of booleans, one per CPU, describing if they
are enabled or disabled.

The sub commands has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Set current active to CPU 1
grmon2> cpu active 1

Print processor status in a two-processor system when CPU 1 is active and disabled.
grmon2> cpu

TCL returns:
1 {1 0}

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.12, “Multi-processor support”
13. dcache - syntax

NAME

dcache - Show, enable or disable data cache

SYNOPSIS

dcache
? boolean? ?cpu#?
dcache flush ? cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

In all forms of the dcache command, the optional parameter ?cpu#? specifies which CPU to operate on. The active CPU will be used if parameter is omitted.

dcache ? boolean? ? cpu#?
   If ? boolean? is not given then show the content of all ways. If ? boolean? is present, then enable or disable the data cache.

   Check if the data cache is consistent with the memory. Optionally a specific way or line can be checked.

dcache flush ? cpu#?
   Flushes the data cache

   Show the contents of specified way ? windex or optionally a specific line ? lindex?.

   Read or write a raw data cache tag value. Way and line is selected with ? windex and ? lindex. The parameter ? value, if given, is written to the tag. The optional parameter ? tbmask is xored with the test check bits generated by the cache controller during the write.

RETURN VALUE

Command dcache diag returns a list of all inconsistent entries. Each element of the list contains CPU id, way id, line id, word id, physical address, cached data and the data from the memory.

Command dcache tag returns the tag value on read.

The other dcache commands have no return value.

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.15, “CPU cache support”

icache
14. dccfg - syntax

NAME
dccfg - Display or set data cache configuration register

SYNOPSIS
dccfg ?value? ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION
dccfg ?value? ?cpu#?
Display or set data cache configuration register for the active CPU. GRMON will not keep track of this
register value and will not reinitialize the register when starting or resuming software execution.

RETURN VALUE
Upon successful completion dccfg will return the value of the data cache configuration register.

SEE ALSO
-nic and -ndc switches described in Section 5.3.1, “Switches”

SEE ALSO
Section 3.4.15, “CPU cache support”
15. dcom - syntax

NAME

dcom - Print or clear debug link statistics

SYNOPSIS

dcom
dcom clear

DESCRIPTION

dcom
dcom clear
    Print debug link statistics.
    Clear debug link statistics.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion dcom has no return value.
16. ddr2cfg1 - syntax

ddr2cfg1 - Show or set the reset value of the memory register

SYNOPSIS

ddr2cfg1 ?value?

DESCRIPTION

ddr2cfg1 ?value?
   Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion ddr2cfg1 returns a the value of the register.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
17. ddr2cfg2 - syntax

ddr2cfg2 - Show or set the reset value of the memory register

SYNOPSIS

ddr2cfg2 ?value?

DESCRIPTION

ddr2cfg2 ?value?
Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion ddr2cfg2 returns a value of the register.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
18. ddr2cfg3 - syntax

ddr2cfg3 - Show or set the reset value of the memory register

SYNOPSIS

ddr2cfg3 ?value?

DESCRIPTION

ddr2cfg3 ?value?
Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion ddr2cfg3 returns a the value of the register.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
19. ddr2cfg4 - syntax

ddr2cfg4 - Show or set the reset value of the memory register

SYNOPSIS

ddr2cfg4 ?value?

DESCRIPTION

ddr2cfg4 ?value?

Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion ddr2cfg4 returns a the value of the register.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
20. ddr2cfg5 - syntax

ddr2cfg5 - Show or set the reset value of the memory register

SYNOPSIS

ddr2cfg5 ?value?

DESCRIPTION

ddr2cfg5 ?value?
Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion ddr2cfg5 returns a the value of the register.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers ”
21. ddr2delay - syntax

ddr2delay - Change read data input delay

SYNOPSIS

ddr2delay ?subcommand? ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

  ddr2delay inc ?steps?
  ddr2delay dec ?steps?
  ddr2delay ?value?

  Use inc to increment the delay with one tap-delay for all data bytes. Use dec to decrement all delays. A value can be specified to calibrate each data byte separately. The value is written to the 16 LSB of the DDR2 control register 3.

  ddr2delay reset
  Set the delay to the default value.

  ddr2delay scan
  The scan subcommand will run a calibration routine that searches over all tap delays and read delay values to find working settings. Supports only Xilinx Virtex currently

  NOTE: The scan may overwrite beginning of memory.

RETURN VALUE

Command ddr2delay has no return value.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
22. ddr2skew - syntax

ddr2skew - Change read skew.

SYNOPSIS

ddr2skew ?subcommand? ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

  ddr2skew inc ?steps?
  ddr2skew dec ?steps?

  Increment/decrement the delay with one step. Commands inc and dec can optionally be given the number of steps to increment/decrement as an argument.

  ddr2skew reset

  Set the skew to the default value.

RETURN VALUE

Command ddr2skew has no return value.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers ”
23. detach - syntax

detach - Resume execution with GRMON detached from processor

SYNOPSIS

detach

DESCRIPTION

detach

This command will detach GRMON and resume execution on enabled CPUs.

RETURN VALUE

Command detach has no return value.
24. disassemble - syntax

disassemble - Disassemble memory

SYNOPSIS

```
  disassemble -r start stop ?cpu#?
```

DESCRIPTION

```
  Disassemble memory. If length is left out it defaults to 16 and the address defaults to current PC value.
  Symbols may be used as address.

  disassemble -r start stop ?cpu#?
  Disassemble a range of instructions between address start and stop, including start and excluding stop.
```

RETURN VALUE

Command `disassemble` has no return value.

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
25. dump - syntax

NAME
dump - Dump memory to a file.

SYNOPSIS
dump ?options...? address length?filename?

dump ?options...? address length?filename?

DESCRIPTION
dumps length bytes, starting at address, to a file in Motorola SREC format. The default name of the file is "grmon-dump.srec"

OPTIONS

-binary
The -binary option can be used to store data to a binary file

-bsize
The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be read. Sizes that are not even words may require a JTAG based debug link to work properly. See Chapter 4, Debug link more information.

-append
Set the -append option to append the dumped data to the end of the file. The default is to truncate the file to zero length before storing the data into the file.

RETURN VALUE

Command dump has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Dump 32kB of data from address 0x40000000
grmon2> dump 0x40000000 32768
26. dwarf - syntax

NAME

dwarf - print or lookup DWARF debug information

SYNOPSIS

dwarf subcommand ? arg

DESCRIPTION

The dwarf command can be used to retrieve line information of a file.

**dwarf addr2line addr ? cpu#**

This command will lookup the filename and line number for a given address.

**dwarf clear ? cpu#**

Remove all dwarf debug information to the active CPU or a specific CPU.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion **dwarf addr2line** will return a list where the first element is the filename and the second element is the line number.

EXAMPLE

Retrieve the line information for address 0xf0014000.

```plaintext
grmon2> dwarf addr2line 0xf0014000
```

SEE ALSO

load
27. edcl - syntax

NAME

edcl - Print or set the EDCL ip

SYNOPSIS

edcl ?ip? ?greth#?

DESCRIPTION

edcl ?ip? ?greth#?

If an ip-address is supplied then it will be set, otherwise the command will print the current EDCL ip. The EDCL will be disabled if the ip-address is set to zero and enabled if set to a normal address. If more than one device exists in the system, the dev# can be used to select device, default is dev0.

RETURN VALUE

Command edcl has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Set ip-address 192.168.0.123
grmon2> edcl 192.168.0.123

SEE ALSO

Section 5.4, “Ethernet controller”
28. eeload - syntax

NAME

eeload - Load a file into an EEPROM

SYNOPSIS

eeload ?options...? filename ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

The eeload command may be used to upload a file to a EEPROM. It's an alias for 'load -delay 1 -bsize 4 -wprot'. When a file is loaded, GRMON will reset the memory controllers registers first.

eeload ?options...? filename ?address? ?cpu#?

The load command may be used to upload the file specified by filename. It will also try to disable write protection on the memory core. If the address argument is present, then binary files will be stored at this address, if left out then they will be placed at the base address of the detected RAM. The cpu# argument can be used to specify which CPU it belongs to. The options is specified below.

OPTIONS

- binary
  The -binary option can be used to force GRMON to interpret the file as a binary file.
- bsize bytes
  The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written. Valid value are 1, 2 or 4. Sizes 1 and 2 may require a JTAG based debug link to work properly. See Chapter 4, Debug link more information.
- debug
  If the -debug option is given the DWARF debug information is read in.

RETURN VALUE

Command eeload returns the entry point.

EXAMPLE

Load and then verify a hello_world application

gmon2> eeload ../hello_world/hello_world
gmon2> verify ../hello_world/hello_world

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.2, “Uploading application and data to target memory”
29. ehci - syntax

NAME

ehci - Control the USB host's ECHI core

SYNOPSIS

ehci subcommand ?args...

DESCRIPTION

ehci endian ?devname?
   Displays the endian conversion setting

ehci capregs ?devname?
   Displays contents of the capability registers

ehci opregs ?devname?
   Displays contents of the operational registers

ehci reset ?devname?
   Performs a Host Controller Reset

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, ehci have no return value.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.6, “USB Host Controller”
30. **ei - syntax**

**NAME**

ei - Inject errors in CPU cache and register files

**SYNOPSIS**

ei subcommand?args...

**DESCRIPTION**

Errors will be injected according to the CPU configuration. Injection of errors in ITAG, IDATA, DTAG, DDATA, STAG, IU register file and FP register file is supported.

- **ei un ?nr t?**
  
  Enable error injection, uniform error distribution mode. nr errors are inserted during the time period of t minutes. Errors are uniformly distributed over the time period.

- **ei av ?r?**
  
  Enable error injection, average error rate mode. Errors will be inserted during the whole program execution. Average error rate is r errors per second.

- **ei disable**
  
  Disable error injection.

- **ei log ?filename?**
  
  Enable/disable error injection log. The error injection log is saved in file log_file.

- **ei stat**
  
  Show error injection statistics. When enabled, the SEU correction counters are modified. This option should not be used with software which itself monitors SEU error counters.

- **ei prob**
  
  Show or set probability of each error injection target. Each injection target has an associated probability value from 0.0 to 1.0. The value 0.0 means that no errors will be injected in the target. A value higher than 0.0 means that the error will be injected with the specified probability.

When no parameter is given to **ei prob**, then the currently configured values are listed. The second form configures the probabilities from user supplied decimal numbers. Target CPU is selected with the cpu# parameter. If no CPU parameter is given, then the current CPU is used.

**RETURN VALUE**

Command **ei** has no return value.

**EXAMPLE**

Configure **ei** to inject errors only in the data cache tags and instruction cache tags (DTAG and ITAG) of cpu0:

```
grmon2> ei prob 1.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 cpu0
```

```
grmon2> ei prob 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 cpu1
```

List the currently configured target probabilities:

```
grmon2> ei prob
```

**SEE ALSO**

Section 3.10.2, “LEON3-FT error injection”
icache
dcache
31. ep - syntax

NAME

ep - Set entry point

SYNOPSIS

ep ?cpu#?
ep ?--? value ?cpu#?
ep disable ?cpu#?

description

ep ?cpu#?
Show current active CPUs entry point, or the CPU specified by cpu#.
ep ?--? value ?cpu#?
Set the current active CPUs entry point, or the CPU specified by cpu#. The only option available is '---' and
it marks the end of options. It should be used if a symbol name is in conflict with a subcommand (i.e. a
symbol called "disable").
ep disable ?cpu#?
Remove the entry point from the current active CPU or the the CPU specified by cpu#.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion ep returns a list of entry points, one for each CPU. If cpu# is specified, then only the
entry point for that CPU will be returned.

EXAMPLE

Set current active CPUs entry point to 0x40000000
grmon2> ep 0x40000000

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.12, "Multi-processor support"
32. exit - syntax

NAME

exit - Exit the GRMON2 application

SYNOPSIS

exit ?code?

DESCRIPTION

exit ?code?
Exit the GRMON2 application. GRMON will return 0 or the code specified.

RETURN VALUE

Command exit has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Exit the GRMON2 application with return code 1.
grmon2> exit 1
33. flash - syntax

NAME

flash - Write, erase or show information about the flash

SYNOPSIS

flash
flash blank all
flash blank start ? stop?
flash burst ? boolean?
flash erase all
flash erase start ? stop?
flash load ? options...? filename ? address? ? cpu#?
flash lock all
flash lock start ? stop?
flash lockdown all
flash lockdown start ? stop?
flash query
flash scan ? addr?
flash status
flash unlock all
flash unlock start ? stop?
flash wbuf length
flash write address data

DESCRIPTION

GRMON supports programming of CFI compatible flash PROM attached to the external memory bus of LEON2 and LEON3 systems. Flash programming is only supported if the target system contains one of the following memory controllers MCTRL, FTMCTRL, FTSRCTRL or SSRCTRL. The PROM bus width can be 8-, 16- or 32-bit. It is imperative that the prom width in the MCFG1 register correctly reflects the width of the external prom. To program 8-bit and 16-bit PROMs, the target system must also have at least one working SRAM or SDRAM bank.

When one of the flash commands are issued GRMON will probe for a CFI compatible memory at the beginning of the PROM area. GRMON will only control one flash memory at the time. If there are multiple CFI compatible flash memories connected to the PROM area, then it is possible to switch device using the command `flash scan addr`. If the PROM width or banksize is changed in the memory controller registers are changed, then GRMON will discard any probed CFI information, and a new `flash scan` command have to be issued.

There are many different suppliers of CFI devices, and some implements their own command set. The command set is specified by the CFI query register 14 (MSB) and 13 (LSB). The value for these register can in most cases be found in the datasheet of the CFI device. GRMON supports the command sets that are listed in Table 3.3, “Supported CFI command set” in section Section 3.11.1, “CFI compatible Flash PROM”.

The sub commands erase, lock, lockdown and unlock works on memory blocks (the subcommand blank have the same parameters, but operates on addresses). These commands operate on the block that the start address belong. If the stop parameter is also given the commands will operate on all the blocks between and including the blocks that the start and stop belongs to. I.a the keyword ‘all’ can be given instead of the start address, then the command will operate on the whole memory.

flash
    Print the flash memory configuration.
flash blank all
flash blank start ? stop?
    Check that the flash memory is blank, i.e. can be re-programmed. See description above about the parameters.
**flash burst** ?boolean?
   Enable or disable flash burst write. Disabling the burst will decrease performance and requires either that
   a cpu is available in the system or that a JTAG debuglink is used. This feature is only has effect when a 8-
   bit or 16-bit Intel style flash memory that is connected to a memory controller that supports bursting.

**flash erase all**
**flash erase start ?stop?**
   Erase a flash block. See description above about the parameters.

**flash load** ?options...? filename ?address? ?cpu#?
   Program the flash memory with the contents file. The load command may be used to upload the file specified
   by filename. If the address argument is present, then binary files will be stored at this address, if left
   out then they will be placed at the base address of the detected ROM. The cpu# argument can be used
   to specify which CPU it belongs to.

   The -binary option can be used to force GRMON to interpret the file as a binary file.

   The -nolock option can be used to prevent GRMON from checking the protection bits to see if the block
   is locked before trying to load data to the block.

**flash lock all**
**flash lock start ?stop?**
   Lock a flash block. See description above about the parameters.

**flash lockdown all**
**flash lockdown start ?stop?**
   Lockdown a flash block. Work only on Intel-style devices which supports lock-down. See description above
   about the parameters.

**flash query**
   Print the flash query registers

**flash scan** ?addr?
   Probe the address for a CFI flash. If the addr parameter is set, then GRMON will probe for a new memory
   at the address. If the addr parameter is unset, GRMON will probe for a new memory att the beginning of
   the PROM area. If the addr parameter is unset, and a memory has alrdready been probed, then GRMON
   will only return the address of the last probed memory.

**flash status**
   Print the flash lock status register

**flash unlock all**
**flash unlock start ?stop?**
   Unlock a flash block. See description above about the parameters.

**flash wbuf** length
   Limit the CFI auto-detected write buffer length. Zero disables the write buffer command and will perform
   single-word access only. -1 will reset to auto-detected value.

**flash write** address data
   Write a 32-bit data word to the flash at address addr.

**RETURN VALUE**
   Command **flash scan** returns the base address of the CFI compatible memory.

   The other **flash** commands has no return value.

**EXAMPLE**
   A typical command sequence to erase and re-program a flash memory could be:

   grmon2> flash unlock all
   grmon2> flash erase all
   grmon2> flash load file.prom
   grmon2> flash lock all

**SEE ALSO**
   Section 3.11.1, “CFI compatible Flash PROM”
34. float - syntax

NAME

float - Display FPU registers

SYNOPSIS

float

DESCRIPTION

float

Display FPU registers

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion float returns 2 lists. The first list contains the values when the registers represents floats, and the second list contain the double-values.

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.5, “Displaying processor registers”
35. forward - syntax

NAME
forward - Control I/O forwarding

SYNOPSIS
forward
forward list
forward enable devname?channel?
forward disable devname
forward mode devname value

DESCRIPTION
forward
forward list
List all enabled devices is the current shell.
forward enable devname?channel?
Enable I/O forwarding for a device. If a custom channel is not specified, then the default channel for the
shell will be enabled. The I/O forwarding configuration is stored per shell.
forward disable devname
Disable I/O forwarding for a device.
forward mode devname value
Set forwarding mode. Valid values are "loopback", "debug" or "none".

RETURN VALUE
Upon successful completion forward has no return value.

EXAMPLE
Enable I/O forwarding
grmon2> forward enable uart0

Enable I/O forwarding to a file
grmon2> forward enable uart0 [open "grmon2.out" w]
36. gdb - syntax

NAME

gdb - Control the built in GDB remote server

SYNOPSIS

gdb ?port?
gdb stop
gdb status

DESCRIPTION

gdb ?port?
   Start the built in GDB remote server, optionally listen to the specified port. Default port is 2222.

gdb stop
   Stop the built in GDB remote server.

gdb status
   Print status

RETURN VALUE

Only the command `gdb status` has a return value. Upon successful completion `gdb status` returns a tuple, where the first value represents the status (0 stopped, 1 connected, 2 waiting for connection) and the second value is the port number.

SEE ALSO

Section 3.7, “GDB interface”
Section 3.2, “Starting GRMON”
37. go - syntax

  go - Start execution without any initialization

SYNOPSIS


DESCRIPTION

This command will start the executing instruction on the active CPU, without resetting any drivers. When
omitting the address parameter this command will start execution at the entry point from the last loaded
application. If the count parameter is set then the CPU will run the specified number of instructions. Note
that the count parameter is only supported by the DSU4.

OPTIONS

  -noret
  Do not evaluate the return value. Then this options is set, no return value will be set.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion run returns a list of signals, one per CPU. Possible signal values are SIGBUS, SIGFPE, SIGILL, SIGINT, SIGSEGV, SIGTERM or SIGTRAP. If a CPU is disabled, then a empty string will be
returned instead of a signal value.

EXAMPLE

Execute instructions starting at 0x40000000.
grmon2> go 0x40000000

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.3, “Running applications”
38. gr1553b - syntax

gr1553b - MIL-STD-1553B Interface commands

SYNOPSIS

gr1553b ?subcommand? ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

The gr1553b command is an alias for the mil> command. See help of command mil> for more information.
39. grcg - syntax

NAME

grcg - Control clock gating

SYNOPSIS


grcg subcommand?args?
grcg index subcommand?args?

DESCRIPTION

This command provides functions to control the GRCLKGATE core. If more than one core exists in the system, then the index of the core to control should be specified after the grcg command (before the subcommand). The 'info sys' command lists the controller indexes.

  grcg clkinfo
    Show register values.
  grcg enable number
  grcg disable number
    Enable or disable a clock gate. Argument number may be replaced by the keyword all.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion grcg clkinfo returns three masks, where each bit of the masks represents a clock gate. The first mask shows unlock-bits, the second enabled-bits and the third reset-bits.

The other sub commands has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Enable all clock gates
grmon2> grcg enable all

Enable all clock gates on the core with index 1
grmon2> grcg 1 enable all
40. grpwm - syntax

NAME
grpwm - Control GRPWM core

SYNOPSIS
grpwm subcommand ?args...?

DESCRIPTION
grpwm info ?devname?
   Displays information about the GRPWM core
grpwm wave ?devname?
   Displays the waveform table

RETURN VALUE
Command grpwm wave returns a list of wave data.
The other grpwm commands have no return value.
41. grtmtx - syntax

grtmtx - Control GRTM devices

SYNOPSIS

grtmtx ?subcommand? ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

- `grtmtx`  Display status
- `grtmtx reset`  Reset DMA and TM encoder
- `grtmtx release`  Release TM encoder
- `grtmtx rate rate`  Set rate register
- `grtmtx len nbytes`  Set frame length (actual number of bytes)
- `grtmtx limit nbytes`  Set limit length (actual number of bytes)
- `grtmtx on`  Enable/disable the TM encoder
- `grtmtx off`  Enable/disable the TM encoder
- `grtmtx reg`  List register contents
- `grtmtx conf`  List design options

RETURN VALUE

Command `grtmtx` has no return value.
42. help - syntax

NAME

help - Print all GRMON commands or detailed help for a specific command

SYNOPSIS

help ?command?

DESCRIPTION

help ?command?

When omitting the command parameter this command will list commands. If the command parameter is specified, it will print a long detailed description of the command.

RETURN VALUE

Command help has no return value.

EXAMPLE

List all commands:
grmon2> help

Show detailed help of command 'mem':
grmon2> help mem
43. hist - syntax

NAME

hist - Print AHB transfers or instruction entries in the trace buffer

SYNOPSIS

hist ?length? ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

hist ?length?

Print the hist trace buffer. The ?length? entries will be printed, default is 10. Use cpu# to select cpu.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, inst returns a list of mixed AHB and instruction trace buffer entries, sorted after time. The first value in each entry is either the literal string AHB or INST indicating the type of entry. For more information about the entry values, see return values described for commands ahb and inst.

EXAMPLE

Print 10 rows

grmon2> hist

TIME ADDRESS INSTRUCTIONS/AHB SIGNALS RESULT/DATA
266951 000021D4 restore %o0, %o0 [0000000D]
266954 000019E4 mov 0, %g1 [00000000]
266955 000019E8 mov %g1, %i0 [00000000]
266956 000019EC ret [000019EC]
266957 000019F0 restore [00000000]
266960 0000106C call 0x00009904 [0000106C]
266961 00001070 nop [00000000]
266962 00009904 mov 1, %g1 [00000001]
266963 00009908 ta 0x0 [ TRAP ]
266986 00008000 AHB read mst=0 size=4 [91D02000 01000000 01000000 0100]

TCL returns:

{INST 266951 0x000021D4 0x91E80008 0x0000000D 0 0 0} {INST 266954 0x000019E4 0x82102000 0x00000000 0 0 0} {INST 266955 0x000019E8 0xB0100001 0x00000000 0 0 0} {INST 266956 0x000019EC ...}

Print 2 rows

grmon2> hist 2

TIME ADDRESS INSTRUCTIONS/AHB SIGNALS RESULT/DATA
266963 00009908 ta 0x0 [ TRAP ]
266986 00008000 AHB read mst=0 size=4 [91D02000 01000000 01000000 0100]

TCL returns:

{INST 266963 0x00009908 0x91D02000 0x00000000 0 1 0} {AHB 266986 0x00000800 0x91D02000 0x01000000 0x01000000 0x01000000 0x01000000 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0}

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.9, “Using the trace buffer”
44. i2c - syntax

NAME

i2c - Commands for the I2C masters

SYNOPSIS

\texttt{i2c\ subcommand\ ?args...}\n\texttt{i2c\ index\ subcommand\ ?args...}\n
DESCRIPTION

This command provides functions to control the SPICTRL core. If more than one core exists in the system, then the index of the core to control should be specified after the \texttt{i2c} command (before the subcommand). The \texttt{info sys} command lists the device indexes.

\texttt{i2c\ bitrate\ rate}\n
- Initializes the prescaler register. Valid keywords for the parameter \texttt{rate} are \texttt{normal}, \texttt{fast} or \texttt{hispeed}.

\texttt{i2c\ disable}\n
- Enable/Disable the core

\texttt{i2c\ enable}\n
- Enable/Disable the core

\texttt{i2c\ read\ id2caddr\ ?addr\ ?cnt}\n
- Performs \texttt{cnt} sequential reads starting at memory location \texttt{addr} from slave with \texttt{id2caddr}. Default value of \texttt{cnt} is 1. If only \texttt{id2caddr} is specified, then a simple read will be performed.

\texttt{i2c\ scan}\n
- Scans the bus for devices.

\texttt{i2c\ status}\n
- Displays some status information about the core and the bus.

\texttt{i2c\ write\ id2caddr\ ?addr\ ?data}\n
- Writes \texttt{data} to memory location \texttt{addr} on slave with address \texttt{id2caddr}. If only \texttt{id2caddr} and \texttt{data} is specified, then a simple write will be performed.

Commands to interact with DVI transmitters:

\texttt{i2c\ dvi\ devices}\n
- List supported devices.

\texttt{i2c\ dvi\ delay\ direction}\n
- Change delay applied to clock before latching data. Valid keywords for \texttt{direction} are \texttt{inc} or \texttt{dec}.

\texttt{i2c\ dvi\ init\_l4itx\_dvi\ ?idf}\n
- Initializes Chrontel CH7301C DVI transmitter with values that are appropriate for the GR-LEON4-ITX board with DVI/VGA output. The optional \texttt{idf} value selects the multiplexed data input format, default is IDF 2.

\texttt{i2c\ dvi\ init\_l4itx\_vga\ ?idf}\n
- Initializes Chrontel CH7301C DVI transmitter with values that are appropriate for a ML50x board with a standard LEON/GRLIB template design for DVI/VGA output. The optional \texttt{idf} value selects the multiplexed data input format, default is IDF 2.

\texttt{i2c\ dvi\ setdev\ devnr}\n
- Set DVI transmitter type. See command \texttt{i2c\ dvi\ devices} to list valid values of the parameter \texttt{devnr}.

\texttt{i2c\ dvi\ showreg}\n
- Show DVI transmitter registers

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion \texttt{i2c\ read} returns a list of values read. The \texttt{i2c\ dvi\ showreg} return a list of tuples, where the first element is the register address and the second element is the value.

The other sub commands has no return value.
45. icache - syntax

NAME

icache - Show, enable or disable instruction cache

SYNOPSIS

icache ?boolean? ?cpu#?
icache flush ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

In all forms of the icache command, the optional parameter ?cpu#? specifies which CPU to operate on. The active CPU will be used if parameter is omitted.

icache ?boolean? ?cpu#?
If ?boolean? is not given then show the content of all ways. If ?boolean? is present, then enable or disable the instruction cache.

Check if the instruction cache is consistent with the memory. Optionally a specific way or line can be checked.

icache flush ?cpu#?
Flushes the instruction cache

Show the contents of specified way ?windex? or optionally a specific line ?lindex?.

Read or write a raw instruction cache tag value. Way and line is selected with ?windex? and ?lindex?. The parameter ?value?, if given, is written to the tag. The optional parameter ?tbmask? is xored with the test check bits generated by the cache controller during the write.

RETURN VALUE

Command icache diag returns a list of all inconsistent entries. Each element of the list contains CPU id, way id, line id, word id, physical address, cached data and the data from the memory.

Command icache tag returns the tag value on read.

The other icache commands have no return value.

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.15, “CPU cache support”
dcache
46. iccfg - syntax

NAME

iccfg - Display or set instruction cache configuration register

SYNOPSIS

iccfg ?value? ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

iccfg ?value? ?cpu#?

Display or set instruction cache configuration register for the active CPU. GRMON will not keep track of this register value and will not reinitialize the register when starting or resuming software execution.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion iccfg will return the value of the instruction cache configuration register.

SEE ALSO

-nic and -ndc switches described in Section 5.3.1, “Switches”

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.15, “CPU cache support”
47. info - syntax

NAME

info - GRMON2 extends the TCL command info with some subcommands to show information about the system.

SYNOPSIS

info subcommand ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

info drivers
List all available device-drivers

info mkprom2
List the most basic mkprom2 commandline switches. GRMON will print flags to use the first GPTIMER and IRQMP controller and it will use the same UART for output as GRMON (see Section 3.9, “Forwarding application console I/O”). I.a. it will produce switches for all memory controllers found. In case that there exist more than one controller it's up to the user make sure that only switches belonging to one controller are used.

info reg ?options? ?dev?
Show system registers. If a device name is passed to the command, then only the registers belonging to that device is printed. The device name can be suffixed with colon and a register name to only print the specified register.

If option -v is specified, then GRMON will print the field names and values of each registers. If a debug driver doesn't support this feature, then the register value is printed instead.

Setting -l will print the name of the registers, that can be used to access the registers via TCL variables. It also returns a list of all the register names. No registers values will be read.

Setting -a will also return the address in the list of all the register names. Will only have an effect if -l is also set.

Setting -d will also return the description in the list of all the register names. Will only have an effect if -l is also set.

Enabling -all will print all registers. Normally only a subset is printed. This option may print a lot of registers. I could also cause read accesses to FIFOs.

info sys ?options? ?dev ...?
Show system configuration. If one or more device names are passed to the command, then only the information about those devices are printed.

If option -v is specified, then GRMON will print verbose information about the devices.

The option -xml <file> can be used to print a xml description of the system to a file instead of printing information on the screen.

RETURN VALUE

info drivers has no return value.

info mkprom2 returns a list of switches.

The command info reg returns a list of all registers if the -l is specified. If both options -l and -v have been entered it returns a list where each element is a list of the register name and the name of the registers fields. Otherwise it has no return value.

Upon successful completion info sys returns a list of all device names.

For other info subcommands, see TCL documentation.
EXAMPLE

Show all devices in the system

gromon2> info sys
ahbjtag0 Aeroflex Gaisler JTAG Debug Link
  AHB Master 0
adenv1 Aeroflex Gaisler EDCL master interface
  AHB Master 2
...

Show only the DSU

gromon2> info sys dsu0
dsu0 Aeroflex Gaisler LEON4 Debug Support Unit
  AHB: E0000000 - E4000000
  AHB trace: 256 lines, 128-bit bus
  CPU0: win 8, hwbp 2, itrace 256, V8 mul/div, srmmu, lddel 1, GRFPU
       stack pointer 0x07ffffff
       icache 4 * 4 kB, 32 B/line lru
cache 4 * 4 kB, 32 B/line lru
  CPU1: win 8, hwbp 2, itrace 256, V8 mul/div, srmmu, lddel 1, GRFPU
       stack pointer 0x07ffffff
       icache 4 * 4 kB, 32 B/line lru
cache 4 * 4 kB, 32 B/line lru

Show detailed information on status register of uart0.

gromon2> info reg -v uart0::status
Generic UART
  0xff900004 UART Status register 0x00000000
    31:26 rcnt 0x0      Rx FIFO count
    25:20 tcnt 0x0      Tx FIFO count
    10   rf 0x0       Rx FIFO full
...

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.1, “Examining the hardware configuration”
48. inst - syntax

NAME

inst - Print AHB transfer or instruction entries in the trace buffer

SYNOPSIS

inst ?length?
inst subcommand ?args...

DESCRIPTION

inst ?length? ?cpu#?
Print the inst trace buffer. The ?length? entries will be printed, default is 10. Use cpu# to select single cpu.

inst filter ?cpu#?
Print the instruction trace buffer filter.

inst filter ?flt? ?cpu#?
Set the instruction trace buffer filter. See DSU manual for values of flt. (Only available in some DSU4 implementations). Use cpu# to set filter select a single cpu.

inst filter asildigit ?val... ?cpu#?
Set which last digits that should be filtered. Only valid if filter is set to 0xE. (Only available in some DSU implementations)

Setup a trace filter to include or exclude instructions that is within the range. Up to four range filters is supported. (Only available in some DSU implementations)

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, inst returns a list of trace buffer entries. Each entry is a sublist on the format format:

{INST time addr inst result trap em mc} Detailed description about the different fields can be found in the DSU core documentation in document grip.pdf [http://gaisler.com/products/grlib/grip.pdf]

The other subcommands have no return value.

EXAMPLE

Print 10 rows

TCL returns:

{INST 266951 0x0000021D4 0x91E80008 0x0000000D 0 0 0} {INST 266954 0x000019E4 0x00000000 0x00000000 0 0 0} ...

Print 2 rows

TCL returns:
SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.9, “Using the trace buffer”
49. iommu - syntax

NAME
iommu - Control IO memory management unit

SYNOPSIS

iommu subcommand? args?
iommu index subcommand? args?

DESCRIPTION

This command provides functions to control the GRIOMMU core. If more than one core exists in the system, then the index of the core to control should be specified after the iommu command (before the subcommand). The 'info sys' command lists the controller indexes.

iommu apv allow base start stop
Modify existing APV at base allowing access to the address range start - stop

iommu apv build base prot
Create APV starting at base with default bit value prot

iommu apv decode base
Decode APV starting at base

iommu apv deny base start stop
Modify existing APV at base denying access to the address range start - stop

iommu cache addr addr grp
Displays cached information for I/O address addr in group grp

iommu cache errinj addr dt ?byte?
Inject data/tag parity error at set address addr, data byte byte. The parameter dt should be either 'tag' or 'data'

iommu cache flush
Invalidate all entries in cache

iommu cache show line ?count?
Shows information about count line starting at line

iommu cache write addr data0 ... dataN tag
Write full cache line including tag at set address addr, i.e. the number of data words depends on the size of the cache line. See example below.

iommu disable
iommu enable
Disables/enable the core

iommu group ?grp? ?base passthrough active?
Show/set information about group(s). When no parameters are given, information about all groups will be shown. If the index grp is given then only that group will be shown. When all parameters are set, the fields will be assigned to the group.

iommu info
Displays information about IOMMU configuration

iommu mstbmap ?mst? ?grp?
Show/set information about master->group assignments. When no parameters are given, information about all masters will be shown. If the index mst is given then only that master will be shown. When all parameters are set, master mst will be assigned to group grp

iommu mstbmap ?mst? ?ahb?
Show/set information about master->AHB interface assignments. When no parameters are given, information about all masters will be shown. If the index mst is given then only that master will be shown. When all parameters are set, master mst will be assigned to AHB interface ahb

iommu pagetable build base writeable valid
Create page table starting at base with all writable fields set to writeable and all valid fields set to valid. 1:1 map starting at physical address 0.

iommu pagetable lookup base ioaddr
Lookup specified IO address in page table starting at base.
**iommu pagetable modify** base ioaddr phyaddr writeable valid

Modify existing PT at base, translate ioaddr to phyaddr, writeable, valid

**iommu status**

Displays core status information

**RETURN VALUE**

Upon successful completion **iommu apv docode** returns a list of triples, where each triple contains start, stop and protection bit.

Command **iommu cache addr** returns a tuple, containing valid and protection bits.

Command **iommu cache show** returns a list of entries. Each entry contains line address, tag and the cached data words.

The other subcommands have no return value.

**EXAMPLE**

Show info on a system with one core

```
grmon2> iommu info
```

Show info of the second core in a system with multiple cores

```
grmon2> iommu 1 info
```

Writes set address 0x23 with the 128-bit cache line 0x000000008F000000FFFFFFFF00000000 and tag 0x1 (valid line)

```
grmon2> iommu cache write 0x23 0x0 0x8F000000 0xFFFFFFFF 0x0 0x1
```
50. irq - syntax

NAME

irq - Force interrupts or read IRQ(A)MP status information

SYNOPSIS

irq subcommand args...

DESCRIPTION

This command provides functions to force interrupts and reading IRQMP status information. The command also support the ASMP extension provided in the IRQ(A)MP core.

irq boot ?mask?
   Boot CPUs specified by mask (for IRQ(A)MP)
irq ctrl ?index?
   Show/select controller register interface to use (for IRQ(A)MP)
irq force irq
   Force interrupt irq
irq reg
   Display some of the core registers
irq routing
   Decode controller routing (for IRQ(A)MP)
irq tstamp
   Show time stamp registers (for IRQ(A)MP)
irq wdog
   Decode Watchdog control register (for IRQ(A)MP)

RETURN VALUE

Command irq has no return value.
51. l2cache - syntax

NAME
l2cache - L2 cache control

SYNOPSIS
l2cache subcommand?args?

DESCRIPTION

l2cache lookup addr
   Prints the data and status of a cache line if addr generates a cache hit.

   Prints the data of count cache line starting at cache line start.

l2cache show tag ?count? ?start?
   Prints the tag of count cache line starting at cache line start.

l2cache enable
   Enable the cache.

l2cache disable
   Disable the cache.

l2cache disable flushinvalidate
   Disable the cache. If flushinvalidate is given, all dirty cache lines are invalidated and written back
to memory as an atomic operation.

l2cache ft ?boolean?
   Enable or disable the EDAC. If boolean is not set, then the command will show if the EDAC is enabled
   or disabled.

l2cache flush
l2cache flush all ?mode?
   Perform a cache flush to all cache lines using a flush mode.

l2cache flush mem address ?mode?
   Perform a cache flush to the cache lines with a cache hit for addr using a flush mode.

l2cache flush direct address ?mode?
   Perform a cache flush to the cache lines addressed with addr using a flush mode.

l2cache invalidate
   Invalidate all cache lines

l2cache flushinvalidate
   Flush and invalidate all cache lines (copy-back)

l2cache hit
   Prints the hit rate statistics.

l2cache wt ?boolean?
   Enable or disable the write-through. If boolean is not set, then the command will show if write-through
   is enabled or disabled.

l2cache hprot ?boolean?
   Enable or disable the HPROT. If boolean is not set, then the command will show if HPROT is enabled
   or disabled.

l2cache smode ?mode?
   Set the statistics mode. If the mode is not set, then the command will show the current statistics mode.

l2cache error
l2cache error inject
l2cache error reset
l2cache error dcb ?value?
l2cache error tcb ?value?
   The l2cache error used to show information about an error in the L2-cache and the information is cleared
   with l2cache error reset. I.a. the l2cache error inject can be used to create an error. The l2cache error
dcb and l2cache error tcb can be used to read or write the data/tag check bits.

l2cache mtrr ?index? ?value?
   Show all or a specific memory type range register. If value is present, then the specified register will be set.
l2cache split boolean
   Enable or disable AHB SPLIT response support for the L2 cache controller.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion l2cache lookup returns a list of addr, way, tag, index, offset, valid bit, dirty bit and LRU bit.

Commands l2cache show data and l2cache show tags returns a list of entries. For data each entry contains an address and 8 data words. The entry for tag contains index, address, LRU and list of valid bit, dirty bit and tag for each way.

Upon successful completion l2cache ft, l2cache hprot, l2cache smode and l2cache wt returns a boolean.

Command l2cache hit returns hit-rate and front bus usage-rate.

Command l2cache status returns control and status register values.

Upon successful completion l2cache dcb and l2cache tcb return check bits for data or tags.

Command l2cache mtrr returns a list of values.

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.15, “CPU cache support”
52. l3stat - syntax

NAME
l3stat - Control Leon3 statistics unit

SYNOPSIS
l3stat subcommand args...
l3stat index subcommand args...

DESCRIPTION
This command provides functions to control the L3STAT core. If more than one core exists in the system, then the
index of the core to control should be specified after the l3stat command (before the subcommand). The 'info
sys' command lists the device indexes.
l3stat events
Show all events that can be selected/counted
l3stat status
Display status of all available counters.
l3stat clear cnt
Clear the counter cnt.
l3stat set cnt cpu event ?enable? ?clearonread?
Count the event using counter cnt on processor cpu. The optional enable parameter defaults to 1 if
left out. The optional clearonread parameter defaults to 0 if left out.
l3stat duration cnt enable lvl?
Enable the counter cnt to save maximum time the selected event has been at lvl. When enabling the lvl
parameter must be present, but when disabling it be left out.
l3stat poll start stop interval hold
Continuously poll counters between start and stop. The interval parameter sets how many seconds
between each iteration. If hold is set to 1, then it will block until the first counter is enabled by other means
(i.e. software). The polling stops when the first counter is disabled or a SIGINT signal (Ctrl-C) is sent to
GRMON.
l3stat runpoll start stop interval
Setup counters between start and stop to be polled while running an application (i.e. 'run, 'go' or 'cont'
commands). The interval argument in this case does not specify the poll interval seconds but rather in
terms of iterations when GRMON polls the Debug Support Unit to monitor execution. A suitable value for
the int argument in this case depends on the speed of the host computer, debug link and target system.

EXAMPLE
Enable maximum time count, on counter 1, when no instruction cache misses has occurred.

grmon2> l3stat set 1 0 icmiss
grimon2> l3stat duration 1 1 0

Disable maximum time count on counter 1.
grimon2> l3stat duration 1 0

Poll for cache misses when running.
grimon2> l3stat set 0 0 dcmiss
grimon2> l3stat set 1 0 icmiss
grimon2> l3stat runpoll 0 1 5000
grimon2> run
NAME
l4stat - Control Leon4 statistics unit

SYNOPSIS
l4stat subcommand?args...?
l4stat index subcommand?args...?

DESCRIPTION
This command provides functions to control the L4STAT core. If more than one core exists in the system, then the
index of the core to control should be specified after the l4stat command (before the subcommand). The 'info
sys' command lists the device indexes.

l4stat events
Show all events that can be selected/counted

l4stat status
Display status of all available counters.

l4stat clear cnt
Clear the counter cnt.

l4stat set cnt cpu event ?enable? ?clearonread?
Count the event using counter cnt on processor cpu. The optional enable parameter defaults to 1 if
left out. The optional clearonread parameter defaults to 0 if left out.

l4stat duration cnt enable ?lvl?
Enable the counter cnt to save maximum time the selected event has been at lvl. When enabling the lvl
parameter must be present, but when disabling it be left out.

l4stat poll start stop interval hold
Continuously poll counters between start and stop. The interval parameter sets how many seconds
between each iteration. If hold is set to 1, then it will block until the first counter is enabled by other means
(i.e. software). The polling stops when the first counter is disabled or a SIGINT signal (Ctrl-C) is sent to
GRMON.

l4stat runpoll start stop interval
Setup counters between start and stop to be polled while running an application (i.e. 'run, 'go' or 'cont'
commands). The interval argument in this case does not specify the poll interval seconds but rather in
terms of iterations when GRMON polls the Debug Support Unit to monitor execution. A suitable value for
the int argument in this case depends on the speed of the host computer, debug link and target system.

EXAMPLE
Enable maximum time count, on counter 1, when no instruction cache misses has occurred.

grmon2> l4stat set 1 0 icmiss
grmon2> l4stat duration 1 1 0

Disable maximum time count on counter 1.
grmon2> l4stat duration 1 0

Poll for cache misses when running.
grmon2> l4stat set 0 0 dcmiss
grmon2> l4stat set 1 0 icmiss
grmon2> l4stat runpoll 0 1 5000
grmon2> run
54. la - syntax

NAME

la - Control the LOGAN core

SYNOPSIS

la
la subcommand?args...?

DESCRIPTION

The LOGAN debug driver contains commands to control the LOGAN on-chip logic analyzer core. It allows to set various triggering conditions, and to generate VCD waveform files from trace buffer data. All logic analyzer commands are prefixed with la.

If more than one device exists in the system, the logan# can be used to select device, default is logan0.

la
la status?logan#?
  Reports status of LOGAN.
la arm ?logan#?
  Arms the LOGAN. Begins the operation of the analyzer and sampling starts.
la config filename?logan#?
la config ?name bits...??logan#?
  Set the configuration of the LOGAN device. Either a filename or an array of name and bits pairs.
la count ?value??logan#?
  Set/displays the trigger counter. The value should be between zero and depth-1 and specifies how many samples that should be taken after the triggering event.
la div ?value??logan#?
  Sets/displays the sample frequency divider register. If you specify e.g. “la div 5” the logic analyzer will only sample a value every 5th clock cycle.
la dump ?filename??logan#?
  This dumps the trace buffer in VCD format to the file specified (default is logan.vcd).
la mask trigl bit ?value??logan#?
  Sets/displays the specified bit in the mask of the specified trig level to 0/1.
la page ?value??logan#?
  Sets/prints the page register of the LOGAN. Normally the user doesn’t have to be concerned with this because dump and view sets the page automatically. Only useful if accessing the trace buffer manually via the GRMON mem command.
la pat trigl bit ?value??logan#?
  Sets/displays the specified bit in the pattern of the specified trig level to 0/1.
la pm ?trigl? ?pattern mask??logan#?
  Sets/displays the complete pattern and mask of the specified trig level. If not fully specified the input is zero-padded from the left. Decimal notation only possible for widths less than or equal to 64 bits.
la qual ?bit value??logan#?
  Sets/displays which bit in the sampled pattern that will be used as qualifier and what value it shall have for a sample to be stored.
la reset ?logan#?
  Stop the operation of the LOGAN. Logic Analyzer returns to idle state.
la trigctrl ?trigl? ?count cond??logan#?
  Sets/displays the match counter and the trigger condition (1 = trig on equal, 0 = trig on not equal) for the specified trig level.
la view start stop ?filename? ?logan#?
  Prints the specified range of the trace buffer in list format. If no filename is specified the commands prints to the screen.
SEE ALSO

Section 5.13, “On-chip logic analyzer driver”
55. leon - syntax

NAME

leon - Print leon specific registers

SYNOPSIS

leon

DESCRIPTION

leon

Print leon specific registers
56. load - syntax

NAME

load - Load a file or print filenames of uploaded files.

SYNOPSIS

load ?options...?filename?address??cpu#?
load subcommand?arg?

DESCRIPTION

The load command may be used to upload a file to the system. It can also be used to list all files that have been loaded. When a file is loaded, GRMON will reset the memory controllers registers first.

To avoid overwriting the image file loaded, one must must make sure that DMA is not active to the address range(s) of the image. Drivers can be reset using the reset command prior to loading.

load ?options...?filename?address??cpu#?
   The load command may be used to upload the file specified by filename. If the address argument is present, then binary files will be stored at this address, if left out then they will be placed at the base address of the detected RAM. The cpu# argument can be used to specify which CPU it belongs to. The options is specified below.
load clear ?cpu#?
   This command will clear the information about the files that have been loaded to the CPUs. If the cpu# argument is specified, then only that CPU will be listed.
load show ?cpu#?
   This command will list which files that have been loaded to the CPU:s. If the cpu# argument is specified, then only that CPU will be listed.

OPTIONS

-binary
   The -binary option can be used to force GRMON to interpret the file as a binary file.
-delay ms
   The -delay option can be used to specify a delay between each word written. If the delay is non-zero then the default block size will be 4 bytes, but can be changed using the -bsize option.
-bsize bytes
   The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written. Sizes that are not even words may require a JTAG based debug link to work properly. See Chapter 4, Debug link more information.
-debug
   If the -debug option is given the DWARF debug information is read in.
-nmcr
   If the -nmcr (No Memory Controller Reinitialize) option is given then the memory controller(s) are not reinitialized. Without the option set all memory controllers that data is loaded to are reinitialized.
-wprot
   If the -wprot option is given then write protection on the core will be disabled.

RETURN VALUE

Command load returns the entry point.

EXAMPLE

Load and then verify a hello_world application

gmon2> load ../hello_world/hello_world
gmon2> verify ../hello_world/hello_world
SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.2, “Uploading application and data to target memory”
57. mcfg1 - syntax

mcfg1 - Show or set reset value of the memory controller register 1

SYNOPSIS

mcfg1 ?value?

DESCRIPTION

mcfg1 ?value?

Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
58. mcfg2 - syntax

mcfg2 - Show or set reset value of the memory controller register 2

SYNOPSIS

mcfg2 ?value?

DESCRIPTION

mcfg2 ?value!
   Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
59. mcfg3 - syntax

mcfg3 - Show or set reset value of the memory controller register 3

SYNOPSIS

```
mcfg3 ?value?
```

DESCRIPTION

```
mcfg3 ?value?
    Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.
```

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
60. mdio - syntax

NAME

mdio - Show PHY registers

SYNOPSIS

```bash
mdio paddr raddr ?greth#?
```

DESCRIPTION

Show value of PHY address `paddr` and register `raddr`. If more than one device exists in the system, the `greth#` can be used to select device, default is dev0. The command tries to disable the EDCL duplex detection if enabled.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.4, “Ethernet controller”
61. memb - syntax

NAME

memb - AMBA bus 8-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses

SYNOPSIS

memb ?options? address ?length?

DESCRIPTION

memb ?options? address ?length?

Do an AMBA bus 8-bit read access at address and print the the data. The optional length parameter should specified in bytes and the default size is 64 bytes.

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read and then parse out the unaligned data.

OPTIONS

-ascii

If the -ascii flag has been given, then a single ASCII string is returned instead of a list of values.

-cstr

If the -cstr flag has been given, then a single ASCII string, up to the first null character, is returned instead of a list of values.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion memb returns a list of the requested 8-bit words. Some options changes the result value, see options for more information.

EXAMPLE

Read 4 bytes from address 0x40000000:

grmon2> memb 0x40000000 4

TCL returns:

64 0 0 0

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
62. memh - syntax

NAME

memh - AMBA bus 16-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses

SYNOPSIS

memh ?options? address ?length?

DESCRIPTION

memh ?options? address ?length?

Do an AMBA bus 16-bit read access at address and print the the data. The optional length parameter should specified in bytes and the default size is 64bytes (32 words).

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read and then parse out the unaligned data.

OPTIONS

-ascii

If the -ascii flag has been given, then a single ASCII string is returned instead of a list of values.

-cstr

If the -cstr flag has been given, then a single ASCII string, up to the first null character, is returned instead of a list of values.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion memh returns a list of the requested 16-bit words. Some options changes the result value, see options for more information.

EXAMPLE

Read 4 words (8 bytes) from address 0x40000000:

grmon2> memh 0x40000000 8

TCL returns:

16384 0 0 0

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
63. mem - syntax

NAME
mem - AMBA bus 32-bit memory read access, list a range of addresses

SYNOPSIS
mem ?-options? address ?length?

DESCRIPTION
mem ?-options? address ?length?
Do an AMBA bus 32-bit read access at address and print the the data. The optional length parameter
should specified in bytes and the default size is 64 bytes (16 words).

OPTIONS
- bsize bytes
The -bsize option can be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be read between each
print to the screen. Setting a high value may increase performance but cause a less smooth printout when
using a slow debug link.
- ascii
If the -ascii flag has been given, then a single ASCII string is returned instead of a list of values.
- cstr
If the -cstr flag has been given, then a single ASCII string, up to the first null character, is returned
instead of a list of values.
- hex
Give the -hex flag to make the Tcl return values hex strings. The numbers are always 2, 4 or 8 characters
wide strings regardless of the actual integer value.
- x
Give the -x flag to make the Tcl return values hex strings. The numbers are always 2, 4 or 8 characters
wide strings regardless of the actual integer value. The return values are prefixed with 0x.

RETURN VALUE
Upon successful completion mem returns a list of the requested 32-bit words. Some options changes the result
value, see options for more information.

EXAMPLE
Read 4 words from address 0x40000000:
grmon2> mem 0x40000000 16

TCL returns:
1073741824 0 0 0

SEE ALSO
Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
64. mil - syntax

mil - MIL-STD-1553B Interface commands

SYNOPSIS

mil ?subcommand? ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

mil active bus device
   Select which device to control and which bus to use for mil put and mil get.

mil status
   Display core status

mil bcx addr ?count?
   Print BC descriptor contents and result values

mil bmx addr ?count?
   Print BM log entries from the given memory address

mil bmlog ?count??logaddr?
   Print the latest entries from the currently running BM log

mil buf ?bufaddr??coreaddr?
   Set address of temporary buffer for transfer commands

mil bufmode ?mode?
   Select if the temporary buffer should be kept or restored. Valid mode-values are 'keep' or 'restore'

mil get rtaddr subaddr count
   Perform an RT-to-BC transfer and display the result

mil getm rtaddr subaddr count memaddr
   Perform an RT-to-BC transfer and store resulting data at memaddr

mil put rtaddr subaddr count word0 ?... word31?
   Perform a BC-to-RT transfer

mil putm rtaddr subaddr count memaddr
   Perform an BC-to-RT transfer of data located at memaddr

mil halt
   Stop the core and store the state for resuming later.

mil resume
   Resume operation with state stored earlier by the mil halt command.

mil lbtest rt
mil lbtest bc
   Runs RT- or BC-part of loopback test
65. mmu - syntax

NAME

mmu - Print or set the SRMMU registers

SYNOPSIS

mmu ?cpu#?
mmu subcommand ?args...?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

Print the SRMMU registers
Set the MMU control register
Set the context pointer register
Set the context register
Translate a virtual address. The command will use the MMU from the current active CPU and the cpu# can be used to select a different CPU.
Translate a virtual address and print translation. The command will use the MMU from the current active CPU and the cpu# can be used to select a different CPU.
Print table, optionally specify context. The command will use the MMU from the current active CPU and the cpu# can be used to select a different CPU.

RETURN VALUE

The commands mmu returns a list of the MMU registers.
The commands mmu va and mmu walk returns the translated address.
The command mmu table returns a list of ranges, where each range has the following format: 
  {vaddr_start vaddr_end paddr_start paddr_end access pages}

EXAMPLE

Print MMU registers

TCL returns:

Print MMU table

TCL returns:

{0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00001000 0x00001000 crwx--- 1567}
0x00620000 0x00620fff -r-xr-x 1} {0x00621000 0x00621fff 0x00621000 0x00621fff
crwx--- 1} ...

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
66. nolog - syntax

NAME

nolog - Suppress logging of stdout of a command

SYNOPSIS

nolog command?args...?

DESCRIPTION

nolog command?args...?

   The nolog command be put in front of other GRMON commands to suppress the logging of the output.
   This can be useful to remove unnecessary output when scripting.

EXAMPLE

Suppress the memory print.
grmon2>nolog mem 0x40000000
67. pci - syntax

NAME

pci - Control the PCI bus master

SYNOPSIS

pci subcommand ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

The PCI debug drivers are mainly useful for PCI host systems. The pci init command initializes the host's target BAR1 to point to RAM (PCI address 0x40000000 -> AHB address 0x40000000) and enables PCI memory space and bus mastering. Commands are provided for initializing the bus, scanning the bus, configuring the found resources, disabling byte twisting and displaying information. Note that on non-host systems only the info command has any effect.

The pci scan command can be used to print the current configuration of the PCI bus. If a OS has initialized the PCI core and the PCI bus (at least enumerated all PCI buses) the scan utility can be used to see how the OS has configured the PCI address space. Note that scanning a multi-bus system that has not been enumerated will fail.

The pci conf command can fail to configure all found devices if the PCI address space addressable by the host controller is smaller than the amount of memory needed by the devices.

A configured PCI system can be registered into the GRMON device handling system similar to the on-chip AMBA bus devices, controlled using the pci bus commands. GRMON will hold a copy of the PCI configuration in memory until a new pci conf, pci bus unreg or pci scan is issued. The user is responsible for updating GRMON's PCI configuration if the configuration is updated in hardware. The devices can be inspected from info sys and Tcl variables making read and writing PCI devices configuration space easier. The Tcl variables are named in a similar fashion to AMBA devices, for example puts $pdev0::status prints the STATUS register of PCI device0. See pci bus reference description below and the Tcl API description in the manual.

pci bt ?boolean?
   Enable/Disable the byte twisting (if supported by host controller)

pci bus reg
   Register a previously configured PCI bus into the GRMON device handling system. If the PCI bus has not been configured previously the pci conf is automatically called first (similar to pci conf -reg).

pci bus unreg
   Unregister (remove) a previously registered PCI bus from the GRMON device handling system.

pci cfg8 deviceid offset
pci cfg16 deviceid offset
pci cfg32 deviceid offset
   Read a 8-, 16- or 32-bit value from configuration space. The device ID selects which PCI device/function is address during the configuration access. The offset must must be located with the device's space and be aligned to access type. Three formats are allowed to specify the deviceid: 1. bus:slot:func, 2. device name (pdev#), 3. host. It's allowed to skip the bus index, i.e. only specifying slot:func, it will then default to bus index 0. The ID numbers are specified in hex. If "host" is given the Host Bridge Controller itself will be queried (if supported by Host Bridge). A device name (for example "pdev0") may also be used to identify a device found from the info sys command output.

pci conf ?-reg?
   Enumerate all PCI buses, configures the BARs of all devices and enables PCI-PCI bridges where needed. If -reg is given the configured PCI bus is registered into GRMON device handling system similar to pci bus reg, see above.

pci init
   Initializes the host controller as described above

pci info
   Displays information about the host controller
pci io8 addr value
pci io16 addr value
pci io32 addr value
Write a 8-, 16- or 32-bit value to I/O space.

pci scan ?-reg?
Scans all PCI slots for available devices and their current configuration are printed on the terminal. The scan does not alter the values, however during probing some registers modified by rewritten with the original value. This command is typically used to look at the reset values (after pci init is called) or for inspecting how the Operating System has set PCI up (pci init not needed). Note that PCI buses are not enumerated during scanning, in multi-bus systems secondary buses may therefore not be accessible. If -reg is given the configured PCI bus is registered into GRMON device handling system similar to pci bus reg, see above.

pci wcfg8 deviceid offset value
pci wcfg16 deviceid offset value
pci wcfg32 deviceid offset value
Write a 8-, 16- or 32-bit value to configuration space. The device ID selects which PCI device/function is address during the configuration access. The offset must must be located with the device's space and be aligned to access type. Three formats are allowed to specify the deviceid: 1. bus:slot:func, 2. device name (pdev#), 3. host. It's allowed to skip the bus index, i.e. only specifying slot:func, it will then default to bus index 0. The ID numbers are specified in hex. If "host" is given the Host Bridge Controller itself will be queried (if supported by Host Bridge). A device name (for example "pdev0") may also be used to identify a device found from the info sys command output.

pci wio8 addr value
pci wio16 addr value
pci wio32 addr value
Write a 8-, 16- or 32-bit value to I/O space.

PCI Trace commands:

pci trace
Reports current trace buffer settings and status
pci trace address pattern
Get/set the address pattern register.
pci trace amask pattern
Get/set the address mask register.
pci trace arm
Arms the trace buffer and starts sampling.
pci trace log ?length? ?offset?
Prints the trace buffer data. Offset is relative the trigger point.
pci trace sig pattern
Get/set the signal pattern register.
pci trace smask pattern
Get/set the signal mask register.
pci trace start
Arms the trace buffer and starts sampling.
pci trace state
Prints the state of the PCI bus.
pci trace stop
Stops the trace buffer sampling.
pci trace tcount value
Get/set the number of matching trigger patterns before disarm
pci trace tdelay value
Get/set number of extra cycles to sample after disarm.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion most pci commands have no return value.

The read commands return the read value. The write commands have no return value.
When the commands `pci trace address`, `pci trace amask`, `pci trace sig`, `pci trace smask`, `pci trace tcount` and `pci trace tdelay` are used to read values, they return their values.

The `pci trace log` command returns a list of triples, where the triple contains the address, a list of signals and buffer index.

Command `pci trace state` returns a tuple of the address and a list of signals.

**EXAMPLE**

Initialize host controller and configure the PCI bus

```bash
grmon2> pci init
grmon2> pci conf
```

Inspect a PCI bus that has already been setup

```bash
grmon2> pci scan
```

**SEE ALSO**

Section 5.17, “PCI”
68. perf - syntax

perf - Measure performance

SYNOPSIS

perf
perf ?subcommand? ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

The performance command is only available when a DSU4 exists in the system.

   perf
       Display result
   perf ?disable?
   perf ?enable?
       Enable or disable the performance measure.
69. phyaddr - syntax

NAME
phyaddr - Set the default PHY address

SYNOPSIS
phyaddr adress ?greth#?

DESCRIPTION
phyaddr adress ?greth#?
    Set the default PHY address to address. If more than one device exists in the system, the greth# can be used to select device, default is greth0.

EXAMPLE
Set PHY address to 1
grmon2> phyaddr 1

SEE ALSO
Section 5.4, "Ethernet controller"
70. profile - syntax

NAME

profile - Enable, disable or show simple profiling

SYNOPSIS

```
profile ?cpu#?
profile clear ?cpu#?
profile on ?cpu#?
profile off ?cpu#?
```

DESCRIPTION

If profiling is enabled then GRMON will profile the application being executed on the system.

- **profile**
  - Show profiling information for all CPUs or specified CPU. When printing the information for all the CPUs, only a single table with the sum of all CPUs will be printed.

- **profile clear**
  - Clear collected information on all CPUs or specified CPU.

- **profile on**
  - Turn on profiling all CPUs or a single CPU.

- **profile off**
  - Turn off profiling for all CPUs or a single CPU.

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.10, “Profiling”
71. quit - syntax

NAME
quit - Exit the GRMON2 console

SYNOPSIS
quit

DESCRIPTION
quit
When using the command line version (cli) of GRMON2, this command will be the same as 'exit 0'. In
the GUI version it will close down a single console window. Use 'exit' to close down the entire application
when using the GUI version of GRMON2.

EXAMPLE
Exit the GRMON2 console.
grmon2> quit
72. reg - syntax

reg - Show or set integer registers

SYNOPSIS

reg ?name ...? ?name value ...?

DESCRIPTION

reg ?name ...? ?name value ...? ?cpu#?

Show or set integer registers of the current CPU, or the CPU specified by cpu#. If no register arguments are given then the command will print the current window and the special purpose registers. The register arguments can to both set and show each individual register. If a register name is followed by a value, it will be set else it will only be shown.

Valid window register names are:

- Registers: r0, r1, r2, r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9, r10, r11, r12, r13, r14, r15, r16, r17, r18, r19, r20, r21, r22, r23, r24, r25, r26, r27, r28, r29, r30, r31
- Global registers: g0, g1, g2, g3, g4, g5, g6, g7
- Current window in registers: i0, i1, i2, i3, i4, i5, i6, i7
- Current window local registers: l0, l1, l2, l3, l4, l5, l6, l7
- Current window out registers: o0, o1, o2, o3, o4, o5, o6, o7
- Special purpose registers: sp, fp
- Windows (N is the number of implemented windows): w0, w1 ... wN
- Single register from a window: w1l3 w1o3 w2i5 etc.

In addition the following non-window related registers are also valid:

- Floating point registers: f0, f1, f2, f3, f4, f5, f6, f7, f8, f9, f10, f11, f12, f13, f14, f15, f16, f17, f18, f19, f20, f21, f22, f23, f24, f25, f26, f27, f28, f29, f30, f31
- Floating point registers (double precision): d0, d1, d2, d3, d4, d5, d6, d7, d8, d9, d10, d11, d12, d13, d14, d15
- Special purpose registers: psr, tbr, wim, y, pc, npc, fsr
- Application specific registers: asr16, asr17, asr18

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, command reg returns a list of the requested register values. When register windows are requested, then nested list of all registers will be returned. If a float/double is requested, then a tuple of the decimal and the binary value is returned.

EXAMPLE

Display the current window and special purpose registers

grm2> reg

TCL returns:

```
{0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0} -213905184
2 1073741824 0 1073741824 1073741828
```
Display the g0, l3 in window 2, f1, pc and w1.
grmon2> reg g0 w2 l3 f1 pc w1

TCL returns:
0 0 {0.0 0} 1073741824 {0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
73. reset - syntax

NAME
reset - Reset drivers

SYNOPSIS
reset

DESCRIPTION
The reset will give all core drivers an opportunity to reset themselves into a known state. For example, will the memory controllers reset its registers to their default value and some drivers will turn off DMA. It is in many cases crucial to disable DMA before loading a new binary image since DMA can overwrite the loaded image and destroy the loaded Operating System.

EXAMPLE
Reset drivers
grmon2> reset
74. rtg4fddr - syntax

NAME

rtg4fddr - Print initilization sequence

SYNOPSIS

rtg4fddr show?fddr#?

DESCRIPTION

rtg4fddr show?fddr#?

Print initilization sequence

The RTG4 FDDR initcode is loaded into a procedure in the system shell. The procedure is executed in init level 6, therefore it is possible to override the script in level 5 by redefining the the ::fdir#::init procedure using the init# hook.

EXAMPLE

Override the default initialization

proc MyInit5 {} {
    proc ::fddr0::init {} {
        # Add custom initialization code here
    }
    proc ::fddr1::init {} {
        # Add custom initialization code here
    }
} lappend ::hooks::init5 MyInit5

SEE ALSO

Section 3, “User defined hooks”
75. rtg4serdes - syntax

NAME

rtg4serdes - Print initialization sequence

SYNOPSIS

rtg4serdes show?serdes#?

DESCRIPTION

rtg4serdes show?serdes#?

Print initialization sequence

The RTG4 SERDES initcode is loaded into a procedure in the system shell. The procedure is executed in init level 6, therefore it is possible to override the script in level 5 by redefining the the ::serdes#::init procedure using the init# hook.

EXAMPLE

Override the default initialization

proc MyInit5 {} {
    proc ::serdes0::init {} {
        # Add custom initialization code here
    }
} lappend ::hooks::init5 MyInit5

SEE ALSO

Section 3, “User defined hooks”
76. run - syntax
un - Reset and start execution

SYNOPSIS


DESCRIPTION

This command will reset all drivers (see reset for more information) and start the executing instructions on the active CPU. When omitting the address parameter this command will start execution at the entry point of the last loaded application. If the count parameter is set then the CPU will run the specified number of instructions. Note that the count parameter is only supported by the DSU4.

OPTIONS

- noret
  Do not evaluate the return value. When this options is set, no return value will be set.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion run returns a list of signals, one per CPU. Possible signal values are SIGBUS, SIGFPE, SIGILL, SIGINT, SIGSEGV, SIGTERM or SIGTRAP. If a CPU is disabled, then an empty string will be returned instead of a signal value.

EXAMPLE

Execute instructions starting at the entry point of the last loaded file.
grmon2> run

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.3, “Running applications”
reset
77. scrub - syntax

scrub - Control memory scrubber

SYNOPSIS

scrub ?subcommand? ?args...?

DESCRIPTION

scrub
scrub status
   Display status and configuration
scrub ack
   Clear error and done status and display status
scrub clear start stop ?value?
   Set scrubber to clear memory area from address start up to stop. The parameter value defaults to 0.
scrub pattern word1?word2 ...?
   Write pattern words into the scrubbers initialization register. If the number of words specified are larger than the size if the burst length, then the remaining words be ignored. If the number of words are less then the burst length, the pattern will be repeated up to a complete burst.
scrub init start stop
   Initialize the memory area from address start up to stop.
scrub rst
   Clear status and reset configuration.

EXAMPLE

Write pattern 0 1 to the memory 0x00000000 to 0x0000003F

grmon2> scrub pattern 0 1
grmon2> scrub init 0 63

Clear a memory area

grmon2> scrub clear 0 63
78. sdcfg1 - syntax

sdcfg1 - Show or set reset value of SDRAM controller register 1

SYNOPSIS

sdcfg1 ?value?

DESCRIPTION

sdcfg1 ?value?
    Set the reset value of the memory register. If value is left out, then the reset value will be printed.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers ”
79. sddel - syntax

sddel - Show or set the SDCLK delay

SYNOPSIS

sddel ?value?

DESCRIPTION

sddel ?value?
   Set the SDCLK delay value.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
80. sf2mddr - syntax

NAME

sf2mddr - Print initialization sequence

SYNOPSIS

sf2mddr show ?mddr#?

DESCRIPTION

sf2mddr show ?mddr#?

Print initialization sequence

The IGLOO2/SmartFusion2 DDR initcode is loaded into a procedure in the system shell. The procedure is executed in init level 6, therefore it is possible to override the script in level 5 by redefining the the ::mddr#:::init procedure using the init# hook.

EXAMPLE

Override the default initialization

proc MyInit5 {} {
    proc ::mddr0::init {} {
        # Add custom initialization code here
    }
}
lappend ::hooks::init5 MyInit5

SEE ALSO

Section 3, “User defined hooks”
81. sf2serdes - syntax

NAME

sf2serdes - Print initialization sequence

SYNOPSIS

sf2serdes show?serdes#?

DESCRIPTION

sf2serdes show?serdes#?
Print initialization sequence

The IGLOO2/SmartFusion2 SERDES initcode is loaded into a procedure in the system shell. The procedure is executed in init level 6, therefore it is possible to override the script in level 5 by redefining the ::serdes#:init procedure using the init# hook.

EXAMPLE

Override the default initialization

proc MyInit5 {} {
    proc ::serdes0::init {} {
        # Add custom initialization code here
    }
} lappend ::hooks::init5 MyInit5

SEE ALSO

Section 3, “User defined hooks”
82. shell - syntax

NAME

shell - Execute a shell command

SYNOPSIS

shell

DESCRIPTION

shell

Execute a command in the host system shell. The grmon shell command is just an alias for the TCL command exec, wrapped with puts, i.e. its equivalent to puts [exec ...]. For more information see documentation about the exec command (http://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.5/TclCmd/exec.htm).

EXAMPLE

List all files in the current working directory (Linux)
grmon2> shell ls

List all files in the current working directory (Windows)
grmon2> shell dir
83. silent - syntax

NAME

silent - Suppress stdout of a command

SYNOPSIS

silent command?args...?

DESCRIPTION

silent command?args...?

The silent command be put in front of other GRMON commands to suppress their output and it will not be logged. This can be useful to remove unnecessary output when scripting.

EXAMPLE

Suppress the memory print and print the TCL result instead.
grmon2> puts [silent mem 0x40000000]

SEE ALSO

Section 2, “Variables”
84. spim - syntax

NAME

spim - Commands for the SPI memory controller

SYNOPSIS

spim subcommand?args...?
spim index subcommand?args...?

DESCRIPTION

This command provides functions to control the SPICTRL core. If more than one core exists in the system, then
the index of the core to control should be specified after the spim command (before the subcommand). The 'info
sys' command lists the device indexes.

  spim altscaler
      Toggle the usage of alternate scaler to enable or disable.
  spim reset
      Core reset
  spim status
      Displays core status information
  spim tx data
      Shift a byte to the memory device

SD Card specific commands:

  spim sd csd
      Displays and decodes CSD register
  spim sd reinit
      Reinitialize card

SPI Flash commands:

  spim flash
      Prints a list of available commands
  spim flash help
      Displays command list or additional information about a specific command.
  spim flash detect
      Try to detect type of memory device
  spim flash dump address length ?filename?
      Dumps length bytes, starting at address of the SPI-device (i.e. not AMBA address), to a file. The
default name of the file is "grmon-spiflash-dump.srec"
  spim flash erase
      Erase performs a bulk erase clearing the whole device.
  spim flash fast
      Enables or disables FAST READ command (memory device may not support this).
  spim flash load ?options...? filename ?address? ?cpu#?
      Loads the contents in the file filename to the memory device. If the address is present, then binary files
will be stored at the address of the SPI-device (i.e. not AMBA address), otherwise binary files will be
written to the beginning of the device. The cpu# argument can be used to specify which CPU it belongs to.

      The only available option is 'binary', which forces GRMON to interpret the file as binary file.
  spim flash select ?index?
      Select memory device. If index is not specified, a list of the supported devices is displayed.
  spim flash set pagesize address_bytes wren wrdi rd sr rdsr read fast_read pp se be
      Sets a custom memory device configuration. Issue flash set to see a list of the required parameters.
  spim flash show
      Shows current memory device configuration
**spim flash ssval ?value?**
Sets slave value to be used with the SPICTRL core. When GRMON wants to select the memory device it will write this value to the slave select register. When the device is deselected, GRMON will write all ones to the slave select register. Example: Set slave select line 0 to low, all other lines high when selecting a device

```
grmon2> spi flash ssval 0xfffffffe
```

Note: This value is not used when communicating via the SPIMCTRL core, i.e. it is only valid for **spi flash**.

**spim flash status**
Displays device specific information

**spim flash strict ?boolean?**
Enable/Disable strict communication mode. Enable if programming fails. Strict communication mode may be necessary when using very fast debug links or for SPI implementations with a slow SPI clock

**spim flash verify ?options...? filename ?address?**
Verifies that data in the file `filename` matches data in memory device. If the `address` is present, then binary files will be compared with data at the `address` of the SPI-device (i.e. not AMBA address), otherwise binary files will be compared against data at the beginning of the device.

The `-binary` options forces GRMON to interpret the file as binary file.

The `-max` option can be used to force GRMON to stop verifying when num errors have been found.

When the `-errors` option is specified, the verify returns a list of all errors instead of number of errors. Each element of the list is a sublist whose format depends on the first item if the sublist. Possible errors can be detected are memory verify error (MEM), read error (READ) or an unknown error (UNKNOWN).

The formats of the sublists are: MEM `address read-value expected-value`, READ `address num-failed-addresses`, UNKNOWN `address`

Upon successful completion `verify` returns the number of error detected. If the `-errors` has been given, it returns a list of errors instead.

**spim flash wrdi**
**spim flash wren**
Issue write disable/enable instruction to the device.

**SEE ALSO**
Section 3.11.2, “SPI memory device”
Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
85. spi - syntax

NAME
spi - Commands for the SPI controller

SYNOPSIS
spi subcommand?args...?
spi index subcommand?args...

DESCRIPTION
This command provides functions to control the SPICTRL core. If more than one core exists in the system, then
the index of the core to control should be specified after the spi command (before the subcommand). The 'info
sys' command lists the device indexes.

- spi aslvsel value
  Set automatic slave select register

- spi disable
  Enable/Disable core

- spi enable
  Read receive register

- spi selftest
  Test core in loop mode

- spi set ?field ...
  Sets specified field(s) in Mode register.

  Available fields: cpol, cpha, div16, len value, amen, loop, ms, pm value, tw, asel, fact, od, tac, rev,
  aseldel value, tto, igsel, cite

- spi slvsel value
  Set slave select register

- spi status
  Displays core status information

- spi tx data
  Writes data to transmit register. GRMON automatically aligns the data

- spi unset ?field ...
  Sets specified field(s) in Mode register.

  Available fields: cpol, cpha, div16, amen, loop, ms, tw, asel, fact, od, tac, rev, tto, igsel, cite

Commands for automated transfers:

- spi am cfg ?option ...
  Set AM configuration register.

  Available fields: seq, strict, ovth, ovdb

- spi am per value
  Set AM period register to value.

- spi am act
- spi am deact
  Start/stop automated transfers.

- spi am extact
  Enable external activation of AM transfers

- spi am poll count
  Poll for count transfers

SPI Flash commands:

- spi flash
  Prints a list of available commands
**spi flash help**
Displays command list or additional information about a specific command.

**spi flash detect**
Try to detect type of memory device.

**spi flash dump address length?filename?**
Dumps length bytes, starting at address of the SPI-device (i.e. not AMBA address), to a file. The default name of the file is "grmon-spiflash-dump.srec".

**spi flash erase**
Erase performs a bulk erase clearing the whole device.

**spi flash fast**
Enables or disables FAST READ command (memory device may not support this).

**spi flash load ?options...? filename?address??cpu#??**
Loads the contents in the file filename to the memory device. If the address is present, then binary files will be stored at the address of the SPI-device (i.e. not AMBA address), otherwise binary files will be written to the beginning of the device. The cpu# argument can be used to specify which CPU it belongs to.

The only available option is '-binary', which forces GRMON to interpret the file as binary file.

**spi flash select ?index?**
Select memory device. If index is not specified, a list of the supported devices is displayed.

**spi flash set pagesize address_bytes wren wrdi wrsr read fast_read pp se be**
Sets a custom memory device configuration. Issue flash set to see a list of the required parameters.

**spi flash show**
Shows current memory device configuration.

**spi flash ssval ?value?**
Sets slave value to be used with the SPICTRL core. When GRMON wants to select the memory device it will write this value to the slave select register. When the device is deselected, GRMON will write all ones to the slave select register. Example: Set slave select line 0 to low, all other lines high when selecting a device

```
grmon2> spi flash ssval 0xffffffff
```

Note: This value is not used when communicating via the SPIMCTRL core, i.e. it is only valid for spi flash.

**spi flash status**
Displays device specific information.

**spi flash strict ?boolean?**
Enable/Disable strict communication mode. Enable if programming fails. Strict communication mode may be necessary when using very fast debug links or for SPI implementations with a slow SPI clock.

**spi flash verify ?options...? filename?address?**
Verifies that data in the file filename matches data in memory device. If the address is present, then binary files will be compared with data at the address of the SPI-device (i.e. not AMBA address), otherwise binary files will be compared against data at the beginning of the device.

The -binary option forces GRMON to interpret the file as binary file.

The -max option can be used to force GRMON to stop verifying when num errors have been found.

When the -errors option is specified, the verify returns a list of all errors instead of number of errors. Each element of the list is a sublist whose format depends on the first item if the sublist. Possible errors can be detected are memory verify error (MEM), read error (READ) or an unknown error (UNKNOWN). The formats of the sublists are:  MEM address read-value expected-value , READ address num-failed-addresses , UNKNOWN address

Upon successful completion verify returns the number of error detected. If the -errors has been given, it returns a list of errors instead.

**spi flash wrdi**
**spi flash wren**
Issue write disable/enable instruction to the device.
EXAMPLE

Set AM configuration register
grmon2> spi am cfg strict ovdb

Set AM period register
grmon2> spi am per 1000

Poll queue 10 times
grmon2> spi am poll 10

Set fields in Mode register
grmon2> spi set ms cpha len 7 rev

Unset fields in Mode register
grmon2> spi unset ms cpha rev

SEE ALSO

Section 3.11.2, “SPI memory device”
Section 5.14, “Memory controllers”
86. spwrtr - syntax

NAME

spwrtr - Spacewire router information

SYNOPSIS

spwrtr info ?port??spwrtr#?
spwrtr rt add ?options? port ??dst...??spwrtr#?
spwrtr rt remove ?options? port ??dst...??spwrtr#?

DESCRIPTION

spwrtr info ?port??spwrtr#?
  Print register information for the router or a single port.
  Print the routing table. A single port or a range of ports can be specified, otherwise all ports will be printed.

  Options -physical or -logical can be used to filter out ports.

  Options -nh can be used to suppress the printing of the header.
spwrtr rt add ?options? port ??dst...??spwrtr#?
  Enable one more destination ports to the routing table.

  Options -en, -hd, -pr, -sr and -pd can be used to set the corresponding bits. If no destination port has been specified, the option flags will still set the corresponding bits.
spwrtr rt remove ?options? port ??dst...??spwrtr#?
  Disable one more destination ports to the routing table.

  Options -en, -hd, -pr, -sr and -pd can be used to unset the corresponding bits. If no destination port has been specified, the option flags will still unset the corresponding bits.

RETURN VALUE

Command spwrtr has no return value.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.19, “SpaceWire router”
87. stack - syntax

NAME

stack - Set or show the initial stack-pointer.

SYNOPSIS

stack
stack address

DESCRIPTION

stack
Show current active CPUs initial stack-pointer, or the CPU specified by cpu#.

stack address
Set the current active CPUs initial stack-pointer, or the CPU specified by cpu#.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion stack returns a list of initial stack-pointer addresses, one per CPU.

EXAMPLE

Set current active CPUs initial stack-pointer to 0x4FFFFFF0
grmon2> stack 0x4FFFFFF0

SEE ALSO

Section 5.3.1, “Switches”
Section 3.4.12, “Multi-processor support”
88. step - syntax

step - Step one or more instructions

SYNOPSIS

step ?nsteps? ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

step ?nsteps? ?cpu#?
Step one or more instructions on all CPU:s. If cpu# is set, then only the specified CPU index will be stepped.
When single-stepping over a conditional or unconditional branch with the annul bit set, and if the delay instruction is effectively annulled, the delay instruction itself and the instruction thereafter are stepped over in the same go. That means that three instructions are executed by one single step command in this particular case.

EXAMPLE

Step 10 instructions
grmon2> step 10
89. svga - syntax

NAME

svga - Commands for the SVGA controller

SYNOPSIS

svga subcommand?args...?
svga index subcommand?args...?

DESCRIPTION

This command provides functions to control the SVGACTRL core. If more than one core exists in the system, then the index of the core to control should be specified after the svga command (before the subcommand). The 'info sys' command lists the device indexes.

svga custom ?period horizontal_active_video horizontal_front_porch horizontal_sync horizontal_back_porch vertical_active_video vertical_front_porch vertical_sync vertical_back_porch?

The svga custom command can be used to specify a custom format. The custom format will have precedence when using the svga draw command. If no parameters are given, then it will print the current custom format.

svga draw file bitdepth

The svga draw command will determine the resolution of the specified picture and select an appropriate format (resolution and refresh rate) based on the video clocks available to the core. The required file format is ASCII PPM which must have a suitable amount of pixels. For instance, to draw a screen with resolution 640x480, a PPM file which is 640 pixels wide and 480 pixels high must be used. ASCII PPM files can be created with, for instance, the GNU Image Manipulation Program (The GIMP). The color depth can be either 16 or 32 bits.

svga draw test_screen fmt bitdepth

The svga draw test_screen command will show a simple grid in the resolution specified via the format fmt selection (see svga formats to list all available formats). The color depth can be either 16 or 32 bits.

svga frame ?adress?

Show or set start address of framebuffer memory

svga formats

Show available display formats

svga formatsdetailed

Show detailed view of available display formats

EXAMPLE

Draw a 1024x768, 60Hz test image

gromon2> svga draw test_screen 12 32
90. symbols - syntax

NAME

symbols - Load, print or lookup symbols

SYNOPSIS

symbols subcommand ?arg?

DESCRIPTION

The symbols command is used to load symbols from an object file. It can also be used to print all loaded symbols or to lookup the address of a specified symbol.

Load the symbols from filename. If cpu# argument is omitted, then the symbols will be associated with the active CPU.

Options:
- debug Read in DWARF debug information

symbols clear ?cpu#?
Remove all symbols associated with the active CPU or a specific CPU.

symbols list ?options? ?cpu#?
This command lists loaded symbols. If no options are given, then all local and global functions and objects are listed. The optional argument cpu# can be used to limit the listing for a specific CPU.

Options:
- global List global symbols
- local List local symbols
- func List functions
- object List objects
- all List all symbols

symbols lookup symbol ?cpu#?
Lookup the address of the specified symbol using the symbol table of the active CPU. If cpu# is specified, then it will only look in the symbol table associated with that CPU.

symbols lookup address ?cpu#?
Lookup symbol for the specified address using the symbol table of the active CPU. If cpu# is specified, then it will only look in the symbol table associated with that CPU. At most one symbol is looked up.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion symbols list will return a list of all symbols and their attributes.

Nothing will be returned when loading or clearing.

Command symbols lookup will return the corresponding address or symbol.

EXAMPLE

Load the symbols in the file hello.
grmon2> symbols hello

List symbols.
grmon2> symbols list

List all loaded symbols.
grmon2> symbols list -all

List all function symbols.

grmon2> symbols list -func -local -global

List all symbols that begins with the letter m

grmon2> puts [lsearch -index (3) -subindices -all -inline [symbols list] m*]

SEE ALSO

Section 3.6, “Symbolic debug information”
91. thread - syntax

NAME

thread - Show OS-threads information or backtrace

SYNOPSIS

thread info ?cpu#?
thread bt id?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

The thread command may be used to list all threads or to show backtrace of a specified thread. Note that the only OS:s supported by GRMON2 are RTEMS, eCos and VxWorks.

thread info ?cpu#?
List information about the threads. This should be used to get the id:s for the thread bt command.

thread bt id?cpu#?
Show backtrace of the thread specified by id. The command thread info can be used find the available id:s.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, thread info returns a list of threads. Each entry is a sublist on the format format: [id name current pc sp ]. See table below for a detailed description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>OS specific identification number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Name of the thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current</td>
<td>Boolean describing if the thread is the current running thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pc</td>
<td>Program counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp</td>
<td>Stack pointer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpu</td>
<td>Value greater or equal to 0 means that the thread is executing on CPU. Negative value indicates that the thread is idle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The thread current command returns information about the current thread only, using the format described for the return value of the command thread info above.

The other subcommands have no return value.

EXAMPLE

List all threads

grom2> thread info
NAME TYPE ID Prio TIME (h:m:s) ENTRY POINT PC ...
* Int. internal 0x09010001 255 0:0:0.000000000 0x4000a5b4 <+0xFFF...
TA1 classic 0x0a010002 1 0:0:0.064709999 Test_task 0x40016ab8 <_Thread...
TA2 classic 0x0a010003 1 0:0:0.061212000 Test_task 0x40016ab8 <_Thread...
TA3 classic 0x0a010004 1 0:0:0.060206998 Test_task 0x40016ab8 <_Thread...

TCL returns:
{151060481 Int. 1 1073784244 0} {167837698 {TA1 } 0 1073834680 0} {167837699 {TA2 } 0 1073834680 0} {167837700 {TA3 } 0 1073834680 0}

SEE ALSO

Section 3.8, “Thread support”
Section 3.7.6, “GDB Thread support”
92. timer - syntax

timer - Show information about the timer devices

SYNOPSIS

timer ?devname?
timer reg ?devname?

DESCRIPTION

timer ?devname?
   This command will show information about the timer device. Optionally which device to show information about can be specified. Device names are listed in 'info sys'.

timer reg ?devname?
   This command will get the timers register. Optionally which device to get can be specified. Device names are listed in 'info sys'.

EXAMPLE

Execute instructions starting at 0x40000000.
grmon2> timer 0x40000000
93. tmode - syntax

tmode - Select tracing mode between none, processor-only, AHB only or both.

SYNOPSIS

tmode
tmode none
tmode both
tmode ahb boolean
tmode proc ?boolean? ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

  tmode
    Print the current tracing mode
  tmode none
    Disable tracing
  tmode both
    Enable both AHB and instruction tracing
  tmode ahb ?boolean?
    Enable or disable AHB transfer tracing
  tmode proc ?boolean! ?cpu#?
    Enable or disable instruction tracing. Use cpu# to toggle a single cpu.

EXAMPLE

  Disable AHB transfer tracing
gron2> tmode ahb disable

SEE ALSO

  Section 3.4.9, “Using the trace buffer”
94. uhci - syntax

NAME

uhci - Control the USB host's UHCI core

SYNOPSIS

uhci subcommand ?args...

DESCRIPTION

uhci endian ?devname?
   Displays the endian conversion setting
uhci opregs ?devname?
   Displays contents of the I/O registers
uhci reset ?devname?
   Performs a Host Controller Reset

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, uhci have no return value.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.6, “USB Host Controller”
95. usrsh - syntax

NAME

usrsh - Run commands in threaded user shell

SYNOPSIS

usrsh
usrsh subcommand ?arg?

DESCRIPTION

The usrsh command is used to create custom user shells. Each custom shell has an associated Tcl interpreter running in a separate thread. Log output from a custom user shell is prefix with its name (see description of the -log option in Section 3.2.3, “General options”).

usrsh
usrsh list
List all custom user shells.
usrsh add name
Create a user shell named name. The name is used as an identifier for the shell when using other usrsh commands.
usrsh delete name
Delete user shell name.
usrsh eval ?-bg? ?-std? name arg ?arg ...?
Evaluate command arg in the user shell identified as name. If a script is running, then the command will fail with the error code set to EBUSY.

If the option -bg is set, then the script will be evaluated in the background, and GRMON will return to the prompt.

If the option -std, in combination with option -bg, then output from the background operation will be forwarded to the current shells stdout.

usrsh result name
Retrieve the result from the last evaluation. If a script is running, then the command will fail with the error code set to EBUSY.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion usrsh list will return a list of all custom user shells.

usrsh eval will return the result from the script. If the option -bg then nothing will be returned. Instead the usrsh result will return the result when the script is finished.

EXAMPLE

Create a user shell named myshell and evaluate a command in it.

gmon2> usrsh add myshell
   Added user shell: myshell

grmon2> usrsh eval myshell puts "Hello World!"
   Hello World!

Evaluate command in user shell named myshell in the background and wait for it to finish.

gmon2> while {[catch {usrsh result myshell}] && $errorCode == "EBUSY"} {puts "waiting"; after 1000}
   waiting
   waiting

grmon2> puts [usrsh result myshell]
   2
SEE ALSO

Section 3.5, “Tcl integration”
96. va - syntax

NAME
va - Translate a virtual address

SYNOPSIS
va address ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION
va address ?cpu#?
Translate a virtual address. The command will use the MMU from the current active CPU and the cpu# can be used to select a different CPU.

RETURN VALUE
Command va returns the translated address.

SEE ALSO
Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
97. verify - syntax

NAME

verify - Verify that a file has been uploaded correctly.

SYNOPSIS

verify ?options...? filename ?address?

DESCRIPTION

verify ?options...? filename ?address?
Verify that the file filename has been uploaded correctly. If the address argument is present, then binary files will be compared against data at this address, if left out then they will be compared to data at the base address of the detected RAM.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion verify returns the number of error detected. If the -errors has been given, it returns a list of errors instead.

OPTIONS

-binary
   The -binary option can be used to force GRMON to interpret the file as a binary file.
-max num
   The -max option can be used to force GRMON to stop verifying when num errors have been found.
-errors
   When the -errors option is specified, the verify returns a list of all errors instead of number of errors. Each element of the list is a sublist whose format depends on the first item if the sublist. Possible errors can be detected are memory verify error (MEM), read error (READ) or an unknown error (UNKNOWN). The formats of the sublists are: MEM address read-value expected-value, READ address num-failed-addresses, UNKNOWN address

EXAMPLE

Load and then verify a hello_world application

grmon2> load ../hello_world/hello_world
grmon2> verify ../hello_world/hello_world

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.2, “Uploading application and data to target memory”
load
eload
load
98. **vmemb - syntax**

**NAME**

vmemb - AMBA bus 8-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses

**SYNOPSIS**

```
vmemb?
-ascii?
address?
length?
```

**DESCRIPTION**

```
vmemb?
-ascii?
address?
length?
```

GRMON will translate address to a physical address, do an AMBA bus read 8-bit read access and print the data. The optional length parameter should specified in bytes and the default size is 64 bytes. If no MMU exists or if it is turned off, this command will behave like the command vvmemb

**NOTE:** Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read and then parse out the unaligned data.

**OPTIONS**

- **-ascii**
  If the `-ascii` flag has been given, then a single ASCII string is returned instead of a list of values.

- **-cstr**
  If the `-cstr` flag has been given, then a single ASCII string, up to the first null character, is returned instead of a list of values.

**RETURN VALUE**

Upon successful completion **vmemb** returns a list of the requested 8-bit words. Some options changes the result value, see options for more information.

**EXAMPLE**

Read 4 bytes from address 0x40000000:

```
grmon2> vmemb 0x40000000 4
```

TCL returns:

```
64 0 0 0
```

**SEE ALSO**

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”

Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
99. vmemh - syntax

NAME

vmemh - AMBA bus 16-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses

SYNOPSIS

vmemh ?-ascii? address ?length?

DESCRIPTION

GRMON will translate address to a physical address, do an AMBA bus read 16-bit read access and print the data. The optional length parameter should specified in bytes and the default size is 64 bytes (32 words). If no MMU exists or if it is turned off, this command will behave like the command vvmemh

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read and then parse out the unaligned data.

OPTIONS

-ascii
    If the -ascii flag has been given, then a single ASCII string is returned instead of a list of values.
-cstr
    If the -cstr flag has been given, then a single ASCII string, up to the first null character, is returned instead of a list of values.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion vmemh returns a list of the requested 16-bit words. Some options changes the result value, see options for more information.

EXAMPLE

Read 4 words (8 bytes) from address 0x40000000:

grmon2> vmemh 0x40000000 8

TCL returns:
16384 0 0 0

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
100. vmem - syntax

NAME

vmem - AMBA bus 32-bit virtual memory read access, list a range of addresses

SYNOPSIS

vmem ?-ascii? address ?length?

DESCRIPTION

vmem ?-ascii? address ?length?

GRMON will translate address to a physical address, do an AMBA bus read 32-bit read access and print the data. The optional length parameter should specified in bytes and the default size is 64 bytes (16 words).

If no MMU exists or if it is turned off, this command will behave like the command vwmem

OPTIONS

-ascii

If the -ascii flag has been given, then a single ASCII string is returned instead of a list of values.

cstr

If the -cstr flag has been given, then a single ASCII string, up to the first null character, is returned instead of a list of values.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion vmem returns a list of the requested 32-bit words. Some options changes the result value, see options for more information.

EXAMPLE

Read 4 words from address 0x40000000:

grmon2> vmem 0x40000000 16

TCL returns:

1073741824 0 0 0

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
101. vwmemb - syntax

NAME

vwmemb - AMBA bus 8-bit virtual memory write access

SYNOPSIS

vwmemb ?options...? address data ?...

DESCRIPTION

vwmemb ?options...? address data ?...

Do an AMBA write access. GRMON will translate address to a physical address and write the 8-bit value specified by data. If more than one data word has been specified, they will be stored at consecutive physical addresses. If no MMU exists or if it is turned off, this command will behave like the command vwmemb

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read-modify-write when writing unaligned data.

OPTIONS

- bsize bytes
   The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written.
- wprot
   Disable memory controller write protection during the write.

RETURN VALUE

vwmemb has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Write 0xAB to address 0x40000000 and 0xCD to 0x40000004:

grmon2> vwmemb 0x40000000 0xAB 0xCD

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
102. vwmemh - syntax

NAME

vwmemh - AMBA bus 16-bit virtual memory write access

SYNOPSIS

vwmemh ?options...? address data ?...?

DESCRIPTION

vwmemh ?options...? address data ?...?
Do an AMBA write access. GRMON will translate address to a physical address and write the 16-bit value specified by data. If more than one data word has been specified, they will be stored at consecutive physical addresses. If no MMU exists or if it is turned off, this command will behave like the command vwmemh

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read-modify-write when writing unaligned data.

OPTIONS

- bsize bytes
  The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written.
- wprot
  Disable memory controller write protection during the write.

RETURN VALUE

vwmemh has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Write 0xABCD to address 0x40000000 and 0x1234 to 0x40000004:
grmon2> vwmemh 0x40000000 0xABCD 0x1234

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
103. vwmems - syntax

NAME

tvmems - Write a string to an AMBA bus virtual memory address

SYNOPSIS

tvmems address data

DESCRIPTION

tvmems address data

Do an AMBA write access. GRMON will translate address to a physical address and write the string value specified by data, including the terminating NULL-character. If no MMU exists or if it is turned off, this command will behave like the command tvmems

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read-modify-write when writing unaligned data.

RETURN VALUE

tvmems has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Write "Hello World" to address 0x40000000-0x4000000C:
grmon2> tvmems 0x40000000 "Hello World"

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
104. vwmem - syntax

NAME

vwmem - AMBA bus 32-bit virtual memory write access

SYNOPSIS

vwmem ?options...? address data ?...?

DESCRIPTION

vwmem ?options...? address data ?...?

Do an AMBA write access. GRMON will translate address to a physical address and write the 32-bit value specified by data. If more than one data word has been specified, they will be stored at consecutive physical addresses. If no MMU exists or if it is turned off, this command will behave like the command vwmem

OPTIONS

- bsize bytes
  
  The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written.
  
  - wprot
    
    Disable memory controller write protection during the write.

RETURN VALUE

vwmem has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Write 0xABCD1234 to address 0x40000000 and to 0x40000004:

grmon2> vwmem 0x40000000 0xABCD1234 0xABCD1234

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
105. walk - syntax

NAME

walk - Translate a virtual address, print translation

SYNOPSIS

walk address ?cpu#?

DESCRIPTION

walk address ?cpu#?

Translate a virtual address and print translation. The command will use the MMU from the current active CPU and the cpu# can be used to select a different CPU.

RETURN VALUE

Command walk returns the translated address.

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.14, “Memory Management Unit (MMU) support”
106. wash - syntax

wash - Clear memory or set all words in a memory range to a value.

SYNOPSIS

wash ?options...?start stop?value?

DESCRIPTION

wash ?options...?
   Clear all memories.
wash ?options...?start stop?value?
   Wash the memory area from start up to stop and set each word to value. The parameter value defaults to 0.

OPTIONS

-delay ms
   The -delay option can be used to specify a delay between each word written.
-nic
   Disable the instruction cache while washing the memory
-nocpu
   Do not use the CPU to increase performance.
-wprot
   If the -wprot option is given then write protection on the memory will be disabled

EXAMPLE

Clear all memories
grmon2> wash

Set a memory area to 1
grmon2> wash 0x40000000 0x40000FFF 1

SEE ALSO

Section 3.10.1, “Using EDAC protected memory”
107. wmdio - syntax

NAME

wmdio - Set PHY registers

SYNOPSIS

```
wmdio paddr raddr value ?greth#?
```

DESCRIPTION

```
wmdio paddr raddr value ?greth#?
```

Set value of PHY address `paddr` and register `raddr`. If more than one device exists in the system, the `greth#` can be used to select device, default is `greth0`. The command tries to disable the EDCL duplex detection if enabled.

SEE ALSO

Section 5.4, “Ethernet controller”
108. wmemb - syntax

NAME

wmemb - AMBA bus 8-bit memory write access

SYNOPSIS

wmemb ?options...?address data ?...

DESCRIPTION

wmemb ?options...?address data ?...

Do an AMBA write access. The 8-bit value specified by data will be written to address. If more than
one data word has been specified, they will be stored at consecutive addresses.

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read-modify-write when writing unaligned data.

OPTIONS

-bsize bytes

The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written.

-wprot

Disable memory controller write protection during the write.

RETURN VALUE

wmemb has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Write 0xAB to address 0x40000000 and 0xBC to 0x40000001:

grmon2> wmemb 0x40000000 0xAB 0xBC

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
109. wmemh - syntax

NAME

wmemh - AMBA bus 16-bit memory write access

SYNOPSIS

wmemh ?options...? address data ?...?

DESCRIPTION

wmemh ?options...? address data ?...
- Do an AMBA write access. The 16-bit value specified by data will be written to address. If more than one data word has been specified, they will be stored at consecutive addresses.

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read-modify-write when writing unaligned data.

OPTIONS

- `-bsize bytes`
  - The `-bsize` option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written.

- `-wprot`
  - Disable memory controller write protection during the write.

RETURN VALUE

wmemh has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Write 0xABCD to address 0x40000000 and 0x1234 to 0x40000002:
grmon2> wmem 0x40000000 0xABCD 0x1234

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
110. wmems - syntax

NAME

wmems - Write a string to an AMBA bus memory address

SYNOPSIS

wmems address data

DESCRIPTION

wmems address data
Write the string value specified by data, including the terminating NULL-character, to address.

NOTE: Only JTAG debug links supports byte accesses. Other debug links will do a 32-bit read-modify-write when writing unaligned data.

RETURN VALUE

wmems has no return value.

EXAMPLE

Write "Hello World" to address 0x40000000-0x4000000C:
grmon2> wmems 0x40000000 "Hello World"

SEE ALSO

Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
111. wmem - syntax

NAME
wmem - AMBA bus 32-bit memory write access

SYNOPSIS
wmem ?options...? address data ?...?

DESCRIPTION
wmem ?options...? address data ?...?
Do an AMBA write access. The 32-bit value specified by data will be written to address. If more than
one data word has been specified, they will be stored at consecutive addresses.

OPTIONS
- bsize bytes
  The -bsize option may be used to specify the size blocks of data in bytes that will be written.
- wprot
  Disable memory controller write protection during the write.

RETURN VALUE
wmem has no return value.

EXAMPLE
Write 0xABCD1234 to address 0x40000000 and to 0x40000004:
grmon2> wmem 0x40000000 0xABCD1234 0xABCD1234

SEE ALSO
Section 3.4.7, “Displaying memory contents”
Appendix C. Tcl API

GRMON will automatically load the scripts in GRMON appdata folder. On Linux the appdata folder is located in ~/.grmon-2.0/ and on Windows it's typically located at C:\Users\%username%\AppData\Roaming\Cobham Gaisler\GRMON\2.0. In the folder there are two different sub folders where scripts may be found, <appdata>/scripts/sys and <appdata>/scripts/user. Scripts located in the sys-folder will be loaded into the system shell only, before the Plug and Play area is scanned, i.e. drivers and fix-ups should be defined here. The scripts found in the user-folder will be loaded into all shells (including the system shell), i.e. all user defined commands and hooks should be defined there.

In addition there are two commandline switches -udrv <filename> and -ucmd <filename> to load scripts into the system shell or all shells.

TCL API switches:
-udrv <filename>
  Load script specified by filename into system shell. This option is mainly used for user defined drivers.
-ucmd <filename>
  Load script specified by filename into all shells, including the system shell. This option is mainly used for user defined procedures and hooks.

Also the TCL command `source` or GRMON command `batch` can be used to load a script into a single shell.

1. Device names

All GRLIB cores are assigned a unique adevN name, where N is a unique number. The debug driver controlling the core also provides an alias which is easier to remember. For example the name mctrl10 will point to the first MCTRL regardless in which order the AMBA Plug and Play is assigned, thus the name will be consistent between different chips. The names of the cores are listed in the output of the GRMON command `info sys`.

PCI devices can also be registered into GRMON’s device handling system using one of the `pci conf -reg`, `pci scan -reg` or `pci bus reg` commands. The devices are handled similar to GRLIB devices, however their base name is pdevN.

It is possible to specify one or more device names as an argument to the GRMON commands `info sys` and `info reg` to show information about those devices only. For `info reg` a register name can also be specified by appending the register name to the device name separated by colon. Register names are the same as described in Section 2, “Variables”.

For each device in a GRLIB system, a namespace will be created. The name of the namespace will be the same as the name of the device. Inside the namespace Plug and Play information is available as variables. Most debug drivers also provide direct access to APB or AHB registers through variables in the namespace. See Section 2, “Variables” for more details about variables.

Below is an example of how the first MCTRL is named and how the APB register base address is found using Plug and Play information from the GRMON mctr10 variable. The eleventh PCI device (a network card) is also listed using the unique name pdev10.

gromon2> info sys mctr10
mctr10  Aeroflex Gaisler  Memory controller with EDAC
AHB: 00000000 - 20000000
AHB: 20000000 - 40000000
AHB: 40000000 - 80000000
APB: 80000000 - 80000100
8-bit prom @ 0x00000000
32-bit static ram: 1 * 8192 kbyte @ 0x40000000
32-bit sdram: 2 * 128 Mbyte @ 0x60000000
col 10, cas 2, ref 7.8 us
gromon2> info sys pdev10
pdev10  Bus 02 Slot 03 Func 00 [2:3:0]
vendor: 0x1186 D-Link System Inc
device: 0x4000 DL2000-based Gigabit Ethernet
class: 020000 (ETHERNET)
subvendor: 0x1186, subdevice: 0x4004
2. Variables

GRMON provides variables that can be used in scripts. A list of the variables can be found below.

grmon_version
   The version number of GRMON

grmon_shell
   The name of the shell

grmon::settings::suppress_output
   The variable is a bitmask to control GRMON output.
   bit 0  Block all output from GRMON commands to the terminal
   bit 1  Block all output from TCL commands (i.e. puts) to the terminal
   bit 2  Block all output to the log

grmon::settings::echo_result
   If setting this to one, then the result of a command will always be printed in the terminal.

grlib_device
   The device ID of the system, read from the plug and play area.

grmon::interrupt
   This variable will be set to 1 when a user issues an interrupt (i.e. pressing Ctrl-C from the commandline), it's always set to zero before a commands sequence is issued. It can be used to abort user defined commands.

   It is also possible to write this variable from inside hooks and procedures. E.g. writing a 1 from a exec hook will abort the execution

grlib_build
   The build ID of the system, read from the plug and play area.

grlib_system
   The name of the system. Only valid on known systems.

grlib_freq
   The frequency of the system in Hz.

<devname#>::pnp::device
<devname#>::pnp::vendor
<devname#>::pnp::mst::custom0
<devname#>::pnp::mst::custom1
<devname#>::pnp::mst::custom2
<devname#>::pnp::mst::irq
<devname#>::pnp::mst::idx
<devname#>::pnp::ahb::0::start
<devname#>::pnp::ahb::0::mask
<devname#>::pnp::ahb::0::type
<devname#>::pnp::ahb::custom0
<devname#>::pnp::ahb::custom1
<devname#>::pnp::ahb::custom2
<devname#>::pnp::ahb::irq
<devname#>::pnp::ahb::idx
<devname#>::pnp::apb::start
<devname#>::pnp::apb::mask
<devname#>::pnp::apb::irq
<devname#>::pnp::apb::idx

   The AMBA Plug and Play information is available for each AMBA device. If a device has an AHB Master (mst), AHB Slave (ahb) or APB slave (apb) interface, then the corresponding variables will be created.

\footnote{Replace with device name.}
If the PCI bus has been registered into the GRMON’s device handling system the PCI Plug and Play configuration space registers will be accessible from the Tcl variables listed above. Depending on the PCI header layout (standard or bridge) some of the variables list will not be available. Some of the read-only registers such as DEVICE and VENDOR are stored in GRMON’s memory, accessing such variables will not generate PCI configuration accesses.

Many devices expose their registers, and register fields, as variables. When writing these variables, the registers on the target system will also be written.

```
grmon2> info sys
...
```

1Replace with a register name
2Replace with a register field name
mctrl0    Aeroflex Gaisler  Memory controller with EDAC
AHB: 00000000 - 20000000
AHB: 20000000 - 40000000
AHB: 40000000 - 80000000
APB: 80000000 - 80001000
8-bit prom @ 0x00000000
32-bit static ram: 1 * 8192 kbyte @ 0x40000000
32-bit sram: 2 * 128 Mbyte @ 0x60000000
col 10, cas 2, ref 7.8 us

3. User defined hooks

GRMON supports user implemented hooks using Tcl procedures. Each hook is variable containing a list of procedure names. GRMON will call all the procedures in the list.

Like normal procedures in TCL, each hook can return a code and a result value using the TCL command return. If a hook returns a code that is not equal to zero, then the GRMON will skip the rest of the hooks that are registered in that list. Some hooks will change GRMON's behavior depending on the return code, see hook descriptions below.

To uninstall hooks, either remove the procedure name from the list using the Tcl lreplace or delete the variable using unset to uninstall all hooks. Hooks in the system shell can only be uninstalled in the startup script or by letting the hook uninstall itself. Always use lreplace when uninstalling hooks in the system shell, otherwise it's possible to delete hooks the GRMON has installed that may lead to undefined behavior.

preinit
The preinit hooks is called after GRMON has connected to the board and before any driver initialization is done. It is also called before the plug and play area is scanned. The hook may only be defined in the system shell.

postinit
The post init hook is called after all drivers have been initialized. The hook may only be defined in the system shell.

init#
During GRMON's startup, 9 hooks are executed. These hooks are called init1, init2, etc. Each hook is called before the corresponding init function in a user defined driver is called. In addition init1 is called after the plug and play area is scanned, but before any initialization. The init# hooks may only be defined in the system shell.

deinit
Called when GRMON is closing down. The deinit hooks may only be defined in the system shell.

closedown
Called when a TCL is closing down.

preexec
These hooks are called before the CPUs are started, when issuing a run, cont or go command. They must be defined in the shell that calls the command.

exec
The exec hooks are called once each iteration of the polling loop, when issuing a run, cont or go command. They must be defined in the shell that calls the command.

postexec
These hooks are called after the CPUs have stopped, when issuing a run, cont or go command. They must be defined in the shell that calls the command.

load
This hook is called before each block of data is written to the target. See tables below for argument description and return code definitions for the hook procedure.
pcicfg

This hook is called when a PCI configuration read access is issued. It can be used to override GRMON's PCI configuration space access routines. See tables below for argument descriptions and return codes/value definitions for the hook procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Bus index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Slot index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>func</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Function index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofs</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Offset into the device's configuration space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Size in bits of the access (8, 16 or 32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The hook was successful, but let GRMON continue as usual. This can be used to do extra configuration or fix-ups. Any return value will be ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Integer value</td>
<td>The hook overrides GRMON and the access was successful. Return the value read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Error text</td>
<td>The hook overrides GRMON and the access failed. Return an error description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

pciwcfg

This hook is called when a PCI configuration write access is issued. It can be used to override GRMON's PCI configuration space access routines. See tables below for argument descriptions and return codes/value definitions the hook procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Bus index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Slot index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>func</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Function index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofs</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Offset into the device's configuration space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Size in bits of the access (8, 16 or 32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The value to be written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The hook was successful. GRMON continue doing the access. This can be used to do extra configuration or fix-ups. Any return value will be ignored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return Code | Value | Description
--- | --- | ---
-1 | - | The hook overrides GRMON and the access was successful. Any return value will be ignored.
1 | Error text | The hook overrides GRMON and the access failed. Return an error description.

**reset**

The reset hook is called after GRMON has connected to the board and when a command reset or run is issued.

**Example C.1. Using hooks**

```tcl
# Define hook procedures
proc myhook1 {} {puts "Hello World"}
proc myhook2 {} {puts "Hello again"; return -code 1 "Blocking next hook"}
proc myhook3 {} {puts "Will never run"}

lappend ::hooks::preexec ::myhook1 ::myhook2 ::myhook3 ;# Add hooks
run
unset ::hooks::preexec ;# Remove all hooks

proc mypcicfg {bus slot func ofs size} {
    if {$size == 32} {
        return -code -1 0x01234567
    } elseif {$size == 16} {
        return -code -1 0x89AB
    } elseif {$size == 8} {
        return -code -1 0xCD
    }
    return -code 1 "Unknown size"
}

lappend ::hooks::pcicfg ::mypcicfg ;# Add hooks
puts [format 0x%x [pci cfg16 0:1:0 0]]
```

**4. User defined driver**

It is possible to extend GRMON with user defined drivers by implementing certain hooks and variables in Tcl. GRMON scans the namespace ::drivers for user defined drivers. Each driver must be located in the sub-namespace with the name of the driver. Only the variables vendor, device, version_min, version_max and description are required to be implemented, the other variables and procedures are optional. The script must be loaded into the system shell.

Cores that GRMON finds while scanning the plug and play area, will be matched against the defined vendor, device and version_min/max variables. If it matches, then the core will be paired with the driver. If a driver is called 'mydrv', then the first found core will be named 'mydrv0', the second 'mydrv1', etc. This name will be passed to the to all the procedures defined in the driver, and can be used to identify the core.

**NOTE:** The name of the driver may not end with a number.

- **variable vendor**
  - The plug and play vendor identification number.
- **variable device**
  - The plug and play device identification number.
- **variable version_min**
- **variable version_max**
  - Minimum and maximum version of the core that this driver supports
- **variable description**
  - A short description of the device
- **variable regs (optional)**
  - If implemented, the regs variable contains information used to parse the registers and present them to the user, i.e. they will be printed in 'info reg' and Tcl-variables will be created in each shell. All register descriptions must be put in the regs variable. Each register consists of a name, description and an optional list of fields. The field entries are a quadruple on the format [name pos bits description].
proc info devname (optional)
Optional procedure that may be used to present parsed information when 'info sys' is called. Returns a
newline separated string.

proc init [devname level] (optional)
Optional procedure that will be called during initialization. The procedure will be called nine times for each
device, with level argument set to 1-9. This way drivers that depend on another driver can be initialized in
a safe way. Normally initialization of devices is done in level 7.

proc restart devname (optional)
Procedure to reinitialize the device to a known state. This is called when GRMON starts (after initialization)
and when commands 'run' or 'reset' is issued.

proc regaddr [devname regname] (optional)
Required only if registers have been defined. It returns the address of the requested register. It's required
to be implemented if the variable regs is implemented.

NOTE: If the variable regs is implemented, then the procedure regaddr is required.

namespace eval drivers::mydrv {
    # These variables are required
    variable vendor 0x1
    variable device 0x16
    variable version_min 0
    variable version_max 0
    variable description "My device description"

    # Proc    init
    # Args    devname: Device name
    #        level : Which stage of initialization
    # Return  -
    #
    # Optional procedure that will be called during initialization. The procedure
    # will be called with level argument set to 1-9, this way drivers that depend
    # on another driver can be initialized in a safe way. Normally
    # initialization is done in level 7.
    #
    # Commands wmem and mem can be used to access the registers. Use the driver procedure
    # regaddr to calculate addresses or use static addresses.
    proc init {devname level} {
        puts "init $devname $level"
        if {$level == 7} {
            puts "Hello $devname!"
            puts "Reg1 = mem [regaddr $devname reg1] 4"
        }
    }

    # Proc    restart
    # Args    devname: Device name
    # Return  -
    #
    # Optional procedure to reinit the device. This is called when GRMON start,
    # when commands 'run' or 'reset' is issued.
    proc restart devname {
        puts "restart $devname"
    }

    # Proc    info
    # Args    devname: Device name
    # Return  A newline-separated string
    #
    # Optional procedure that may be used to present parsed information when
    # 'info sys' is called.
    proc info devname {
        set str "Some extra information about $devname"
        append str "\nSome more information about $devname"
        return $str
    }

    # Proc    regaddr
    # Args    devname: Device name,
    #        regname: Register name
    # Return  Address of requested register
    #
    # Required only if any registers have been defined.
    # This is a suggestion how the procedure could be implemented
    proc regaddr [devname regname] {
        array set offsets {
            myreq1 0x0
            myreq2 0x4
        }
    }
}
return [format 0x%08x [expr ([set ::[set devname]::pnp::apb::start] + $offsets($regname)) & 0xFFFFFFFF]]
}

# Register descriptions
#
# All description must be put in the regs-namespace. Each register consists of a name, description and an optional list of fields.
# The fields are quadruple of the format (name pos bits description)
#
# Registers and fields can be added, removed or changed up to initialisation level 8. After level 8 TCL variables are created and the regs variable should be considered to a constant.
variable regs {
    # "myreg1" "Register1 description"
    # {"myfld1" 0 1 "Field1 description"}
    # {"myfld2" 1 1 "Field2 description"}
    # {"myfld3" 4 8 "Field3 description"}
    # "myreg2" "Register2 description"
}

}; # End of mydrv

5. User defined commands

User defined commands can be implemented as Tcl procedures, and then loaded into all shells. See the documentation of the proc command [http://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.5/TclCmd/proc.htm] on the Tcl website for more information.

6. Links

More about Tcl, its syntax and other useful information can be found at:

Tcl Website  [http://www.tcl.tk]
Tcl Commands  [http://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.5/TclCmd/contents.htm]
Tcl Tutorial  [http://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.5/tutorial/tcltutorial.html]
Tcler's Wiki  [http://wiki.tcl.tk/]
Appendix D. Fixed target configuration file format

To use a fixed configuration file, GRMON should be started with \texttt{-cfg \textit{file}}. A fixed configuration file can be used to describe the target system instead of reading the plug and play information. The configuration file describes which IP cores are present on the target and on which addresses they are mapped, using an XML format. An description file can be generated from a plug and play system using the command \texttt{info sys -xml \textit{file}}.

Valid tags for the XML format are described below.

\begin{verbatim}
<grxml>
  • Parents: 
  • Children: grlib

  Attribute      Description
  version        Version of the XML syntax

<grlib>
  • Parents: grxml
  • Children: bus

  Attribute      Description
  build          GRLIB build identification number
  device         GRLIB device identification number

<bus>
  • Parents: grlib, slave, bus
  • Children: master, slave, bus

  Attribute      Description
  type           Valid values are AHB or APB
  ffactor        Frequency factor relatvive parent bus

<master>
  • Parents: bus
  • Children:

  Attribute      Description
  vendor         Core vendor identification number
  device         Core device identification number
  version        Version number
  irq            Assigned interrupt number

<slave>
  • Parents: bus
  • Children: bus, bar, custom

  Attribute      Description
  vendor         Core vendor identification number
  device         Core device identification number
  version        Version number
  irq            Assigned interrupt number

<bar>
  • Parents: slave
\end{verbatim}
• Children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>Base address of the bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>Length of the bar in bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parents: slave

Children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>Value of the user defined bar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below is an example configuration file for a simple LEON3 system.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes"?>
<grxml version="1.0">
  <grlib device="0x0" build="4109">
    <bus type="AHB" ffactor="1.000000">
      <!-- LEON3 SPARC V8 Processor -->
      <master vendor="0x1" device="0x3"/>
    </master>
    <!-- JTAG Debug Link -->
    <master vendor="0x1" device="0x1c" version="1"/>
  </bus>
  <bus type="AHB" ffactor="1.000000">
    <!-- LEON2 Memory Controller -->
    <slave vendor="0x4" device="0xf">
      <bar address="0x00000000" length="0x20000000"/>
      <bar address="0x20000000" length="0x20000000"/>
      <bar address="0x40000000" length="0x40000000"/>
    </slave>
  </bus>
  <bus type="APB" ffactor="1.000000">
    <!-- LEON2 Memory Controller -->
    <slave vendor="0x4" device="0xf">
      <bar address="0x80000000" length="0x100000"/>
    </slave>
    <!-- Generic UART -->
    <slave vendor="0x1" device="0xc" irq="2" version="1">
      <bar address="0x80000100" length="0x100"/>
    </slave>
    <!-- Multi-processor Interrupt Ctrl. -->
    <slave vendor="0x1" device="0x11" irq="8">
      <bar address="0x80000300" length="0x100"/>
    </slave>
    <!-- Modular Timer Unit -->
    <slave vendor="0x1" device="0x11" irq="8">
      <bar address="0x80000500" length="0x100"/>
    </slave>
  </bus>
  <bus type="AHB" ffactor="1.000000">
    <!-- LEON3 Debug Support Unit -->
    <slave vendor="0x1" device="0x4" version="1"/>
    <bar address="0x90000000" length="0x10000000"/>
  </bus>
</grlib>
</grxml>
```
Appendix E. License key installation

GRMON has support for nodelocked and floating license keys. The type of key can be identified by the colour of the USB dongle. The nodelocked keys are purple and the floating license keys are red.

1. Installing HASP HL Runtime Driver

GRMON is licensed using a HASP HL USB hardware key. A device runtime driver for the key must be installed before the key can be used. The latest runtime can be found at the GRMON download page (see below).

Included in the downloaded HASP runtime archive is a readme file which contains detailed installation instructions.

Administrator privileges are required on windows. On Linux it is required that the runtime is installed as root user.

Floating license keys requires that the runtime is installed in both client and server. In addition the server also need to have a license manager installed. The license manager software for Windows can be downloaded from the same website as the runtime.

For Linux, license manager can be downloaded from the link below. The install script is outdated and will fail on modern distributions, but the following workaround have been tested on a Ubuntu 16.04 machine. The license manager can also be started manually by running the `hasplm` executable.

```
$ sudo RUNLEVELDIR=/etc/rc2.d bash ./dinst 
```

2. Links

Linux license manager  [http://www.gaisler.com/rus/LM.tar.gz]
Appendix F. Appending environment variables

1. Windows

Open the environment variables dialog by following the steps below:

Windows 7
1. Select Computer from the Start menu
2. Choose System Properties from the context menu
3. Click on Advanced system settings
4. Select Advanced tab
5. Click on Environment Variables button

Windows XP
1. Select Control Panel from the Start menu
2. Open System
3. Select Advanced tab
4. Click on Environment Variables button

Variables listed under User variables will only affect the current user and System variables will affect all users. Select the desired variable and press Edit to edit the variable value. If the variable does not exist, a new can be created by pressing the button New.

To append the PATH, find the variable under System variables or User variables (if the user variable does not exist, then create a new) and press Edit. At the end of the value string, append a single semicolon (;) as a separator and then append the desired path, e.g. ;C:\my\path\to\append

2. Linux

Use the export <name>=<value> command to set an environment variable. The paths in the variables PATH or LD_LIBRARY_PATH should be separated with a single colon (:).

To append a path to PATH or LD_LIBRARY_PATH, add the path to the end of the variable. See example below.

$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/my/path/to/append
Appendix G. Compatibility

Breakpoints
Tcl has a native command called break, that terminates loops, which conflicts the the GRMON1 command break. Therefore break, hbreak, watch and bwatch has been replaces by the command bp.

Cache flushing
Tcl has a native command called flush, that flushed channels, which conflicts the the GRMON1 command flush. Therefore flush has been replaced by the command cctrl flush. In addition the command icache flush can be used to flush the instruction cache and the command dcache flush can be used to flush the data cache.

Case sensitivity
GRMON2 command interpreter is case sensitive whereas GRMON1 is insensitive. This is because Tcl is case sensitive.

-eth -ip
-ip flag is not longer required for the Ethernet debug link, i.e. it is enough with -eth 192.168.0.51.