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## A Note on Using C-Compiler Package M3T-CC32R V.4.30 Release 00

Please take note of the following problem in using C-compiler package M3T-CC32R V.4.30 Release 00, which is used for the M32R family of MCUs:

- On setting the address value of an object containing a structure, array or union using the `#pragma ADDRESS` directive
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### 1. Product Concerned

M3T-CC32R V.4.30 Release 00

### 2. Description

Consider that a `#pragma ADDRESS` directive is used for defining the address of an object that is an array or structure; or a union that has members of type array or structure. If a member or element placed at any address except the beginning address of the object is accessed (read or written) or referenced by an address operator (`&`), incorrect code is generated using the address of the member or element placed at the beginning of the object.

#### 2.1 Conditions

This problem occurs if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) Any of the following three objects is declared outside of a function:
  - (a) A structure
  - (b) An array
  - (c) A union having members of type array or structure
- (2) A `#pragma ADDRESS` directive is used for defining the object in (1).
- (3) For a member or element placed at any address except the beginning address of the object, either of the following is performed:
  - (a) Accessing (reading or writing)
  - (b) Referencing by an address operator (`&`)

## 2.2 Examples

Source file: sample1.c

```
-----  
#pragma ADDRESS data1 0x10000    /* Condition (2) */  
struct stg1 {  
    int a;  
    int b;  
} data1;                          /* Condition (1)-(a) */  
  
void func1(void)  
{  
    data1.b = 3;                    /* Condition (3)-(a) */  
}  
-----
```

Source file: sample2.c

```
-----  
#pragma ADDRESS data2 0x20000    /* Condition (2) */  
short data2[10];                 /* Condition (1)-(b) */  
short *d2;  
  
void func2(void)  
{  
    d2 = &data2[3];                /* Condition (3)-(b) */  
}  
-----
```

Source file: sample3.c

```
-----  
union utg3 {  
    double a[10];  
    struct {  
        int b;  
        double c[5];  
    } d;  
} data3;                          /* Condition (1)-(c) */  
  
#pragma ADDRESS data3 0x30000    /* Condition (2) */  
  
void func3(int i)  
{  
-----
```

```
data3.d.c[i] =          /* Condition (3)-(a) */
    data3.a[4];        /* Condition (3)-(a) */
}
```

---

### 3. Workaround

Access the object using the address cast to a pointer. It is convenient to use macros shown in the examples below.

Modification of sample1.c

---

```
#define data1 ( *(struct stg1*) 0x10000 ) /* Converted to macro */
```

```
struct stg1 {
    int a;
    int b;
} /* data1 */ ;    /* Only stg1 declared; data1 commented out */
void func1(void)
{
    data1.b = 3;    /* Replaced by macro */
}
```

---

Modification of sample2.c

---

```
#define data2 ( (short *) 0x20000) /* Converted to macro */
```

```
/* short data2[10]; */    /* data2 commented out */
short *d2;
```

```
void func2(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    d2 = &data2[3];    /* Replaced by macro */
}
```

---

Modification of sample3.c

---

```
union utg3 {
    double a[10];
    struct {
        int b;
        double c[5];
    } d;
} /* data3 */ ;      /* Only utg3 declared; data3 commented out */

#define data3 ( *(union utg3*) 0x30000 ) /* Converted to macro */

void func3(int i)
{
    data3.d.c[i] =          /* Replaced by macro */
    data3.a[4];           /* Replaced by macro */
}
```

---

#### 4. **Schedule of Fixing the Problem**

We plan to fix this problem in our next release of the product.

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