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===== Be sure to read this note. =====

C Compiler Package V.5.20 Release 02

for M32C/90, M32C/80, M16C/80 Series

Release note

(Rev.4.0)

Renesas Solutions Corporation

Jun 1, 2005

Abstract

Welcome to C Compiler Package V.5.20 Release 02 for M32C/90, M32C/80, M16C/80 Series. This document contains supplementary descriptions to User's Manual. When you read certain items in the User's manual, please read this document as well.

Also, this document contains a License Agreement in the last. Please read it before using. By using the software, you are accepting and agreeing to such terms.

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1. Precautions on Product

When using the compiler, please be sure to follow the precautions and suggestions described below.

1.1. Precautions about Compiler

1.1.1. On using if-else constructs

• Description

Regardless of whether the result of evaluation of the controlling expression in an if statement is TRUE or FALSE, incorrect code will be generated if statements for assigning a constant to a member of a bit field exist in the TRUE and FALSE statements.

• Conditions

This problem occurs if the following conditions are all satisfied:

- (1) An if-else construct exists.
- (2) Regardless of whether the result of evaluation of the controlling expression in an if statement in (1) is TRUE or FALSE, constants are assigned to members of bit fields of a structure, where the bit fields have the same name as variables.
- (3) The bit fields to which constants are assigned in (2) are1 bit wide (those not assigned can be wider than 1).
- (4) The bit fields in (2) are different in bit positions depending on whether each of them is put in the TRUE or FALSE statement.
- (5) The constants in (2) are also different depending on whether each of them is assigned in the TRUE or FALSE statement.
- Examples

```
char
              C;
struct S
                           b0:1;
                                                  /* Conditions (3) and (4) */
             int
                           b1:1;
                                                  /* Conditions (3) and (4) */
             int
             int
                           b2:1;
                           b3:1;
             int
             int
                           b4:1;
             int
                           b5:1;
                           b6:1;
             int
                           b7:1;
             int
             int
                           b8:8;
}s;
void
              func(void)
{
                                                   /* Condition (1) */
             if (c == 1){
                       s.b0 = 0;
                                                   /* Conditions (2), (3), (4), and (5) */
             }
             else{
                                                   /* Condition (1) */
                       s.b1 = 1;
                                                  /* Conditions (2), (3), (4), and (5) */
             }
}
```

Workaround

Place a dummy asm() function anywhere in the else block.

1.1.2. On passing the address of an object qualified as const as an argument to a function

Description

Consider that a function takes the address of an object qualified as const as an argument. When such a function is called, an error message appears even if a correct type of argument is passed. However, code is properly generated in this case.

• Conditions

This problem occurs if the following conditions are all satisfied:

- (1) A parameter to the function to be called is a pointer pointing to an object qualified as const.
- (2) The argument corresponding to the parameter in (1) is either of the following:
 - The result of operation where an address operator is applied to an object qualified as const
 - The name of an array qualified as const
- (3) The object and the array in (2) above are of the same type as the object pointed to by the pointer in (1).
- Examples

```
/* Condition (3) */
const int
           ten = 10;
                                             /* Condition (3) */
const int
           arr[2] = \{1, 2\};
                                             /* Conditions (1) and (3) */
void subr(const int *);
void mainr(void)
{
                                             /* Condition (2) */
           subr(&ten);
                                             /* Condition (2) */
           subr(arr);
}
Examples of messages
           [Warning(ccom):example.c,line 8] assignment from const pointer to non-const pointer
                        subr(&ten);
           [Warning(ccom):example.c,line 9] assignment from const pointer to non-const pointer
                        subr(arr);
             ===>
```

Workaround

Operate a cast operator on the argument to which a warning message is sent.

```
void mainr(void)
{
    subr((const int *)&ten); /* Cast operator operated */
    subr((const int *)arr); /* Cast operator operated */
}
```

1.1.3. On nesting inline functions

Description

When an inline function that takes a parameter is nested, it may refer to an incorrect argument (a variable,

not an argument).

- Conditions
 - This problem occurs if the following conditions are both satisfied:
 - (1) An inline function is nested in another.
 - (2) Inline function A as a calling source and inline function B as the destination take the same parameter.
- Example

```
/* Condition (2) */
inline
            B(int aaa, char ccc)
{
                         .....
}
                                                              /* Condition (2) */
inline
            A(int c, int aaa, char *ccc)
ł
                         int
                                     i:
                         char
                                     c:
                         B(i,c);
                                                              /* Condition (1) */
}
```

• Workaround

This problem can be circumvented any of the following ways:

- (1) Change the name of the parameter taken by the destination function (inline function B in the above example).
- (2) Don't nest any inline function.
- (3) Compile the program using the -Oforward_function_to_inline(-OFFTI) option.

1.1.4. Precautions about command option I

The number of directories that can be specified by the command option "-I" is 50 or less.

1.1.5. Precautions about the search of an include file

If you give a file to include together with a drive name in the #include line, and attempt to compile the file from a directory different from the one in which the file to compile is present, instances may occur in which the file to include cannot be searched.

1.1.6. Precautions to be taken when using #pragma ASM/ENDASM and asm()

- Regarding debug information when using #pragma ASM outside functions, if you write #pragma ASM anywhere outside functions, no C source line information will be output. For this reason, information regarding descriptions in #pragma ASM to #pragma ENDASM, such as error message lines when assembling or linking and line information when debugging, may not be output normally.
- C compilers generate code of arguments to be passed via registers and of register variables by analyzing their scopes. However, if manipulations of register values are described using inline assemble functions (such as #pragma ASM / #pragma ENDASM directives and asm function), C compilers cannot hold information on the scopes of the above-mentioned arguments and register variables. So, be sure to save and recover register contents on and from the stack when registers are loaded using inline assemble functions described above.

1.1.7. Precautions about debugging of a program using _Bool type

When you debug the program which uses the BOOL type, please confirm whether the debugger is supporting the BOOL type.

In using the debugger which is not supporting the BOOL type, please use a debugging option"-gbool_to_char (-gBTC)" at the time of compile.

1.1.8. Precautions regarding the preprocessing directive #define

To define a macro which will be made the same value as the macro ULONG_MAX, always be sure to add the prefix UL.

1.2. Precaution of Assembler

1.2.1. On useing assemble option "-mode60" and "-mode60p"

The following mnemonics with which functions are different from M16C/60 series cannot be replaced even. And Warning message is not output to them.

Therefore, please confirm the function of each mnemonic when these mnemonics are described in the source program.

nemonic
MOVB
MOVF
MPA

1.3. Precaution of MCU-Dependent Code

1.3.1. M16Precautions regarding the M16C interrupt control register

When the "-O5" optimizing option is used, the compiler generates in some cases BTSTC or BTSTS bit manipulation instructions. In M16C, the BTSTC and BTSTS bit manipulation instructions are prohibited from rewriting the contents of the interrupt control registers. However, the compiler does not recognize the type of any register, so, should BTSTC or BTSTS instructions be generated for interrupt control registers, the assembled program will be different from the one you intend to develop. For detailed information about this, see below "Precautions for Interrupts" Described in Related Documents (Excerpts).

When using any of the products concerned, ensure that no incorrect code is generated.

• Example

When the -O5 optimizing option is used in the program shown below, a BTSTC instruction is generated at compilation, which prevents an interrupt request bit from being processed correctly, resulting in the assembled program performing improper operations.

```
#pragma ADDRESS TA0IC 006ch
                                        // M16C/80 MCU's Timer A0 interrupt control register
struct {
          char
                    ILVL:3;
                                        // An interrupt request bit
          char
                    IR :1;
                    dmy:4;
          char
} TA0IC;
void WaitUntillRisON(void)
{
          while (TA0IC.IR == 0)
                                        // Waits for TA0IC.IR to become 1
          {
                    ;
                                        // Returns 0 to TA0IC.IR when is become 1
         }
}
```

- Workaround
 - (1) Suppress the generation of the BTSTC and BTSTS instructions resulting from using an optimizing option by selecting the -ONA (or -Ono_asmopt) option together with "-O5" optimizing option.
 - (2) Add an asm function to disable optimization locally, as shown in the example below.

Notes

Make sure that no BTSTC and BTSTS instructions are generated after these side-steppings.

1.3.2. Precautions about access of SFR area

You may need to use specific instructions when writing to or reading registers in the SFR area. Because the specific instruction is different for each model, see the User's Manual for the specific Machine. These instructions should be used in your program using the asm function.

1.4. Precautions about High-performance Embedded Workshop

1.4.1. About the debugging function

High-performance Embedded Workshop of C Compiler Package V.5.20 Release 02 provides neither the simulator debugging function nor the emulator debugging function. Please prepare external debugger package such as Emulator Debugger and Simulator debugger for M32C/90, M32C/80, M16C/80 Series when you debug programs.

1.4.2. About the start of MAP viewer

MAP viewer cannot be started from the menu of High-performance Embedded Workshop with M16C, R8C, and M32C. MAP viewer must start according to the following procedure.

- (1) The Customize dialogbox is displayed clicking menu [Setup]->[Customize...].
- (2) The [Menu] tab is clicked. The Add Tool dialogbox is displayed clicking the [Add...] button.

Name	MAPViewer (Any name can be specified.)
Command:	C:¥Renesas¥NC308WA¥V520R02¥BIN¥MapViewer.exe
	(Mapviewer.exe that exists in the compiler installation folder is specified.)
Arguments	\$(CONFIGDIR)¥\$(PROJECTNAME).x30
Initial directory	\$(CONFIGDIR)

The name specified for the tool menu according to procedure (2) is added. Please start MAP viewer by clicking this name.

1.5. Precautions about TM

- As for integrated development environment TM, use Version 3.00 or a later version. C Compiler Package in this version cannot be used in Version 2.01 or in an earlier version. So be careful.
- In an attempt to divert a project generated by TM V.2 for TM V.3, the -finfo option is not turned effective either in compiling or in assembling. Choose -finfo separately. For details, see the Release note of TM V.3.

1.6. Precautions about MS-Windows

1.6.1. Precautions about environment of operation

- (1) C Compiler Package operates under Windows 98, Windows NT 4.0 or later. It does not work under Windows 95 and Windows NT 3.5x or earlier.
- (2) If in Windows NT environment the command prompt size is set to other than "80 x 25," the command prompt size will change frequently as you start the compiler. Make sure the command prompt size is set to "80 x 25."

1.6.2. Suggestions Concerning File Names

The file names that can be specified are subject to the following restrictions:

- Directory and file names that contain kanji cannot be used.
- Only one period (.) can be used in a file name.
- Network path names cannot be used. Assign the path to a drive name.
- Keyboard shortcuts cannot be used.
- Directory and file names that contain a space character cannot be used.
- The "..." symbol cannot be used as a means of specifying two or more directories.
- A file name in length of 128 characters or more including path specification cannot be used.

1.6.3. Precautions about virus check programs

If the virus check program is memory-resident in your computer, C Compiler Package may not start up normally. In such a case, remove the virus check program from memory before you start C Compiler Package.

1.6.4. Precautions when upgrading

To upgrade C Compiler Package, uninstall the currently installed C Compiler Package first before you install the new version.

• Procedure for uninstalling C Compiler Package

To uninstall C Compiler Package, launch Add/Remove Programs in Control Panel and then execute Uninstall.

2. Installing C Compiler Package

2.1. Before installing C Compiler Package

Please confirm as follows before installing C Compiler Package in your computer.

- Please carefully read the "License Agreement" and "Release Note" included with your product before using C Compiler Package. If you've installed this product in your computer, it is assumed that you've agreed to the provisions stipulated in the License Agreement.
- In order that C Compiler Package operates comfortably, it requires at least 32Mbytes of memory and a hard disk having 20Mbytes or more of space.
- Use the dedicated installer to install C Compiler Package.
- You need to input a license ID in the middle of installation. Before you start installing C Compiler Package, check your license ID.

2.2. Precaution about installing this product

- When installing this product in a computer, the integrated development environment High-performance Embedded Workshop is also installed together with a compiler.
- When the following dialog is outputted during installation, please choose "*it is all yes*."



2.3. C Compiler Package Installer

The installer is provided for each of the environments (supported host, supported OS and language) listed below. Check the product you've purchased to find the appropriate installer.

• Japanese environment

Supported host	Supported OS	Installer name	Directory on CD-ROM
IBM ¹ PC/AT compatible	Microsoft Windows ² 98	SETUP.EXE	¥NC308WA¥W95J
	Microsoft Windows Me		
	Microsoft Windows NT		
	Microsoft Windows 2000		
	Microsoft Windows XP		

• English environment

Supported host	Supported OS	Installer name	Directory on CD-ROM
IBM PC/AT compatible	Microsoft Windows 98	SETUP.EXE	¥NC308WA¥W95E
_	Microsoft Windows Me		
	Microsoft Windows NT		
	Microsoft Windows 2000		
	Microsoft Windows XP		

2.4. Installation procedure

Please install C Compiler Package in the following procedure.

- (1) Go to the directory corresponding to your system, which can be found the name of the software you purchased, on the CD-ROM.
- (2) Start up the installer and follow the messages displayed on the screen as you install C Compiler Package.

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² Microsoft, Windows, and Windows NT are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the U.S. and other countries.

2.5. Setting environment after installation

After you finished installing C Compiler Package, set environment variables next.

The environment variables marked by "Auto" in the tables below do not need to be set because the Windows installer automatically rewrites AUTOEXEC.BAT.

Environment variable	Example of setting
BIN308	Auto (SET BIN308=C:¥RENESAS¥NC308WA¥V520R02¥BIN)
INC308	Auto (SET INC308=C:¥ RENESAS¥NC308WA¥V520R02¥INC308)
LIB308	Auto (SET LIB308=C:¥RENESAS¥NC308WA¥V520R02¥LIB308)
TMP308	Auto (SET TMP308=C:¥RENESAS¥NC308WA¥V520R02¥TMP)
NCKIN	SET NCKIN=SJIS
NCKOUT	SET NCKOUT=SJIS
Command path	Auto (C:\RENESAS\NC308WA\V520R02\BIN is added)

3. Entering user registration

To be eligible for upgrade information, technical support, and other services, you must be registered as a user with Renesas Technology Corporation. Unless you are a registered user, the said services cannot be received. Please register your name with Renesas Technology Corporation <u>within 30 days after purchase</u>.

3.1. User registration

When you've installed C Compiler Package, the following file is created.

¥ renesas¥nc308wa¥v520r02¥ support ¥ nc308wa ¥ regist.txt

When you've installed the PC version of C Compiler Package, the following file is created. Cut all contents of the regist.txt file and paste them into a file, then send it to the electronic mail address given below.

regist_tool@renesas.com

4. Contents of upgrade

4.1. Function addition and revision of Compiler

4.1.1. Change to error processing

Warning of "mismatch prototype parameter type." was changed to the error.

4.2. Problem correction of Compiler

Improvements have been made to all of the following precaution that had been informed to you by tool news:

- On a division or remainder operation including a variable or constant of type long long
- On debug information
- On calling the same function in both cases where the controlling expression of an if statement is TRUE and FALSE
- On Typing three or more successive question marks
- On using options for the SQMlint (a MISRA C rule-checker)
- On reading members of bit fields in an array
- On using the near or far qualifier
- On a multiplication between variables of type long long
- On an inline function that returns a value of type _Bool
- On using the -Oforward_function_to_inline (-OFFTI) compile option
- On using the tool for enhancing the Scan All Dependencies function

- On calling a function declared to be typedef and returning a structure
- 4.3. Functional revision of Assembler
- 4.3.1. Revision of the function to set ID code and ROM protect code
 - ID code set by the directive command ".ID" is output to the absolute module file.
 - The priority of the directive commands (.ID, .PROTECT) and lmc308's command options (-ID, -protect1, protect2, -protectx) was changed. Priority is given to lmc308's command options.

4.4. Problem correction of Assembler

Improvements have been made to all of the following precaution that had been informed to you by tool news:

- On selection link option "-JOPT"
- On using assembler directive commands ".ID" and ".PROTECT"

5. Software version list of C Compiler Package V.5.20 Release 02

The following lists the software items and their versions include with C Compiler Package.

- nc308 V.1.05.06.000
- cpp308 V.4.05.04
- ccom308 V.5.02.11.000
- aopt308 V.1.02.00
- as308 V.4.01.00.000
- mac308 V.2.21.00.000
- pre30 V.1.10.12
- asp308 V.4.00.00
- In308 V.4.02.00.000
- lb308 V.2.01.00
- lmc308 V.3.00.00
- xrf308 V.2.01.00
- abs308 V.1.02.00
- stk V.1.00.04
- utl308 V.1.00.10
- Stk Viewer V.1.00.01
- MapViewer V.3.00.00

6. Versions Useful for the Real-time Operating System for M32C/90, M32C/80, M16C/80 Series

The C Compiler Package compiler presented here supports the Real-time Operating System V.1.10 Release 1. When you are using Real-time Operating System in combination with the C Compiler Package, please be sure to use the above compiler version. User's manual supplementation

7. Conformance with MISRA C Rule in Standard Function Library

In C-Source code of standard function library C Compiler Package, it is found that 52 rules³ are against the MISRA C Rule NOTE, but these violations do not constitute a drawback to any operation.

7.1. Cause of Rule Violation

In C-Source code of standard function library C Compiler Package, the major causes for rule violation are as follows:

- C-Compiler specifications (near/far modifier, asm () function and #pragma)
- Declaration of function based on ANSI Standard
- The evaluation sequence in the conditional statement is not described explicitly, using a parenthesis.
- Implicit type conversion

7.2. Inspection No. running counter to the rule

The following are Inspection Nos. that run counter to the Rule:

1	12	13	14	18	21	22	28	34	35
36	37	38	39	43	44	45	46	48	49
50	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
65	69	70	71	72	76	77	82	83	85
99	101	103	104	105	110	111	115	118	119
121	124								

7.3. Evaluation Environment

CompilerC Compiler Package V.5.20 Release 1 for M32C/90, M32C/80, M16C/80 SeriesCompile Option-O -c -as308 "-DOPTI=0" -gnone -finfo -fNII -misra_all -r \$*.csvMISRA C CheckerMISRA C Rule Checker V.1.00 Release 1A

³ These results were produced after inspection using MISRAC Rule Checker for M32C/90, M32C/80, M16C/80 Series.

8. A Guide to Porting Projects Created with TM to High-performance Embedded Workshop V.4

This document explains how to port projects created with TM V.2.xx or V.3.xx into High-performance Embedded Workshop V.4.

8.1. Summary

To port projects created using TM V.2.xx or V.3.xx into High-performance Embedded Workshop V.4, the Import Makefile function of High-performance Embedded Workshop is used. This function can create projects from such items of information as source files and build options described in the specified makefile files.

In TM, project files are created in the makefile format executable in GNU make format. When project files created with TM are selected as makefile files using High-performance Embedded Workshop Import Makefile function, they are converted to files that can run in High-performance Embedded Workshop . In addition to TM project files, the Import Makefile function can also convert files in the makefile formats for hmake, nmake, and gmake to High-performance Embedded Workshop projects.

8.2. Porting Procedure

To port projects created using TM into High-performance Embedded Workshop , perform the following steps:

- (1) Open the File menu and select the New Workspace command.
- (2) The New Project Workspace dialog box opens.

New Project Workspace		? 🗙
Projects		
 Application Empty Application Import Makefile Library 	Workspace Name: (5) Project Name:	
	(4) Directory: G:\Program Files\Renesas\Hew	Browse
	(1) CPU family: M16C	
	(2) Tool chain: Renesas M16C Standard	
Properties.	(6)	
	OK	Cancel

- (1) Select the type of CPU used in the TM project from the Type of CPU drop-down list.
- (2) Select the tool chain (cross tool) used for the TM project from the Toolchain drop-down list. The names of tool chains and corresponding cross tools are shown in Table 1.

Tool Chain	Cross Tool
Renesas M16C Standard	NC30WA
Renesas R8C Standard	NC8C
Renesas M32C Standard	NC308WA
Renesas M32R Standard	CC32R

- (3) Select Import Makefile from the Project list.
- (4) Type the directory path in the Directory text box.
- (5) Type the workspace name in the Workspace Name text box. The same name will be automatically entered as the project name in the Project Name text box.

(6) Click OK.

(3) You should now be able to see the New Project-1/4-Import Makefile wizard.

New Project-1/4-Import Makefile	? 🛛
	Makefile path : Import options Start Source files : Project C source file Add Remove
(4)	
< Back	Next > Finish Cancel

- (1) Select the Import options check box; this will enable information on build options (compiling and assembling options etc.) to be used to create High-performance Embedded Workshop projects. If you clear the Import options check box, the above information is neglected and not used in Highperformance Embedded Workshop.
- (2) Type the name of the TM project file (with extension .tmk) in the Makefile path text box. As soon the name is input, the specified file is analyzed, and upon analysis completion, the analyzed source files are displayed in a tree structure in the Source files box. Click the Start button to analyze the specified file again.
- (3) If there are any errors in the analysis results (tree structure in the Source files box), rectify the tree structure with the Add and Remove buttons.
- (4) Click Next.
- (4) Follow the instructions according to the Wizard as it continues in the procedure.

8.3. Usage Notices

8.3.1. TM-to-High-performance Embedded Workshop Portable and Non-Portable Information

When you port a project created using TM into High-performance Embedded Workshop , not all the components of the project can be ported.

Portable information is as follows:

- (1) Paths of assembler source files
- (2) Paths of C-language source files
- (3) Assembling options
- (4) C-compiling options

(5) Linking options (except linkage order)

Non-Portable Information:

- (1) Linkage order
- (2) Tool configurations, dependencies, and options other than Assembler, C Compiler, Linker

To transfer these items, edit the High-performance Embedded Workshop project as described in Section 3.4 and further after processing the Import Makefile.

8.3.2. Cross Tools

Import Makefile cannot enable all cross tool versions for use in High-performance Embedded Workshop projects regardless of whether they are used with TM or not; only the following cross tools versions are valid for High-

performance Embedded Workshop projects:

NC30WA	V.5.20 Release1, V.5.30 Release1, V.5.30 Release 02
NC8C	V.5.30 Release1
NC308WA	V.5.20 Release1

8.3.3. High-performance Embedded Workshop Versions

When TM projects are ported into High-performance Embedded Workshop information portable to Highperformance Embedded Workshop varies according to the High-performance Embedded Workshop version. The information that can be ported from each cross tool to various High-performance Embedded Workshop versions are shown in Table 2.

		High-performance Embedded Workshop				
		V.3.01.02	V.3.01.04	V.3.01.05	V.3.01.06	V.4.00
NC30WA	V.5.20 Release 1	В	В	В	В	А
	V.5.30 Release 1	В	В	В	В	А
	V.5.30 Release 02					А
NC8C	V.5.30 Release 1	В	В	В	В	В
NC308WA	V.5.20 Release 1	В	В	В	В	В

A: All the items of information listed in Section 3.1 are portable.

B: Only the paths of assembler and C-language source files are portable.

8.3.4. Generated Project Workspace

Because the project workspace created for a TM project ported to the High-performance Embedded Workshop environment is simply the contents of the makefile itself, its configuration (object output directory) will be different than that of a newly generated project workspace in High-performance Embedded Workshop.

To validate the configuration, modify the output directory file names for the compiler, assembler and linker as follows:

Output Directory (compiler, assembler)	\$(CONFIGDIR)
Output Directory (linker)	\$(CONFIGDIR)¥\$(PROJECTNAME).x30

8.3.5. Load Module Converter

Import Makefile cannot port the information contained in any load module converter (for example, information on options, command executions, or dependencies) into the High-performance Embedded Workshop project. If using a load module converter to create projects in TM, change the settings of the load module converter as follows after completing the Makefile processing:

- (1) Open the Build menu and select the Build Phases command.
- (2) The Build Phases dialog box will open.

Build Phases	? 🛛
Build Order Build File Order File Mappings	
 ✓M16C C Compiler ✓M16C Assembler ✓M16C Linker ✓M16C Load Module Converter M16C Librarian M16C Configurator M16C Jump table Composer 	Add Modify Remove Move Up Move Down
К ПО К (2) ОК	Import Cancel

- (1) Select the Mxxx Load Module Converter check box from the Order of Build Phases list.
- (2) Click OK.
- (3) Open the Build menu and select Renesas Mxxx Standard Toolchain.
- (4) The Renesas Mxxx Standard Toolchain dialog box appears.

Renesas M16C Standard Toolchain 🔹 👔				
Configuration :	C Assembly Link Librarian Lmc Cfg M.◀ ▶			
Debug 💌	(2)Category : Output			
⊡ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Format : Motorola S type format			
⊡ ver cssi ⊕ ⊡ C source file	[-E] Sets the starting address : 0x00000000			
i ⊡ Assembly source file	[-L] Selects maximum length of data record area			
	[-A] Specifies output data range :			
	Start address : End address :			
	0x00000000			
	LO1 Specifier output file name :			
	\$(CONFIGDIR)\\$(PROJECTNAME).mot Modify			
	(3) OK Cancel			

- (1) Click the Lmc tab.
- (2) Select the Category type from the Category drop-down list.
- (3) Click OK.

8.3.6. Other Tools

Import Makefile cannot port any information (options, command executions, dependencies) contained in tools other than the assembler, C compiler, and linker. If any tools other than the assembler, C compiler, linker, and load module converter are used to create projects in TM, custom build phases must be created in High-performance Embedded Workshop . Custom build phases are specifically for operating other tools before, after, or during standard builds (in the assembler, C compiler, and linker).

For more details, see Section 3.2 "Creating Custom Build Phases" in the High-performance Embedded Workshop 3 User's Manual. The following is provided as an example of how to register the cross-reference generation tool xrf30 with High-performance Embedded Workshop.

- (1) Open the Build menu and select the Build Phases command.
- (2) The Build Phases dialog box appears; click Add.

Build Phases	? 🔀
Build Order Build File Order File Mappings Build phase order: ✓ ✓ M16C C Compiler ✓ M16C Assembler ✓ M16C Linker ✓ M16C Linkar M16C Linkarian M16C Configurator M16C Jump table Composer ✓	Add Modify Remove Move Up Move Down
	OK Cancel

(3) The New Build Phase- Step 1/4 wizard opens. Follow the instructions to register the tool as follows:

New Build Phase - Step 1 of 4			? 🛛
A shann	What type of phase would Create a new cust C Add an existing sys	d you like to add ? om phase stem phase:	
E S	System Phase	Version	
Door		(1)	
TTX		(I) (Back Next)	Cancel

(1) Click Next (the Create a New Custom Phase check box is selected by default); the New Build Phase-2/4 Step wizard opens.

New Build Phase - Step 2 of 4 🛛 😨 🔀		
	 What type of phase would you like to create? (2) Multiple phase: The command is applied to each file in a file group. An example of this type of tool is a compiler or assembler. Select input file group: (3) Assembly source file 	
The The	Single phase: The command is only ever executed once per build. An example of this type of tool is a linker. (4) < Back	

- (2) In this wizard, select the Multiple Phase check box.
- (3) Select Assembly Source file from the Select input file group.
- (4) Click Next; the New Build Phase- Step 3/4 wizard opens.

New Build Phase - Step	3 of 4	? 🔀
	Phase name: xrf30 (5)	
-T-	Command (excluding parameters): C:\Renesas\NC30WA\V530R02\bin\xrf30.ex	rowse
2	Default options: \$(FULLFILE)	
	Initial directory: \$(CONFIGDIR)	rowse
The state	<back next=""> 1</back>	Cancel

- (5) Type xrf30 and its fullpath name in the Phase Name and the Command text box.
- (6) Click Next; the New Build Phase- Step 4/4 wizard opens.

New Build Phase - Step 4 of 4 🔹 🔹 🤉				
	Does the command require any environment variables If so, enter them into the list below:	to be set?		
	BIN30=C:\Renesas\NC30WA\V530R02\BIN INC30=C:\Renesas\NC30WA\V530R02\INC30 LIB30=C:\Renesas\NC30WA\V530R02\IIB30 PATH=C:\Renesas\NC30WA\V530R02\BIN TMP30=C:\Renesas\NC30WA\V530R02\TMP	Add Modify		
1 th		Remove		
The state	(8) Read Output On Fly (9) <back finish<="" th=""><th>Cancel</th></back>	Cancel		

- (7) In this wizard, enter the necessary environment variables in the list.
- (8) Select "Read Output On Fly" check box.
- (9) Click Finish.
- (4) You return to the Build Phases dialog box at this point, where you can see that xrf30 has been registered as a build phase at the end of the Order of Build phase order.



- (1) Select xrf30 from the Order of Build phase order.
- (2) Click Move Up to move xrf30 next to the assembler name.
- (3) Click the Build File Order tab.

Build Phases	? 🔀
Build Order Build File Order File Mappin	igs
File group:	Phase order:
Assembly source file	M16C Assembler
(4)	✓ xrf30
	OK Cancel

- (4) Select the xrf30 check box in the Order of Phase order.
- (5) Click OK.

- (5) Open the Options menu and select the xrf30 command.
- (6) The xrf30 Options dialog box appears; select options as necessary. This setting executes xrf30 for all assembler source files after assemble is completed at a build (before linking files).

8.3.7. Linkage order

Import Makefile cannot port the linking order information to High-performance Embedded Workshop . Highperformance Embedded Workshop arranges the linking order alphabetically. To change this order, go through the following steps:

- (1) Open the Build menu and select the Linkage Order command.
- (2) The Linkage Order dialog box opens.



- (1) Select "Use custom linkage order" check box.
- (2) Select a file from the Object order list, and click Move up or Move down to move the file. Repeat this step for all files that need to be rearranged.
- (3) Click OK.

8.3.8. Placing the Start Up program at the top of Linkage Order

As the Import Makefile cannot port linking order information to High-performance Embedded Workshop , and links are order alphabetically, the start up program may not be placed at the top of the linking order. To place it at the top, follow the steps described previously in "Linkage Order.

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