Application Note

AN_353

FT32 GNU Toolchain Quick Start Guide

Version 1.0

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This document provide an overview of FT32 GNU toolchain and its quick usage, it also provide solutions for FT90x security feature and chip configuration function. At the end of this document, resource for further study is provided.

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1 Introduction

The GNU based software development tool set is the first available tool chain for FT32 processor core powered SoC, such as FT90x.

The GNU tool chain for FT32 includes the following tools:

1.1 GCC

GCC stands for GNU Compiler Collection. GCC is highly flexible compiler system. It has different compiler front-ends for different languages. It has many back-ends that generate assembly code for many different processors and host operating systems. They all share a common "middle-end", containing the generic parts of the compiler, including a lot of optimizations.

GCC is different from most other compilers. GCC focuses on translating a high-level language to the target assembly only. FT32 GCC has two available compilers for the FT32: C language and C++. The compiler itself does not assemble or link the final code.

GCC is also known as a "driver" program, in that it knows about, and drives other programs seamlessly to create the final output. The assembler and the linker are part of another open source project called GNU Binutils. GCC knows how to drive the GNU assembler (gas) to assemble the output of the compiler. GCC knows how to drive the GNU linker (ld) to link all of the object modules into a final executable.

When GCC is built for the FT32 target, the actual program names are prefixed with "ft32-elf-". So the actual executable name for FT32 GCC is: ft32-elf-gcc

1.2 GNU Binutils

The name GNU Binutils stands for "Binary Utilities". It contains the GNU assembler (GAS), and the GNU linker (ld), but also contains many other utilities that work with binary files that are created as part of the software development toolchain.

Again, when these tools are built for the FT32 target, the actual program names are prefixed with "ft32-elf-". For example, the assembler program name, for a native assembler is "as" (even though in documentation the GNU assembler is commonly referred to as "gas"). But when built for an FT32 target, it becomes "ft32-elf-as". Below is a list of the programs that are included in Binutils:

ft32-elf-as
    The Assembler.

ft32-elf-ld
    The Linker.

ft32-elf-ar
    Create, modify, and extract from libraries (archives).
ft32-elf-ranlib  
Generate index to library (archive) contents.

ft32-elf-objcopy  
Copy and translate object files to different formats.

ft32-elf-objdump  
Display information from object files including disassembly.

ft32-elf-size  
List section sizes and total size.

ft32-elf-nm  
List symbols from object files.

ft32-elf-strings  
List printable strings from files.

ft32-elf-strip  
Discard symbols from files.

ft32-elf-readelf  
Display the contents of ELF format files.

ft32-elf-addr2line  
Convert addresses to file and line.
2 Basic Tool Chain Usage

As the FT32 tool chain is GNU based, all the commands employ GNU tool chain’s interface and functions. To have a quick guide of all the command usage, you can issue the command with "--help" parameter under command prompt and the tool will print out its general usage.
3 FT90x Security Feature Implementation

FT90x has a special security feature which enables the invisibility of all or part of the firmware in flash memory. This will prevent anyone from finding any information by reverse engineering of the firmware binary.

The segments in FT90x built-in flash memory which need to be protected are programmed by FT90x eFuse module. However, it is the firmware developer’s responsibility to put the code that needs to be protected to the correct location.

In this section, one of the possible methods to put the certain function(s) to a designated memory zone using GNU tool chain is provided.

For those functions that need to be relocated to certain memory zone must have a function prototype declaration like following:

```c
RETURN_TYPE function_name (PARAMETER_LIST) __attribute__((section("SECTION_NAME"))) ;
```

Where RETURN_TYPE is function’s return type, function_name is the name of the function, PARAMETER_LIST is the function’s parameters and SECTION_NAME is the section name that you will use later.

If you want to put several functions into one memory bar, be sure to put them under the same section name.

To enable this feature, you have to use the customized linker script instead of the default one, of course, you could start from modifying the default linker script.

From the default linker script, add a session after the .text output session, this assumes that the hidden session will be put after the normal code segment. In this new output session’s description, add the input object file name and the session name that we defined above as input section.

In the Makefile, under linker command, i.e. ft32-elf-ld, add the "—section-start" option with the SECTION_NAME as above and assign the appropriate offset to it.
4 FT90x Chip Configuration Function Implementation

Sometimes, there is some configuration information needed for firmware, such as MAC address for Ethernet, USB peripheral PID, VID etc. This kind of information may be different for each device; however, it is not practical if we have to build different firmware for each device.

To solve this problem, we need to find a solution which could keep the firmware intact while changing the configuration information. One the possible method by the GNU tool chain is discussed as follows:

In C code, define the data structure which defines configuration information, then define a variable of this data structure such as following:

```c
struct ft900_config
{
    uint8_t eth_mac_addr[6];
    uint8_t CAN_identifier[4];
};

struct ft900_config __flash__ stConfig __attribute__ ((section("chip_config"))) =
{
    {0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06},
    {0x11, 0x12, 0x13, 0x14}
};
```

This is to create the variable which contains the default value of the chip configuration information and belongs to the special section.

Then in the Makefile, when linker is executed, apply the "—section-start" with section name above and appropriate offset value. After that, we can either directly change the content of firmware binary file at the offset specified or we can modify the firmware downloading tools to include the updated configuration information and the data that firmware read will be changed without the need or rebuild firmware.
5 Further Study

For further study of FT32 GNU based tool chain, we can refer to following webpages.

For GCC: https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/
For binutils: https://sourceware.org/binutils/docs-2.24/
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Appendix A – References

Document References

http://www.ftdichip.com/Products/ICs/FT90x.html

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<th>Terms</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT32</td>
<td>FTDI Proprietary 32-bit Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS</td>
<td>GNU Assembler</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCC</td>
<td>GNU Compiler Collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNU</td>
<td>GNU (Gnu's Not Unix) Operating System</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Media Access Control (Ethernet)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>Product ID</td>
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<tr>
<td>SoC</td>
<td>System on Chip</td>
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<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>Universal Serial Bus</td>
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<td>VID</td>
<td>Vendor ID</td>
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Appendix B – Revision History

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<th>Revision</th>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Initial Release</td>
<td>2015-10-13</td>
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