

System-Level Programming

1 Introduction

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<http://sys.cs.fau.de/lehre/ss25>



- **Deepen** knowledge of concepts and techniques of computer science and software development
 - Starting point: Algorithms, Programming, and Data Representation
 - Main focus: System-Level Programming (SLP) in C
- **Development** of software in C for a μ Controller (μ C) and an operating-system platform (Linux)
 - SPiCboard learning development platform with an ATmega- μ C
 - **Practical experience** in hardware and system-level software development
- **Understanding** of language and hardware basics for the development of system-level software
 - Being able to understand and assess the language C and
 - Dealing with concurrency and hardware orientation
 - Dealing with the abstractions of an operating system (files, processes, ...)



Motivation: Embedded Systems



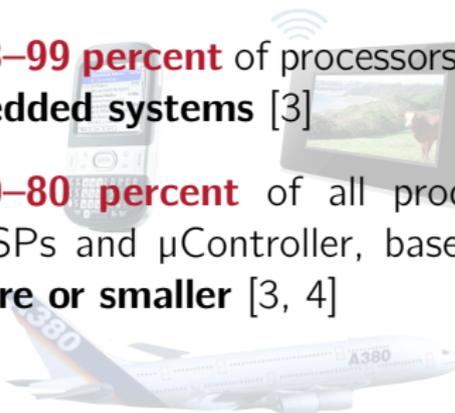
Motivation: Embedded Systems

- **Omnipresent:** **98–99 percent** of processors are being used in **em-
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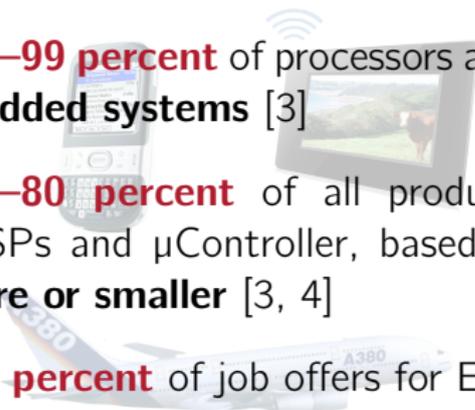
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- **Cost-sensitive:** **70–80 percent** of all produced processors are
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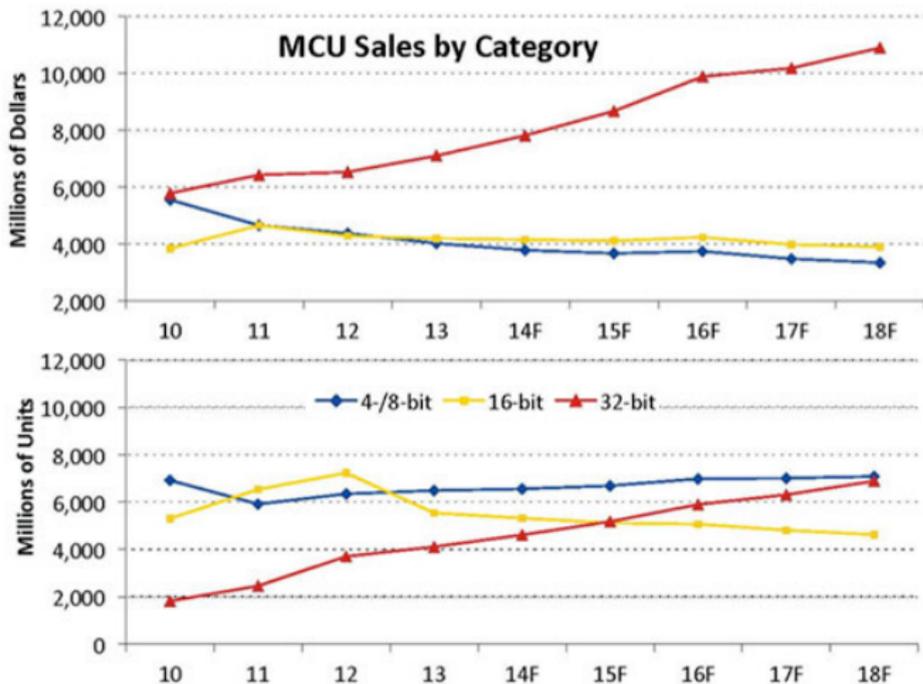


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- **Cost-sensitive:** **70–80 percent** of all produced processors are DSPs and μ Controller, based on **8-bit architecture or smaller** [3, 4]
- **Relevant:** **25 percent** of job offers for EE engineers do contain the terms *embedded* or *automotive* (<http://stepstone.com>)



Motivation: Embedded Systems



Source: IC Insights 2014 *McClean Report*



Motivation: The ATmega- μ C Family (8-bit)

Type	Flash	SRAM	IO	Timer	8/16	UART	SPI	ADC	PWM	EUR
ATTINY13	1 KiB	64 B	6	1/-	-	-	-	1*4	-	2,20
ATTINY2313	2 KiB	128 B	18	1/1	-	1	-	-	-	2,99
ATMEGA48	4 KiB	512 B	23	2/1	1	1	8*10	6	2,40	
ATMEGA16	16 KiB	1024 B	32	2/1	1	1	8*10	4	6,40	
ATMEGA32	32 KiB	2048 B	32	2/1	1	1	8*10	4	5,40	
ATMEGA64	64 KiB	4096 B	53	2/2	2	1	8*10	8	-	
ATMEGA128	128 KiB	4096 B	53	2/2	2	1	8*10	8	19,80	
ATMEGA256	256 KiB	8192 B	86	2/2	4	1	16*10	16	15,50	

ATmega variants (selection) and market prices (Reichelt Elektronik, April 2023)



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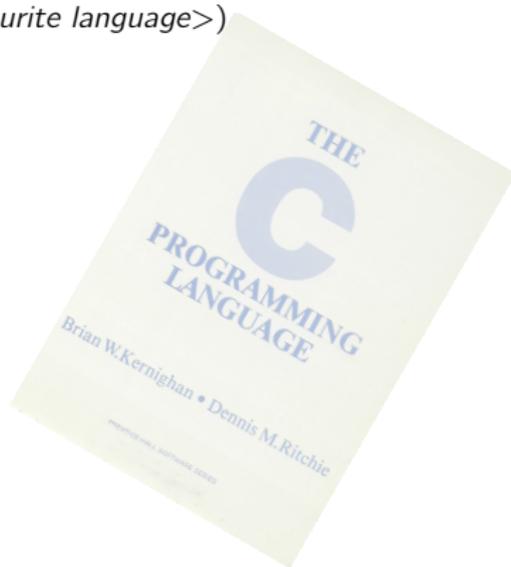
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- Becomes visible: **resource scarcity**
 - **Flash** (memory for program code and constant data) is **scarce**
 - **RAM** (memory for runtime variables) is **extremely scarce**
 - few bytes “wasted” \rightsquigarrow significantly higher cost per piece



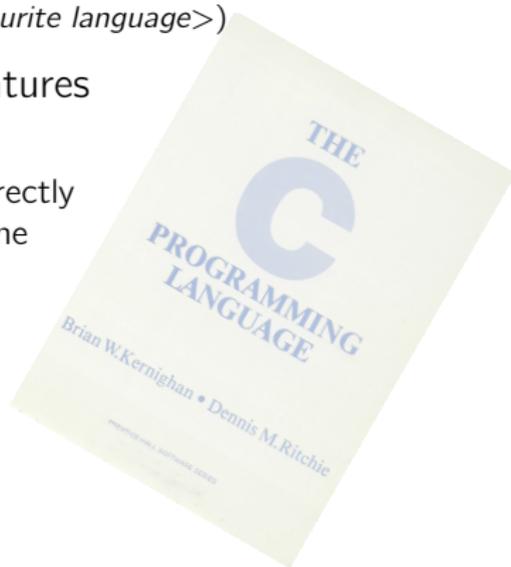
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- System-level software development mostly uses **C**.
 - **Why C?** (and not Python/Java/Scala/<favourite language>)



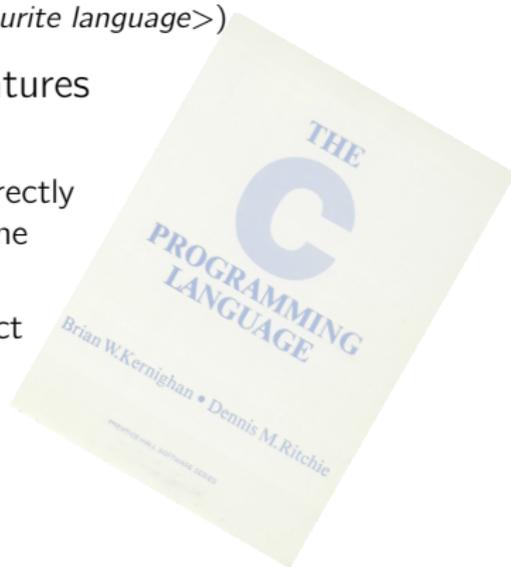
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 - **Runtime efficiency** (CPU)
 - Translated C code runs on the processor directly
 - No checks for programming errors at runtime



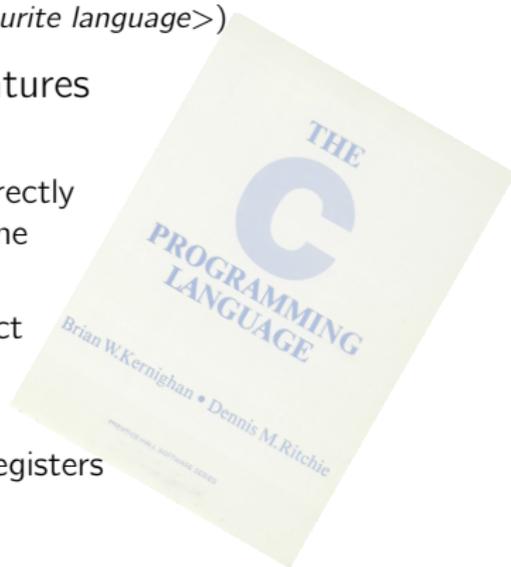
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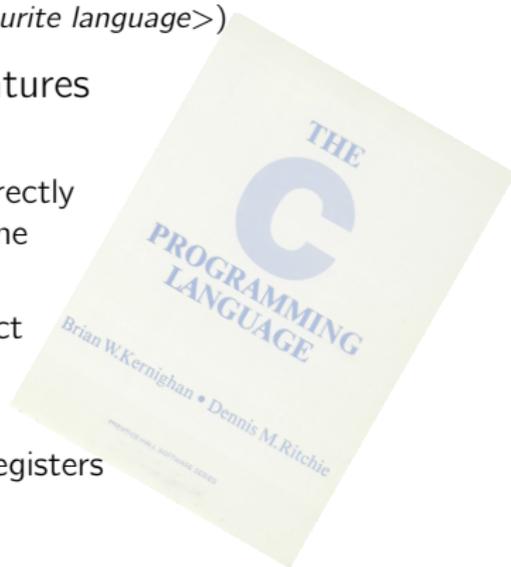
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 - **Portability**
 - There is a C compiler for **every platform**
 - C was “invented” (1973), to implement the OS UNIX portable [1, 0]



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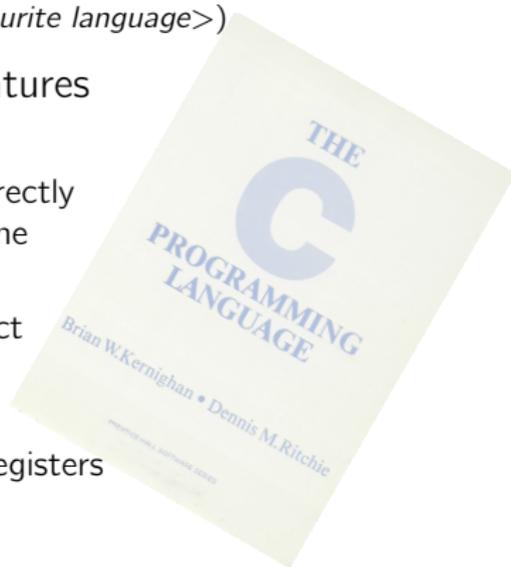
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~> **C** is the **lingua franca** of system-level programming!



- **Teaching objective:** system-level programming in C
 - This is a really broad field: [hardware programming](#), [operating systems](#), middleware, data bases, distributed systems, compiler construction, ...
 - Additionally, we have the goal of learning the language C itself
- **Approach**
 - Concentration on two domains
 - μ C programming
 - Software development for Linux system interface
 - Experience contrast μ C environment \leftrightarrow operating system (OS)
 - Concepts and techniques taught and experienced with the help of various examples
 - **High relevance** for the target audience (electrical & mechanical engineering, ...)



Motivation: SLP

At the end of the lecture, everyone should be able to assess,

- what a μC can (not) do,
- how labor-intensive & beneficial μC programming is,
- what an OS does (not) provide,
- how labor-intensive & beneficial it is to use a μC .

Everyone should be able to work with a computer scientist, if necessary...



- This handout of the lecture notes will be provided online.
 - Chapters are available as individual files
 - The handout contains (some) additional information
- **However, the handout cannot be used as a substitute for making your own notes!**



Literature Recommendations

- [2] standard book (more suitable as a reference):

Brian W. Kernighan und Dennis MacAlistair Ritchie.
The C Programming Language (2nd Edition). Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA: Prentice Hall PTR, 1988. ISBN: 978-8120305960



- [0] open-access book (guide for audience with basic programming knowledge):

Brian “Beej Jorgensen” Hall. *Beej’s Guide to C Programming*. 2025. URL: <https://beej.us/guide/bgc/>

Beej's Guide to C Programming
by Brian Jorgensen
© 2025

- [0] open-access book (covers modern C standards):

Jens Gustedt. *Modern C*. Manning, 2024. URL: <https://inria.hal.science/hal-02383654>



- [1] Brian W. Kernighan und Dennis MacAlistair Ritchie. *The C Programming Language*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA: Prentice Hall PTR, 1978.
- [2] Brian W. Kernighan und Dennis MacAlistair Ritchie. *The C Programming Language (2nd Edition)*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA: Prentice Hall PTR, 1988. ISBN: 978-8120305960.
- [3] David Tennenhouse. "Proactive Computing". In: *Communications of the ACM* (Mai 2000), S. 43–45.
- [4] Jim Turley. "The Two Percent Solution". In: *embedded.com* (Dez. 2002). <http://www.embedded.com/story/0EG20021217S0039>, visited 2011-04-08.

