



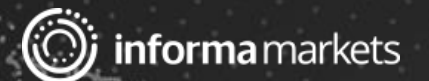
**DesignNews**

Expert C Techniques to Master Baremetal Programming

# DAY 1: Mastering Function Pointers for Baremetal Systems

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## Webinar Logistics

- Turn on your system sound to hear the streaming presentation.
- If you have technical problems, click “Help” or submit a question asking for assistance.
- Participate in ‘Group Chat’ by maximizing the chat widget in your dock.

## THE SPEAKER



# Jacob Beningo

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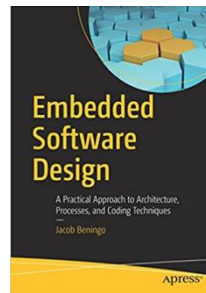


[jacobbeningo](#)

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Focus: Software Architecture, Processes, and Dev Skills

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# 01 Embedded Programming Languages

- “You can't allow tradition to get in the way of innovation. There's a need to respect the past, but it's a mistake to revere your past.”

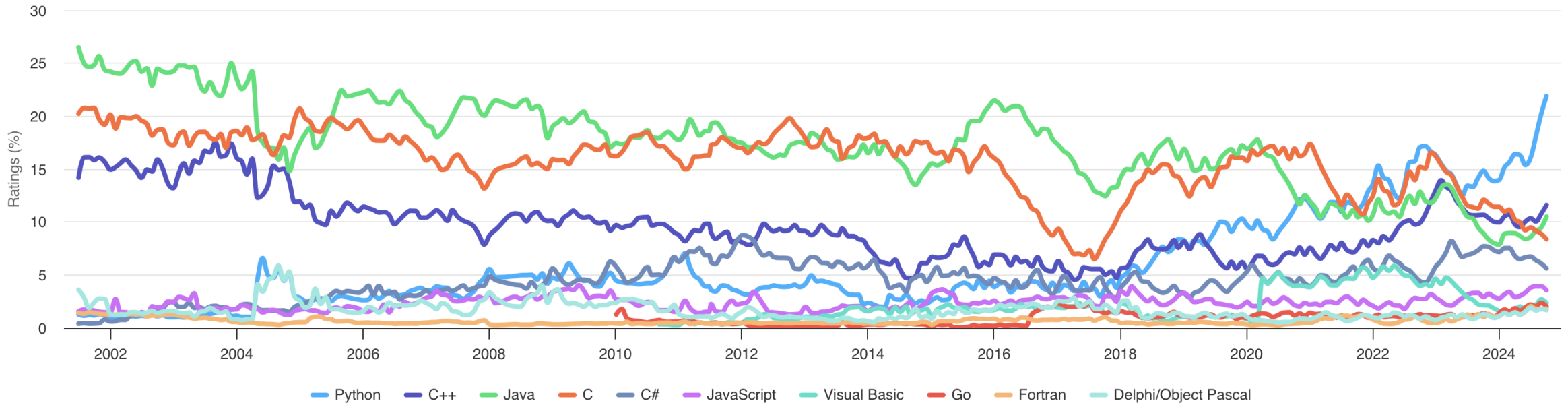
- Bob Iger

# Embedded Programming Languages

## General Language Popularity

TIOBE Programming Community Index

Source: [www.tiobe.com](http://www.tiobe.com)



# Embedded Programming Languages

## Embedded Software Languages

### Most Popular Embedded

- C (60 - 70%)
- C++ (20% - 25%)
- Python (<5%)
- Assembly
- Other

**Note:** 13-14% of Rust Developers are developing bare-metal embedded systems! [Source](#)

Oct 2024	Oct 2023	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	1		Python	21.90%	+7.08%
2	3	^	C++	11.60%	+0.93%
3	4	^	Java	10.51%	+1.59%
4	2	v	C	8.38%	-3.70%
5	5		C#	5.62%	-2.09%
6	6		JavaScript	3.54%	+0.64%
7	7		Visual Basic	2.35%	+0.22%
8	11	^	Go	2.02%	+0.65%
9	16	^^	Fortran	1.80%	+0.78%
10	13	^	Delphi/Object Pascal	1.68%	+0.38%
13	20	^^	Rust	1.45%	+0.53%
16	10	v	Assembly language	1.13%	-0.51%

# Embedded Programming Languages

## Why is C so popular?

C is a procedural programming language that is too good at what it does.

- Developed in the early 1970s by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Labs for the UNIX operating system
- Known for its minimal runtime and high performance, making it ideal for low-level systems programming
- Provides direct access to memory and hardware through pointers and manual memory management
- Emphasizes simplicity, giving developers fine-grained control over system resources
- Lacks built-in mechanisms for safety, requiring disciplined coding to avoid memory leaks, undefined behavior, and data races
- The foundation of many modern programming languages and operating systems, including Linux and Windows
- Extensive ecosystem of libraries and tools, with wide compiler support across platforms

## Audience POLL Question

What is your primary development language?

- a) C
- b) C++
- c) Python / MicroPython
- d) Rust
- e) Other

•• Pointers

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# Pointers

## Definition

In C, a pointer is a variable that stores the memory address of another variable.

Pointers allow for direct access and manipulation of memory, enabling powerful operations like dynamic memory allocation, efficient array handling, and passing large structures to functions without copying their contents.

## Pointer Declaration

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int x = 10;
    int *ptr = &x; // Pointer to x

    printf("Value of x: %d\n", *ptr); // Dereferencing
    printf("Address of x: %p\n", ptr); // Pointer value

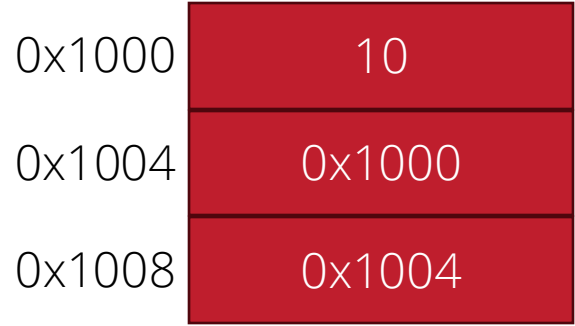
    return 0;
}
```

# Pointers

## Syntax

Declaring a variable:

```
int x = 10;
```

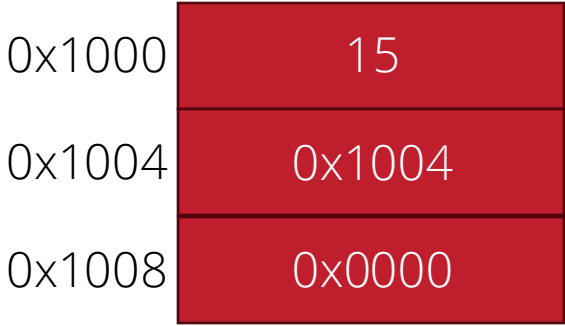


Define a pointer:

```
int *ptr = &x;
```

Dereference Pointer:

```
*ptr = 15;
```



Increment Pointer:

```
ptr++;
```

Define a pointer to a pointer :

```
int **ptrPtr = &ptr;
```

NULL Pointer

```
ptrPtr = NULL;
```

# Pointers

## Function Pointers

A **function pointer** in C is a pointer that stores the address of a function. This allows the function to be called indirectly through the pointer. Function pointers enable flexible and dynamic behavior, such as implementing callbacks, state machines, or selecting algorithms at runtime.

```
#include <stdio.h>

// Function to be pointed to
void greet(int times) {
    for (int i = 0; i < times; i++) {
        printf("Hello!\n");
    }
}

int main() {
    // Declare a function pointer
    void (*func_ptr)(int);

    // Assign the function's address to the pointer
    func_ptr = greet;

    // Call the function using the pointer
    func_ptr(3); // Outputs "Hello!" three times

    return 0;
}
```

## Audience POLL Question

How comfortable are you with pointers and function pointers?

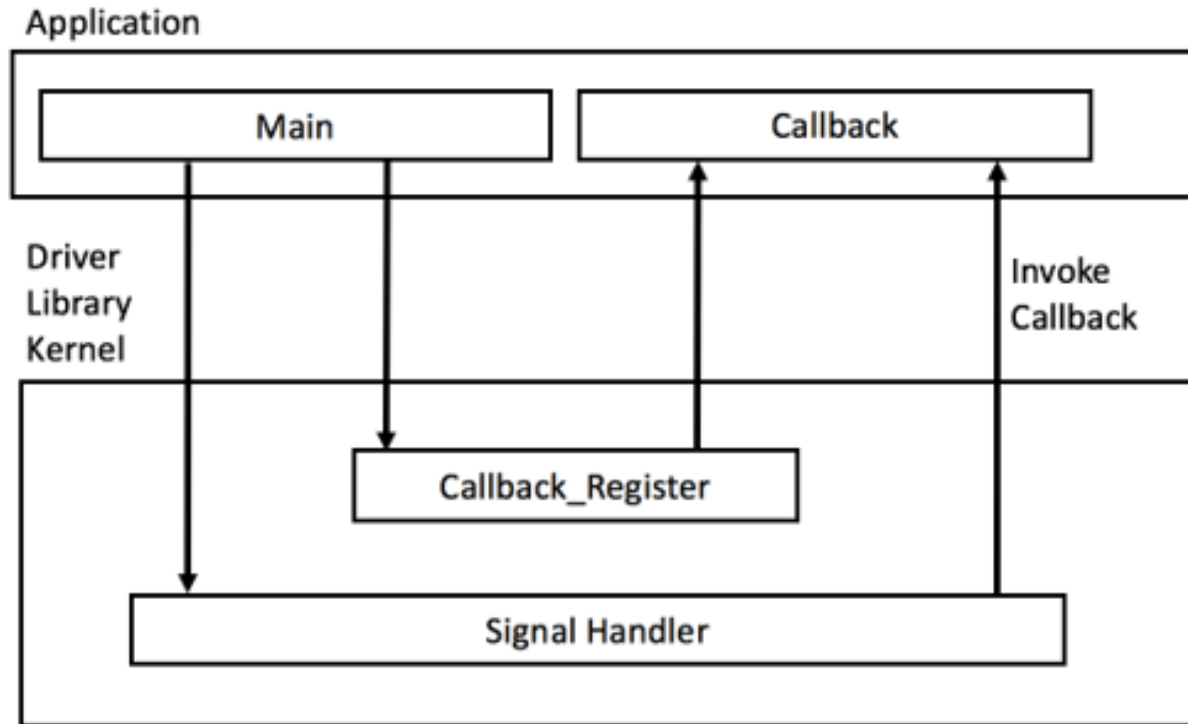
- a) New to me
- b) Beginner
- c) Dangerous
- d) Expert

# •• Function Pointer Use Cases

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# Function Pointer Use Cases

## Callback Functions



<https://www.beningo.com/using-callbacks-with-interrupts/>

# Function Pointer Use Cases

## Command Processing

```
typedef struct
{
    SystemCommand_t Command; /**< Stores the command */
    void (*function)(uint8_t const * const Data); /**< Function pointer to execute on command */
}CommandRxList_t;

/**
 * Defines an array of all the supported commands and the function that
 * should
 * be executed when the command is received.
 */
static const CommandRxList_t CommandsList[] =
{
    {CMD_NULL, Command_Null},
    {CMD_ARM, Command_Arm},
    {CMD_STANDBY, Command_Standby},
    {CMD_UPDATE_PARAMS, Command_UpdateParams},
    {CMD_CLEAR_FAULTS, Command_ClearFaults},
    {CMD_END_LIST, 0x00},
};
```

Typedef  
enum

Function  
Pointers

# Function Pointer Use Cases

## Schedulers

```
typedef struct
{
    uint16_t Interval;                /**< Defines how often a task will run */
    uint32_t LastTick;              /**< Stores the last tick task was ran */
    void (*Func)(uint32_t SystemTimeNow); /**< Function pointer to the task */
}Task_t;

/**
 * Task configuration table. Holds the task
 * interval, last time executed, and the function
 * to be executed. A continuous task is defined
 * as a task with an interval of 0. Last time
 * executed is set to 0.
 */
static Task_t Tasks[] =
{
    { INTERVAL_1MS , 0, Task_1ms },
    { INTERVAL_10MS , 0, Task_10ms },
    { INTERVAL_40MS , 0, Task_40ms },
    { INTERVAL_100MS , 0, Task_100ms },
    { INTERVAL_200MS , 0, Task_200ms },
};
```

<https://www.beningo.com/152-task-scheduling-with-function-pointers/>

# Function Pointer Use Cases

## State Machines

```
/**  
 * Call this function to run the state machine  
 */  
void Sm_Run(void)  
{  
    // Check to make sure that the state being entered is valid  
    if(SmState < NUM_STATES)  
    {  
        // Dereference the function pointer to run the state  
        (*StateMachine[SmState].func())  
    }  
};
```

<https://www.beningo.com/158-state-machines-with-function-pointers/>

## Audience POLL Question

How much experience do you have with Rust?

- a) None
- b) beginner
- c) intermediate
- d) Expert

•• Next Steps

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# Going Further

<https://beningo.mykajabi.com/>

Download Function Pointer Example Code:

- Additional Video on Baremetal Scheduling
- Scheduling Lab Instructions
- Scheduler Source Code



# Additional Resources

Please consider the resources below:

- [Jacob's Blogs](#)
- [Jacob's CEC courses](#)
- [Embedded Software Academy](#)
  
- Embedded Bytes Newsletter
  - <http://bit.ly/1BAHYXm>



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## Next Steps



Mastering Function Pointers for Baremetal Systems

Building Cooperative Schedulers and Command Parsers

Baremetal Performance Analysis and Architecture Design

Assertions and Validation Techniques for Baremetal

Managing Interrupts in Baremetal Systems



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