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pC/MEM Reference

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The introduced Heap-manager requires on administration of $\geq 64\text{kB}$ 2(3)bytes and up to 4GB 4(5)bytes overhead per entry (depends on linked with MEM_CleanUp). Additional he can administer RAM and EE-PROM parallel and gives HW-independend tools for write accesses to the EE-PROM memory over the port.

User-Functions:

Memory-Manager:	
MEM_Init	Initialization of the Heap-Manager
MEM_Alloc	Allocation of storage
MEM_Free	release allocated storage
MEM_Resize	Size of allocated storage alters
Heap_Write_EE	on allocated EEPROM-heap write
Heap_Fill_EE	allocated EEPROM-heap fill
optional	
MEM_CleanUp	release all allocated storage-elements of a task

Error-Codes:

Name	Decimal_Value	Description
MEM_NO_ERR	0	no error
MEM_WR_PTR	120	Pointer is not in the storage area or not allocated or no valid entry into this address
MEM_OVF	121	memory pool fully
MEM_ERR	122	error in the memory management

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MEM_Init

U08 MEM_Init(void)

It initializes the heap-manager. If the EE-heap should be recognized as unformatted, so this is executed.

This function must be called before all other heap services at the system initialization once.

With utilization of the Linux-HOSTs, an existing heap-IMAGE is tried before the EE-formattest to load for the EE-simulation from a Linux-file.

Parameters

none

Return Value

MEM_NO_ERR	initializes successfully
MEM_ERR	Mistakes in the memory management
MEM_INVALID	EE-IMAGE invalid (only with Linux-HOST)

Example

```
void main(void)
{
    U08  returnOk;

    .
    returnOk=MEM_Init();
    .
    .
}
```

MEM_Flush

`U08 MEM_Flush(void)`

*Only with utilization of the Linux_HOST.
It saves the EE-heap as image into a Linux-file.*

Parameters

<i>none</i>

Return Value

<code>MEM_NO_ERR</code>	<i>secured successfully</i>
<code>...</code>	<code>...</code>

Example

```
void main(void)
{
    U08 returnOk;

    .
    returnOk=MEM_Init();
    .
    .
    returnOk=MEM_Flush();
}
```

MEM_Alloc

U08 OS_HUGE *MEM_Alloc(MEM_LONG size, U08 type)

Allocate the stated storage in the demanded memory type (RAM/EE) and returns the start address.

Parameters

size	size of array in bytes
type	type of Memory (0=RAM / 1=EE)

Return Value

If the returned address equally ZERO, so you get the following error-codes from MEM_GetErrNo().

MEM_OVF	memory full
MEM_ERR	Mistakes in the memory management

Example

```
void main(void)
{
    U08  returnOk;
    U08  OS_HUGE *ptr;
    .
    returnOk=MEM_Init();
    .
    ptr=MEM_Alloc(100, MEM_RAM);
    if(ptr==NULL) {
        returnOk=MEM_GetErrno();
    }
    .
    .
}
```

MEM_Free

U08 MEM_Free(U08 OS_HUGE *ptr)

It releases the allocated storage again. The type of memory (RAM/EE) is determined on that occasion itself.

It becomes tried this freely storage area directly at a free storage behind it to the decontrol and if directly existing, at a free storage before it, to hang. (defragmentation)

Parameters

*ptr	pointer of array (from MEM_Alloc)
------	-----------------------------------

Return Value

MEM_NO_ERR	memory released
MEM_WR_PTR	Pointer is not in the storage area or not allocated or no valid entry into this address
MEM_ERR	Mistakes in the memory management

Example

```
void main(void)
{
    U08  returnOk;
    U08  OS_HUGE *ptr;
    .
    returnOk=MEM_Init();
    .
    ptr=MEM_Alloc(100, 0);
    if(ptr==NULL) {
        returnOk=MEM_GetErrno();
    } else {
        .
        .
        returnOk=MEM_Free(ptr);
    }
    .
    .
}
```

MEM_CleanUp

U08 MEM_CleanUp(U08 prio)

If releases all allocated storage from the task with the priority `prio` again. The types of memory (RAM/EE) is determined on that occasion itself.

Parameters

prio	priority of task to free
------	--------------------------

Return Value

MEM_NO_ERR	memory released
OS_PRIO_INVALID	the priority is bigger OS_MAX_TASK
OS_TASK_SUSP_PRIO	under this priority, no Task is registered
MEM_ERR	Mistakes in the memory management

Example

```
void OS_TaskDelete(void)
{
    U08 returnOk, prio;

    OS_Lock();
    prio = OSTCBCur->OSTCBPrio;
    returnOk=MEM_CleanUp(prio);
    OS_ENTER_CRITICAL();
    OS_Unlock();
    .
    .
}
```

MEM_Resize

U08 OS_HUGE *MEM_Resize(U08 OS_HUGE *ptr, MEM_LONG newsize)

Resize the allocated storage and returns the new start address.

It will try on that occasion when increasing, a possible free storage directly behind this entry, and if this is not yet enough to use a possible free storage exactly before this entry. (defragmentation)

Only if this is not enough, a new area becomes allocated by means of MEM_Alloc and the old one released after taken place copy of data by means of MEM_Free

Parameters

*ptr	pointer of array (from MEM_Alloc)
newsiz	new size of array in bytes

Return Value

If the returned address equally ZERO, so you get the following error-codes from MEM_GetErrNo().

MEM_OVF	memory full
MEM_WR_PTR	Pointer is not in the storage area or not allocated or no valid entry into this address
MEM_ERR	Mistakes in the memory management

Example

```
void main(void)
{
    U08  returnOk;
    U08  OS_HUGE *ptr;
    U08  OS_HUGE *ptr_new;
    .
    returnOk=MEM_Init();
    .
    ptr=MEM_Alloc(100, 0);
    if(ptr==NULL) {
        returnOk=MEM_GetErrno();
    } else {
        ptr_new=MEM_Resize(ptr, 150);
        if(ptr_new==NULL) {
            returnOk=MEM_GetErrno();
            .
            returnOk=MEM_Free(ptr);
        } else {
            .
            .
            returnOk=MEM_Free(ptr_new);
        }
    }
    .
    .
}
```

EE-Heap Access

Heap_Write_EE

U08 Heap_Write_EE(U08 OS_HUGE *source, U08 OS_HUGE *dest, MEM_LONG length)

Write `length` bytes from `*source` to `*dest` into the EE-PROM under observation of the HW-spezifika.

Parameters

<code>*source</code>	source pointer (not in EE-PROM)
<code>*dest</code>	destination pointer into EE-PROM
<code>length</code>	bytes to write

Return Value

<code>MEM_NO_ERR</code>	memory written
<code>MEM_WR_PTR</code>	source-pointer shows into the EE-PROM
<code>MEM_ERR</code>	Mistakes in the memory management

Example

```
void main(void)
{
    U08  returnOk;
    U16  var1;
    U08  OS_HUGE *ptr;
    .
    returnOk=MEM_Init();
    .
    ptr=MEM_Alloc(sizeof(U16), MEM_EE);          // alloc EE-PROM
    if(ptr==NULL) {
        returnOk=MEM_GetErrno();
    } else {
        var1 = 4125;
        returnOk=Heap_Write_EE(&var1, ptr, sizeof(U16));
    }
    .
    .
}
```

Heap_Fill_EE

U08 Heap_Fill_EE(U08 OS_HUGE *dest, MEM_LONG length, U08 value)

Fills the area into the EE-PROM with `value` under observation of the HW-spezifika.

Parameters

*dest	destination pointer into EE-PROM
length	bytes to fill
value	byte to fill with it

Return Value

MEM_NO_ERR	memory written
MEM_WR_PTR	dest-pointer doesn't show into the EE-PROM
MEM_ERR	Mistakes in the memory management

Example

```
void main(void)
{
    U08  returnOk;
    U08  OS_HUGE *ptr;
    .
    returnOk=MEM_Init();
    .
    ptr=MEM_Alloc(20, MEM_EE);           // alloc EE-PROM
    if(ptr==NULL) {
        returnOk=MEM_GetErrno();
    } else {
        returnOk=Heap_Fill_EE(ptr, 20, 0x55);
        .
        .
    }
    .
}
```

Comments

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