

# **picolibc**

A C Library for Smaller Systems

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# Embedded Libc Needs

- Math Functions
  - Often for soft-float processors
- String Functions
  - Ideally accelerated for architecture
- Stdio
  - Largely for debugging



# Small System Constraints

- Small Memory
  - RAM is more constrained than ROM
- No heap
  - malloc can easily fail
- Limited floating point
  - May have only 32-bit floats
  - May have none at all



# Current 32-bit Libc Options

- newlib and newlib-nano
  - Designed for systems with an OS
  - libgloss wraps OS functions for newlib
  - stdio is fast, but malloc-intensive
- various proprietary options
  - closed source
  - unable to fix



# “Fixing” newlib

- Replace stdio
  - Must not malloc
  - Should use as little RAM as possible
  - Retain full C semantics
- Discard libgloss
  - No value here for bare-metal systems



# picolibc

- newlib math, i18n, strings
  - good performance, wide support
- stdio adapted from AVR libc
  - FILE takes just 20 bytes of RAM



# stdio

```
struct __file {
    unsigned char ungetc;          /* ungetc() buffer */
    uint8_t flags;                /* flags, see below */
    int len;                       /* characters read or written so far */
    int (*put)(char, struct __file *); /* function to write one char to device */
    int (*get)(struct __file *);   /* function to read one char from device */
    int (*flush)(struct __file *); /* function to flush output to device */
};
```

- Added flush to allow for buffering
- Picolibc includes POSIX layer
  - requires read/write/lseek/open/close



# printf & scanf

- float code takes a lot of space
  - can also drag in soft float & double code
- offer “int-only” and “float-only” versions
  - -DPICOLIBC\_INTEGER\_PRINTF\_SCANF
  - -DPICOLIBC\_FLOAT\_PRINTF\_SCANF





# Using the float printf code

```
#define PICOLIBC_FLOAT_PRINTF_SCANF
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    printf("%g\n", printf_float(355.0f/113.0f));
    return 0;
}
```



# Comparing sizes (soft float)

```
$ size a*.out
```

text	data	bss	dec	hex	filename
2242	28	2	2272	8e0	a-int.out
7920	28	2	7950	1f0e	a-float.out
12904	28	2	12934	3286	a.out



# Thread Local Storage

- TLS instead of 'struct reent'
- Linker limits TLS space to in-use vars
- RISC-V TLS support is excellent
  - Dedicated TLS base register
- Add API to set TLS base
  - To be used by an OS for thread switching
- Initial static TLS area setup by linker



# crt0 and linker script

- Provide defaults for simple applications
  - User specifies RAM/ROM memories
- Allows configure tests to succeed
  - `gcc hello-world.c`
- Demonstrates requirements for more advanced users



# semihosting

- Interface to host OS via debugger or QEMU
  - RISC-V version adapted from ARM version
- Console and file I/O
  - Printf debugging even before clocks are running
- `_exit`
  - Passes exit status through qemu
- RISC-V QEMU patches awaiting merge
  - QEMU just released 4.2.0



# Testing

- newlib includes over 74000 tests
  - Thousands (and thousands!) fail
  - Not obviously used in decades
- picolibc has fixed these
  - All pass on RISC-V, ARM and x86 today
  - Testing 30 RISC-V combinations, along with ARM Cortex M3



# hello-world.c

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    printf("hello, world\n");
    return 0;
}
```



# Compiling

```
riscv64-unknown-elf-gcc  
-specs=picolibc.specs  
-march=rv32imac  
-mabi=ilp32  
-Thello-world.ld  
-oslib=semihost  
hello-world.c
```





# Linker Script

```
__flash      = 0x80000000;  
__flash_size = 0x00080000;  
__ram        = 0x80080000;  
__ram_size   = 0x00040000;  
__stack_size = 1k;
```

```
INCLUDE picolibc.ld
```



# Size

```
$ size a.out
```

text	data	bss	dec	hex	filename
894	28	2	924	39c	a.out



# Running

```
qemu-system-riscv32
```

- chardev stdio,id=stdio0
- semihosting-config enable=on,chardev=stdio0
- monitor none
- serial none
- machine spike,accel=tcg
- cpu sifive-e31
- kernel a.out
- nographic



# Demo



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