

A Note on Using C-Compiler Packages M3T-NC308WA and M3T-NC30WA

Please take note of the following problem in using the M3T-NC308WA and M3T-NC30WA C-compiler packages:

- On using inline functions
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1. Products and Versions Concerned

M3T-NC308WA V.5.00 Release 1 and V.5.10 Release 1
(for the M32C/90, M32C/80 and M16C/80 series of MCUs)

M3T-NC30WA V.5.10 Release 1 and V.5.20 Release 1
(for the M16C/60, M16C/30, M16C/Tiny, M16C/20, M16C/10, and R8C/Tiny series of MCUs)

2. Description

Incorrect code may be generated for the portion where a register variable is referenced within an inline function.

3. Conditions

This problem occurs if the conditions stated in Pattern 1 or Pattern 2 below are all satisfied.

Pattern 1:

- (1) A register variable is defined within an inline function.
- (2) An if construct exists in the inline function in (1).
- (3) Two or more assignment expressions to the register variable in (1) exist in the inline function. Assume that one of these expressions is A and one of the expressions placed after A is B.
- (4) Expression A is placed before the if construct.

- (5) Expression B is placed only in the true or false statements of the if construct.
- (6) Any one or more of the compile options -O, -OS, and -OR are used.
- (7) Also compile option -fER is used.

Example 1

```
extern char  a, b, c;
```

```
inline void func(void)
```

```
{
    register int  r = a; /* Conditions (1), (3) and (4) */

    if (r < b) {        /* Condition (2) */
        r = b;          /* Conditions (3) and (5) */
    }
}
```

```
void testmain(void)
```

```
{
    func();
}
```

Pattern 2:

- (1) A register variable is defined within an inline function.
- (2) Two or more assignment expressions to the register variable exist in the inline function. Here, assume that one of these expressions is A and one of the expressions placed after A is B.
- (3) Between A and B is placed an assignment expression, C, to any other than the register variable, whose right term is the same as B's.
- (4) Between C and B is referenced the register variable in (1).
- (5) Any one or more of the compile options -O, -O1, -O2, -O3, -O4, -O5, -OR, and -OS are used.
- (6) Also compile option -fER is used.

Example 2

```
-----  
extern char   aa, bb, xx, yy, zz;  
  
inline void func(void) /* Condition (1) */  
{  
    register char  r; /* Condition (1) */  
    char   s;  
  
    r = aa + 2; /* Condition (2) */  
    xx = bb + 1; /* Condition (3) */  
    s = r; /* Condition (4) */  
  
    r = bb + 1; /* Condition (2) */  
    yy = r;  
    zz = s;  
}  
  
void testmain(void)  
{  
    func();  
}  
-----
```

4. Workaround

This problem can be circumvented any of the following ways:

- (1) Don't declare a register variable.
- (2) Don't use compile option -fER.
- (3) Place a dummy asm function before referencing a register variable.

Modification of Example 1:

```
-----  
.....  
  
if (r < b) {  
    asm(); /* Place a dummy asm function */  
    r = b;  
}  
  
.....
```

Modification of Example 2:

.....

```
inline void func(void)
{
    register char r;
    char s;

    r = aa + 2;
    xx = bb + 1;
    s = r;
    asm(); /* Place a dummy asm function */
    r = bb + 1;
    yy = r;
    zz = s;
}
```

.....

5. Solution

This problem has already been fixed in the latest versions of the products, the M3T-NC308WA V.5.20 Release 1 and the M3T-NC30WA V.5.30 Release 1.

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