# Revision History

The following table shows the revision history for this document.

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<td>10/30/2019 Version 2019.2</td>
<td>• General Updates.</td>
<td>• General Updates.</td>
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<td>• Enable Linux Demo Application Using Libmetal with PetaLinux Tools section.</td>
<td>• Updated code example.</td>
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Chapter 1

Overview

Introduction

This user guide describes how to develop a methodology to enable communication between multiple processors on Xilinx® Zynq® and Zynq UltraScale+™ MPSoC platforms.

The basic development concept is based on the principles of Interrupts and Shared Memory, two foundational principles, that of interrupts and shared memory between the communicating elements:

![Diagram of Inter Processor Communication](Diagram)

**Figure 1-1: Inter Processor Communication**

The libmetal library provides common user APIs (Application Programming Interface), used to access devices, handle device interrupts, and request memory across different operating environments. You can use libmetal to build your own AMP (Asymmetric Multi-/Processing) solution. Xilinx uses the OpenAMP (Open Asymmetric Multi-processing) project as the default AMP solution. OpenAMP builds on top of libmetal to provide a framework for remote processor management and inter-processor communication. This document describes the relationship between Libmetal and OpenAMP in the subsequent sections.

Software Tools Requirements

PetaLinux and Xilinx Vitis™ are required in order to follow the instructions in this document to build applications. See Xilinx Documentation for more detailed information.

- PetaLinux
- Xilinx Vitis
Prerequisites

To use the OpenAMP Framework effectively, you must have a basic understanding of:

- Linux, PetaLinux, and Xilinx Vitis.
- How to boot a Xilinx board using JTAG boot.
- The remoteproc, RPMsg, and virtIO components used in Linux and bare-metal.
Overview

The libmetal library is maintained by the OpenAMP open source community. It provides common user APIs to access devices, handle device interrupts, and request memory across different operating environments.

libmetal is available for the following operating systems/software configurations:

- Linux (Linux user space based on UIO and VFIO support in the kernel.)
- FreeRTOS
- Bare-metal Environments

The following architecture diagram shows how a user application accesses the libmetal library:

See the libmetal sources [Ref 5] for more details on the libmetal APIs.
Access Devices with Libmetal

Libmetal allows you to access devices similarly across varying operating environments.

The flow for using libmetal is as follows:

1. Start libmetal environment.
2. Add devices.
3. Open the devices.
4. Register interrupt if required.
5. Write and read device registers with libmetal API.
6. Close the device.
7. Close the libmetal environment.

The above steps are explained in the following subsections.

Different platforms may have different device abstractions. Following is a table to explain how libmetal manages devices differently:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Linux</th>
<th>Baremetal and FreeRTOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Devices are described in a device tree.</td>
<td>1. Because there is no device tree abstraction, devices must be defined statically before attempting to open them.</td>
<td>2. No standard for bus abstraction. Libmetal library defines generic bus structure to manage devices.</td>
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<td>2. “platform” bus definition is in Linux kernel. It is used by Linux to present memory mapped devices.</td>
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Start Libmetal Environment, Add and Open the Devices

1. Initialize libmetal environment with call to metal_init().

   ```c
   struct metal_init_params metal_param = METAL_INIT_DEFAULTS;
   metal_init(&metal_param);
   ```

2. Add devices:
   
   a. This step is only needed for Baremetal or FreeRTOS as there is no standard such as device tree used in baremetal to describe devices.
   
   b. Statically define the libmetal device and register it to the appropriate bus.
   
   c. The following code snippet shows how to statically define the Triple Timer Counter device for Baremetal or FreeRTOS.
d. When initializing the metal_device struct provide the following: a name string, a bus for the device, the number of regions, table of each region in the device, a node to keep track of the device for the appropriate bus, the number of IRQs per device and an IRQ ID if necessary.

```c
const metal_phys_addr ipi_phy_addr = 0xff310000;
static struct metal_device static_dev = {
    .name = "ff310000.ipi",
    .bus = NULL, /* will be set later in metal_device_open() */
    .num_regions = 1, /* number of I/O regions */
    .regions = {
        {
            .virt = (void *) 0xff310000, /* virtual address */
            .physmap = &ipi_phy_addr, /* pointer to base physical address of the I/O region */
            .size = 0x1000, /* size of the region */
            .page_shift = (-1UL), /* page shift. In baremetal/FreeRTOS, memory is flat, no pages */
            .page_mask = (-1UL), /* page mask */
            .mem_flags = DEVICE_NONSHARED | PRIV_RW_USER_RW, /* memory attributes */
            .ops = {NULL}, /* no user specific I/O region operations. If don't want to use the default ones, you can define yours. */
        },
        .node = {NULL}, /* will be set by libmetal later. used to keep track of the devices list */
        .irq_num = 1, /* number of interrupts of this device */
        .irq_info = (void *)65, /* interrupt information, here is the irq vector id */
    }
    metal_register_generic_device(static_dev);
```

For libmetal in Linux userspace, devices need to be placed in the device tree. Here is an example:

```c
amba {
    ipi_amp: ipi@ff340000 {
        compatible = "ipi_uio"; /* used just as a label as libmetal will bind this device as UIO device */
        reg = <00x 0xff340000 0x0 0x1000>;
        interrupt-parent = <&gic>;
        interrupts = <0 29 4>;
    }
};
```

3. Open Devices.

Next, open the device to access the memory mapped device I/O regions and retrieve interrupts if applicable.

```c
struct metal_device *dev;
    ... // instantiate device here
    metal_device_open(BUS_NAME, DEVICE_NAME, &dev);
```
Register the Interrupt, Write and Read Device Registers

This section assumes that you have already initialized the libmetal environment, register devices if necessary, and open these devices.

In Baremetal or FreeRTOS, you have to explicitly initialize the GIC (Generic Interrupt Controller) using the IPI (Inter-Processor Interrupt) and Shared Memory including libmetal as an example.

Note: The following section refers to the IPI elements of the ZU+ MPSoC hardware as described in Chapter 13 of the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC Technical Reference Manual (UG1085).

Close Device and Close Libmetal Environment

After using the libmetal APIs to talk to the devices, close the device and libmetal environment as follows:

```c
/* Close the opened device */
machine_device_close(device);
/* Close the libmetal environment */
machine_finish();
```

Access IPI and Shared Memory with Libmetal

**Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC IPI Hardware**

The IPI (Inter Processor Interrupt) interrupt can be used for notification of messages between processors. The following example does not use the IPI shared buffer. Libmetal does not provide IPI drivers. It only provides a way to interact with IPI as a device. You need to manage the IPI.

For users of libmetal, the libmetal library is used to access IPI as a generic device. You need to define how to access IPI in your application. Using a standalone IPI driver, the driver defines the method used to send and receive messages between IPI blocks.

Note: Libmetal in Linux user space does not allow use of IPI buffer. Because the IPI buffer is only used for the interaction with PMU firmware and it can only be accessed from Arm trusted firmware (ATF).

You can interact with the IPI registers via `metal_io_read32()` and `metal_io_write32()`, and handle IPI interrupt with libmetal IRQ APIs.

Following, is an example of how to access Zynq® UltraScale+™ MPSoC IPI registers, and handle IPI interrupts.

This is an example of IPI libmetal device static definition for baremetal/FreeRTOS:

```c
static struct metal_device ipi_dev = { /* IPI device */
  .name = "ff310000.ipi", /* device name */
```
.bus = NULL, /* bus. This field is NULL as it does not need to be set. It will be set in metal_device_open() */
.num_regions = 1, /* number of I/O regions in device */
.regions = { /* define structure of each I/O region in device */
    .virt = (void*) 0xFF3100, /* virtual address */
    .physmap = 0xFF3100, /* physical address */
    .size = 0x1000, /* size of region */
    .page_shift = (sizeof(metal_phys_addr_t) << 3), /* page shift */
    .page_mask = (unsigned long) (-1), /* page mask */
    .mem_flags = DEVICE_NONSHARED | PRIV_RW_USER_RW, /* memory flags */
    .ops = {NULL},/* user-defined memory operations. We do not have any custom
operations so leave this as NULL.*/
},
.node = {NULL}, /* node to point to device in list of nodes on bus. This will be
set in metal_device_open, so leave as NULL */
.irq_num = 1, /* The number of IRQs per device. In this case we are using only one
interrupt. */
.irq_info = (void*) 65, /* IRQ ID*/
};
* Open the IPI device, use the IPI device as follows:
/* open the IPI device */
metal_device_open("generic", "ff310000.ipi", &ipi);
/* Get the IPI device libmetal I/O region */
io_region = metal_device_io_region(ipi, 0);
/* disable IPI interrupt */
metal_io_write32(ipi_io_region, IPI_IDR_OFFSET, IPI_MASK);
/* clear old IPI interrupt */
metal_io_write32(ipi_io_region, IPI_ISR_OFFSET, IPI_MASK);
/* Register IPI irq handler */
metal_irq_register(ipi_irq,ipi_irq_handler,ipi_dev, private_data);
/* Enable IPI interrupt */
metal_io_write32(ipi_io_region, IPI_IER_OFFSET, IPI_MASK);

Shared Memory

Libmetal provides a way to access and interact with a memory device. However the memory
type is user-defined.

In the Linux userspace, libmetal uses the UIO (Userspace I/O) driver so interaction is limited
to treating the memory as device memory.

Libmetal provides I/O region abstraction that gives access to memory mapped I/O and
shared memory regions. This includes primitives to read and write memory with ordering
constraints and the ability to translate between physical and virtual addressing on systems
that support virtual memory.

Following is an example to statically define, open, read and write from a shared memory
device. This example shows a shared memory libmetal device with static definition for
baremetal/FreeRTOS:

static struct metal_device shm_dev = { /* shared memory device */
    .name = “3ed80000.shm”, /* device name */
    .bus = NULL, /* device bus */
Chapter 2: Libmetal

Xilinx Libmetal AMP Demo

The Libmetal AMP Demonstration Application describes how to open and access devices, namely shared memory and interrupts.

Xilinx Vitis and PetaLinux tools include a libmetal demo to demonstrate how to use the libmetal library to build simple interprocess communication between APU (Application Processing Unit) and RPU (Real-Time Processor) on a Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC platform.

The example uses the following resources for the inter-processor communication:

- DDR (Double Data Rate)
- IPI (Inter Processor Interrupts) for notification.
- Triple Timer Counter for measurement of latency and throughput demonstrations.

The next section describes how to build the libmetal example with Xilinx® Vitis and PetaLinux tools.

The Libmetal AMP Demonstration includes:

```c
.num_regions = 1, /* number of regions on device */
{
    .virt = (void*) 0x3ED80000, /* virtual address */
    .physmap = 0x3ED80000, /* physical address */
    .size = 0x800000, /* size of region */
    .page_shift = (sizeof(metal_phys_addr_t) << 3), /* page shift */
    .page_mask = (unsigned long)(-1), /* page mask */
    .mem_flags = NORM_SHARED_NCACHE | PRIV_RW_USER_RW, /* memory flags */
    .ops = {NULL}, /* user defined memory operations */
}

.node = {NULL}, /* node to point to device in list of nodes on bus */
.irq_num = 0, /* Number of IRQs per device. This is 0 because there are no
timeouts we want to use for this device. */
.irq_info = NULL, /* IRQ info. This is NULL because we are not using this device
for interrupts. */

* Open the shared memory device, use the shared memory device as follows:
  /* Open the shared memory device */
  ret = metal_device_open("platform", "3ed80000.shm", &dev); /* the first argument,
  bus name, is 'platform' for generic platform. */
  /* get shared memory device IO region */
  io = metal_device_io_region(device, 0);
  /* read data from the shared memory*/
  metal_io_block_read(io, READ_OFFSET, destination, data_length);
  /* write data to the shared memory*/
  ret = metal_io_block_write(io, WRITE_OFFSET, source, data_length);
```
• Shared memory.
• Shared memory with atomics.
• IPI with shared memory.
• IPI latency measurement.
• Shared memory latency measurement.
• Shared memory throughput measurement.

Build Libmetal Bare-Metal Firmware with Xilinx Vitis

1. From the Xilinx Vitis window, create the application project by selecting **File > New > Application Projects**.
   a. Specify the BSP (Board Support Package) OS platform:
      - **standalone** for a bare-metal application.
   b. Select one of the predefined hardware platform: **ZCU102_hw_platform**.
   c. Select the one of the Cortex™-R5 RPs: **psu_cortexr5_0** or **psu_cortexr5_1**.
   d. Select one of the following BSP options:
      - Use **Existing** if you had previously created an application with a BSP and want to reuse the same BSP. In this case, you need to make sure that the libmetal library is selected in the BSP.
      - Use **Create New BSP** to create a new BSP. If you make this selection, the libmetal library is automatically included.
   e. Click **Next** to select an available template. (Do not click Finish.)
   f. From the available templates, select **libmetal AMP Demo**.
   g. Click **Finish**.

2. Before you build the application, review the source code of the generated application from the Xilinx Vitis project explorer. The key source files of the libmetal demonstration application are as follows:
   - **sys_init.c**: System initialization, such as GIC initialization, and metal device definition for IPI device and shared memory.
     
     **Note**: If you have selected **psu_cortex_r5_1**, change the following: In **sys_init.c**, change **IPI_BASE_ADDR** to **0xFF320000** and **IPI_IRQ_VECT_ID** to **66**.
   - **libmetal_amp_demod.c**: Demo application that illustrates how to use IPI and shared memory with libmetal for inter-processor communication.
   - **common.h**: common file with shared resources and functions needed for multiple demos in Xilinx Libmetal AMP Demo as well as function headers for each demo.
Chapter 2: Libmetal

- `ipi_latency_demod.c`: Demo application that measures latency between APU and RPU.
- `ipi_shmem_demod.c`: Demonstrates how to access shared memory and IPI.
- `shmem_atomic_demod.c`: Demonstrates how to access shared memory with atomics.
- `shmem_demod.c`: Demonstrates use of shared memory between APU and RPU.
- `shmem_latency_demod.c`: Demo application that measures shared memory latency between APU and RPU.
- `shmem_throughput_demod.c`: Demo application that measures shared memory throughput between APU and RPU.

3. To build the application project, right-click the created project and select **Build project**. The generated ELF is in the `<RPU_app_proj>/Debug/` directory.

Enable Linux Demo Application Using Libmetal with PetaLinux Tools

Use PetaLinux Tools to complete the following steps:

1. Create the PetaLinux master project in a suitable directory without any spaces. In this guide it is named `<plnx-proj-root>`:
   
   `$ petalinux-create -t project -s <PATH_TO_PETALINUX_ZYNQMP_PROJECT_BSP>`


2. Navigate to the directory:
   
   `$ cd <plnx-proj-root>`

3. Enable the required **rootfs** packages and applications:
   
   `$ petalinux-config -c rootfs`

4. Ensure **libmetal** and **sysfs** packages are enabled:

   Filesystem Packages--->
   misc --->
   sysfsutils --->
   [*] libsysfs
   Libs --->
   libmetal--->
   [*] libmetal

5. Ensure the **libmetal** demo application is enabled:

   Filesystem Packages --->
   libs --->
   libmetal-->
   [*] libmetal-demos
6. Setting Device Tree for the Libmetal Linux Application Demonstration.

The device tree changes need to be added to system-user.dtsi.

Petalinux system-user.dtsi path:
<plnx-proj-root>/project-spec/meta-user/recipes-bsp/device-tree/files/system-user.dtsi

**Note:** Reserved memory node is for shared memory and firmware. This can be moved if you wish to load firmware elsewhere. You need to add device tree nodes manually to the system-user.dtsi file.

```
 concludes-memory {  
    address-cells = <2>;  
    size-cells = <2>;  
    ranges;  
    rproc_0_reserved: rproc@0x3ed20000 {  
        no-map;  
        reg = <0x0 0x3ed20000 0x0 0x2000000>;  
    };  
    };

amba {  
    /* Shared memory */  
    shm0: shm@0 {  
        compatible = "shm_uio";
        reg = <0x0 0x3ed80000 0x0 0x1000000>;  
    };  

    /* IPI device */  
    ipi_amp: ipi@ff340000 {  
        compatible = "ipi_uio";
        reg = <0x0 0xff340000 0x0 0x1000>;
        interrupt-parent = &gic;
        interrupts = <<0 29 4>;
    };  
};

};
ttc0 {  
    compatible = "ttc0";
    status = "okay";
};
```

The shm0 device tree node is used by the Libmetal application for shared memory starting at the address 0x3ed80000.

If you wish to load firmware via remoteproc, you can also define a remoteproc device node in the device tree.

A sample remoteproc device node using memory in both TCM and DDR could look like the following:

**Note:** Firmware memory needs to correspond to the firmware's linker script. An example linker script for this application can be found at:
Chapter 2: Libmetal


/ {
    reserved-memory {
        #address-cells = <2>;
        #size-cells = <2>;
        ranges;
        rproc_0_reserved: rproc@3ed000000 {
            no-map;
            reg = <0x0 0x3ed00000 0x0 0x2000000>;
        };
    };
    amba {
        /* Shared memory (APU to RPU) */
        shm0: shm@0 {
            compatible = "shm";
            reg = <0x0 0x3ed80000 0x0 0x0100000>;
        };
        /* IPI device */
        ipi0: ipi@0 {
            compatible = "ipi_uio";
            reg = <0x0 0xff360000 0x0 0x1000>;
            interrupt-parent = <&gic>;
            interrupts = <0 33 4>;
        };
        timer@ff0e0000 {
            compatible = "ttc-uio";
            reg = <0x0 0xff0e0000 0x0 0x1000>;
        };
    };
}

The source code of the libmetal example on the Linux side can be found on the following web site:

https://github.com/OpenAMP/libmetal/tree/master/examples/system/linux/zynqmp/zynqmp_amp_demo

- common.h
- ipi_latency_demo.c
- ipi_shmem_demo.c
- libmetal_amp_demo.c
- shmem_atomic_demo.c
- shmem_demo.c
- shmem_latency_demo.c
- shmem_throughput_demo.c
- sys_init.c
Build Libmetal Linux Demo in Xilinx Vitis

PetaLinux uses meta-openamp to build libmetal library and the libmetal Linux demo application. If you want to create your own libmetal application, you can do it with Xilinx Vitis.

Following are the steps in Xilinx Vitis to generate the application.

1. Building and package sysroots.
   
   $ petalinux-build -s
   $ petalinux-package --sysroot

2. Run XVitis.

3. Select **create a new Application project**.

   OS: Linux
   Processor: psu_cortexa53
   Linux sysroot: the sysroot you built from your PetaLinux project:
   "--sysroot=/<plnx-proj-root>/images/linux/Vitis/sysroots/aarch64-xilinx-linux"
   Click Next

4. Select **Linux Hello World** and then click **Finish**.

5. Right-click **project** and select **properties**.

   C/C++ Build • Settings
   Tool Setting Tab Libraries
   Libraries (-l) add "metal"
   Miscellaneous
   Add "sysroot" setting to "Linker Flags":
   "--sysroot=/<plnx-proj-root>/images/linux/Vitis/sysroots/aarch64-xilinx-linux"
   click OK

6. Copy files located at
   (https://github.com/OpenAMP/libmetal/tree/master/examples/system/linux/zynqmp/zynqmp_amp_demo) to the application’s src directory.

   - common.h
   - ipi_latency_demo.c
   - ipi_shmem_demo.c
   - shmem_atomic_demo.c
   - shmem_demo.c
   - shmem_latency_demo.c
   - shmem_throughput_demo.c
   - sys_init.c
   - sys_init.h
**libmetal_amp_demo.c**

*Note:* The demo talks to RPU 0 by default, if you want to change the demo to talk to RPU 1, change the IPI mask value in common.h to 0x200, which is the default RPU1 IPI mask.

7. Install the Linux application executable built from XVitis and firmware into the rootfs built with PetaLinux tools using a Yocto Recipe created by:

```
$ petalinux-create -t apps --template install --name libmetal-linux-app -install --enable
```

Modify the `project-spec/meta-user/recipes-apps/<app_name>/<application name>.bb` to install the remote processor firmware in the RootFS as follows:

- `SUMMARY` = "Simple test application"
- `SECTION` = "PETALINUX/apps"
- `LICENSE` = "MIT"
- `LIC_FILES_CHKSUM` = "file://<COMMON_LICENSE_DIR>/MIT;md5=0835ade698e0bfcf8506edca2f7b4f302"
- `SRC_URI` = "file://<linux-app> \file://<firmware> "

```
S = "${WORKDIR}";
INSANE_SKIP_${PN} = "arch"

do_install () {
    # Install firmware into /lib/firmware on target
    install -d ${D}/lib/firmware
    install -m 0644 ${S}/<firmware> ${D}/lib/firmware/<firmware>

    # Install linux application into /usr/bin on target
    install -d ${D}/usr/bin
    install -m 0755 ${S}/<linux-app> ${D}/usr/bin/<linux-app>
}
```

```
FILES_${PN} = "/lib/firmware/<firmware> /usr/bin/<linux-app> "
```

---

**Build the Linux Demo Application and the Linux Project**

1. Go to the PetaLinux tools project:

```
$ cd <plnx_proj>
```

2. Build the PetaLinux project:

```
$ petalinux-build
```

The kernel images and the device tree binary are located in the `<plnx-proj-root>/images/linux` directory.
Testing on Hardware

1. Go to the PetaLinux project:
   
   ```
   $ cd <plnx_proj>
   ```

2. Build the PetaLinux project:

   ```
   $ petalinux-build
   ```

3. Run PetaLinux boot:

   ```
   $ petalinux-boot --jtag --kernel
   ```
   
   If you encounter any issues, append `-v` to these commands to see the textual output.


   Note that the firmware should be placed in the `/lib/firmware` directory.

   ```
   $ echo <firmware_name> > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/firmware
   $ echo start > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/state
   ```

   You can also use other methods to boot Linux on APU and the firmware on RPU, such as SD boot. This example only documents JTAG boot.

5. On the APU Linux target console, run the demo application on the Linux application you built with XVitis or use the prebuilt "libmetal_amp_demo" provided with Petalinux BSP. This process produces output similar to the following:

   ```
   # <linux libmetal application
   
   metal: warning:   skipped page size 2097152 - invalid args
   
   CLIENT> ****** libmetal demo: shared memory *****
   
   metal: info:      meta
   
   SERVER> Demo has started.
   
   SERVER> Shared memory test finished
   
   SERVER> ===== libmetal demo: atomic operation over shared memory ======
   
   SERVER> Starting atomic add on shared memory demo.
   1_uio_dev_open: No IRQ for device 3ed80000.shm.
   
   CLIENT> Setting up shared memory demo.
   
   CLIENT> Starting shared memory demo.
   
   CLIENT> Sending message: Hello World - libmetal shared memory demo
   
   CLIENT> Message Received: Hello World - libmetal shared memory demo
   
   CLIENT> Shared memory demo: Passed.
   
   CLIENT> ****** libmetal demo: atomic operation over shared memory *****
   ```

   **Note:** One method with which the application can be debugged is XSDB. See the *Embedded System Tools Reference Manual* (UG1043) for more information on the use of XSDB.
Chapter 3

OpenAMP

Overview

Open Asymmetric Multi-processing (OpenAMP) is a framework providing the software components needed to enable the development of software applications for asymmetric multi-processing (AMP) systems. The framework provides the following key capabilities.

- Provides Life Cycle Management, and Inter Processor Communication capabilities for management of remote compute resources and their associated software contexts.
- Provides a standalone library usable with RTOS and baremetal software environments.
- Compatibility with upstream Linux remoteproc, rpmsg and VirtIO components.

Components in OpenAMP

RPMsg (Remote Processor Messaging), VirtIO (Virtualization Module) and remoteproc are implemented in upstream Linux kernel. OpenAMP library provides the implementation for these components for the following environments: baremetal, FreeRTOS (Real-Time Operating System), and Linux userspace.

**virtIO**: OpenAMP library implements virtIO standard for shared memory management. The virtIO is a virtualization standard for network and disk device drivers where only the driver on the guest device is aware it is running in a virtual environment, with the hypervisor.

**remoteproc**: Remoteproc provides capability for life cycle management (LCM) of the remote processors. The remoteproc API that OpenAMP library uses is compliant with the infrastructure present in the Linux Kernel 3.18 and later. The remoteproc uses information published through the remote processor firmware resource table to allocate system resources and to create virtIO devices. The remoteproc can be used to load arbitrary firmware; it is not limited to OpenAMP firmware.

**RPMsg**: This API allows inter-process communications (IPC) between software running on independent cores in an AMP system. This is also compliant with the RPMsg bus infrastructure present in the Linux Kernel version 3.18 and later.
The following diagrams show how OpenAMP is used in Xilinx Zynq and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC platforms:

1. Linux kernel master and RPU OpenAMP slave.

![Diagram showing Linux kernel master and RPU OpenAMP slave](image1)

*Figure 3-1: RPMsg Implementation in Kernel Space*

Linux kernel space provides RPMsg and Remoteproc, but the RPU application requires Linux to load it in order to talk to the RPMsg counterpart in the Linux kernel. This is the Linux kernel RPMsg and Remoteproc implementation limitation.

2. Linux userspace OpenAMP application and RPU OpenAMP application.

![Diagram showing Linux userspace OpenAMP application and RPU OpenAMP application](image2)

*Figure 3-2: OpenAMP RPMsg Implementation in Linux Userspace*

OpenAMP library can also be used in Linux userspace. In this configuration, the remote processor can run independently to the Linux host processor.
Connection between OpenAMP and Libmetal

Connection between OpenAMP and Libmetal.

OpenAMP uses Libmetal as an abstraction layer to access devices, handle interrupts and shared memory. Libmetal is used because it provides a uniform interface for accessing devices and memory. OpenAMP uses libmetal to access IPI (Inter-Processor Interrupt) and shared memory. OpenAMP leverages standards for shared memory management, lifecycle management and communication. A diagram to show the connection between libmetal and OpenAMP is as follows:

How to Write a Simple OpenAMP Application

To write an OpenAMP application there are a few necessary pieces as follows:

1. A firmware resource table.

   The resource table defines the necessary firmware entries for the OpenAMP application. It is a list of system resources required by the remote_proc.
2. Create remoteproc struct using resource table.
3. Define RPMsg callback functions.
4. Create RPMsg virtio device.
5. Create an RPMsg endpoint and associate the RPMsg device with the callback functions.
6. Use rpmsg_send() to send message across to the remote processor.
7. After initializing the framework, the flow of an OpenAMP application consists of the PRMMsg channel acting as communication between the master and remote processor via the RPMsg send() and I/O callback functions. The following is a flow diagram to show this.

Following is a sample OpenAMP setup and flow with a resource table, Remoteproc instance and RPMMsg callback functions:

```c
struct resource_table table = {
    /* Version number. If the structure changes in the future, this acts as */
```

Figure 3-4: Flow Diagram
/* reference to what the structure is. */
   .ver = 1,
* Number of resources; Matches number of offsets in array */
   .num = 2,
/* reserved (must be zero) */
   .reserved = 0,
   { /* array of offsets pointing at various resource entries */
   /* This RSC_RPROC_MEM entry set the shared memory address range. It is required to
tell the Linux kernel range of the shared memory the remote can access. */
   */
   {RSC_RPROC_MEM, 0x3ed40000, 0x3ed40000, 0x100000, 0},
   /* virtio device header */
   {
     RSC_VDEV, VIRTIO_ID_RPMSG_, 0, RPMSG_IPU_C0_FEATURES, 0, 0, 0,
     NUM_VRINGS, {0, 0},
   }
   }
};
#include <openamp/remoteproc.h>
#include <openamp/rpmsg.h>
#include <openamp/rpmsg_virtio.h>

/* User defined remoteproc operations for communication */
struct remoteproc rproc_ops = {
   .init = local_rproc_init;
   .mmap = local_rproc_mmap;
   .notify = local_rproc_notify;
   .remove = local_rproc_remove;
};

/* Remoteproc instance. If you don't use Remoteproc VirtIO backend,
* you don't need to define the remoteproc instance. */
struct remoteproc rproc;

/* RPMsg VirtIO device instance. */
struct rpmsg_virtio_device rpmsg_vdev;

/* RPMsg device */
struct rpmsg_device *rpmsg_dev;

/* Resource Table. Resource table is used by remoteproc to describe
* the shared resources such as vdev(VirtIO device) and other shared memory.
* Resource table resources definition is in the remoteproc.h.
* Examples of the resource table can be found in the OpenAMP repo:
* - apps/machine/zynqmp/rsc_table.c
* - apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/rsc_table.c
* - apps/machine/zynq7/rsc_table.c
*/
void *rsc_table = &resource_table;

/* Size of the resource table */
int rsc_size = sizeof(resource_table);

/* Shared memory metal I/O region. It will be used by OpenAMP library
* to access the memory. You can have more than one shared memory regions
* in your application. */
/*
struct metal_io_region *shm_io;

/* VirtIO device */
struct virtio_device *vdev;

/* RPMsg shared buffers pool */
struct rpmsg_virtio_shm_pool shpool;

/* Shared buffers */
void *shbuf;

/* RPMsg endpoint */
struct rpmsg_endpoint ept;

/* User defined RPMsg name service callback. This callback is called * when there is no registered RPMsg endpoint is found for this name * service. User can create RPMsg endpoint in this callback. */
void ns_bind_cb(struct rpmsg_device *rdev, const char *name, uint32_t dest);

/* User defined RPMsg endpoint received message callback */
void rpmsg_ept_cb(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, void *data, size_t len, uint32_t src, void *priv);

/* User defined RPMsg name service unbind request callback */
void ns_unbind_cb(struct rpmsg_device *rdev, const char *name, uint32_t dest);

void main(void)
{
  /* Instantiate remoteproc instance */
  remoteproc_init(&rproc, &rproc_ops);

  /* Mmap shared memories so that they can be used */
  remoteproc_mmap(&rproc, &physical_address, NULL, size, <memory_attributes>, &shm_io);

  /* Parse resource table to remoteproc */
  remoteproc_set_rsc_table(&rproc, rsc_table, rsc_size);

  /* Create VirtIO device from remoteproc.
   * VirtIO device master will initiate the VirtIO rings, and assign
   * shared buffers. If you running the application as VirtIO slave, you
   * set the role as VIRTIO_DEV_SLAVE.
   * If you don't use remoteproc, you will need to define your own VirtIO
   * device.
   */
  vdev = remoteproc_create_virtio(&rproc, 0, VIRTIO_DEV_MASTER, NULL);

  /* This step is only required if you are VirtIO device master.
   * Initialize the shared buffers pool.
   */
  shbuf = metal_io_phys_to_virt(shm_io, SHARED_BUF_PA);
  rpmsg_virtio_init_shm_pool(&shpool, shbuf, SHARED_BUFF_SIZE);

  /* Initialize RPMsg VirtIO device with the VirtIO device */
  /* If it is VirtIO device slave, it will not return until the master
   * side set the VirtIO device DRIVER OK status bit.
   */
  rpmsg_init_vdev(&rpmsg_vdev, vdev, ns_bind_cb, io, shm_io, &shpool);
/* Get RPMsg device from RPMsg VirtIO device */
rpmsg_dev = rpmsg_virtio_get_rpmsg_device(&rpmsg_vdev);

/* Create RPMsg endpoint. */
rpmsg_create_ept(&ept, rdev, RMSG_SERVICE_NAME, RMSG_ADDR_ANY,
                  rpmsg_ept_cb, ns_unbind_cb);

/* If it is VirtIO device master, it sends the first message */
while (!is_rpmsg_ept_read(&ept)) {
    /* check if the endpoint has binded.
    * If not, wait for notification. If local endpoint hasn't
    * been bound with the remote endpoint, it will fail to
    * send the message to the remote.
    */
    /* If you prefer to use interrupt, you can wait for
    * interrupt here, and call the VirtIO notified function
    * in the interrupt handling task.
    */
    rproc_virtio_notified(vdev, RSC_NOTIFY_ID_ANY);
}
/* Send RPMsg */
rpmsg_send(&ept, data, size);

do {
    /* If you prefer to use interrupt, you can wait for
    * interrupt here, and call the VirtIO notified function
    * in the interrupt handling task.
    * If vdev is notified, the endpoint callback will be
    * called.
    */
    rproc_virtio_notified(vdev, RSC_NOTIFY_ID_ANY);
} while(!ns_unbind_cb_is_called && !user_decided_to_end_communication);

/* End of communication, destroy the endpoint */
rpmsg_destroy_ept(&ept);
rpmsg_deinit_vdev(&rpmsg_vdev);
remoteproc_remove_virtio(&rproc, vdev);
remoteproc_remove(&rproc);

---

OpenAMP Demos

Following are descriptions for each of the OpenAMP demonstration applications.

**Echo Test in Linux Master and Bare-Metal or FreeRTOS Remotes**

This test application sends a number of payloads from the master to the remote and tests the integrity of the transmitted data.
• The echo test application uses the Linux master to boot the remote bare-metal firmware using remoteproc.

• The Linux master then transmits payloads to the remote firmware using RPMsg. The remote firmware echoes back the received data using RPMsg.

• The Linux master verifies and prints the payload.

Matrix Multiplication for Linux Master and Bare-Metal or FreeRTOS Remotes

The matrix multiplication application provides a more complex test that generates two matrices on the master. These matrices are then sent to the remote, which is used to multiply the matrices. The remote then sends the result back to the master, which displays the result.

The Linux master boots the bare-metal remote firmware using remoteproc. It then transmits two randomly-generated matrices using RPMsg.

The bare-metal firmware multiplies the two matrices and transmits the result back to the master using RPMsg.

Proxy Application for Linux Masters and Bare-Metal or FreeRTOS Remotes

This application creates a proxy between the Linux master and the remote core, which allows the remote firmware to use console and execute file I/O on the master.

The Linux master boots the firmware using the proxy_app. The remote firmware executes file I/O on the Linux file system (FS), which is on the master processor. The remote firmware also uses the master console to receive input and display output.

Petalinux Images Quick Try

Use the following basic steps to boot Linux and run an OpenAMP application using pre-built images. The following steps apply to the ZCU102 board.

The echo-test application sends packets from Linux running on quad-core Cortex-A53 to a single Cortex-R5 running FreeRTOS, which sends them back.

1. Extract files BOOT.BIN, image.ub, and openamp.dtb files from a pre-built PetaLinux BSP tarball to an SD card. Note that the OpenAMP related device nodes are not in the default system.dtb, but are included in the prebuilt openamp.dtb.

   host shell$ tar xvf xilinx-zcu102-v2019.2-final.bsp --strip-components=4 --wildcards */BOOT.BIN */image.ub */openamp.dtb
   host shell$ cp BOOT.BIN image.ub openamp.dtb <your sd card>

   Note: Alternatively, if you already created a PetaLinux project with a provided BSP for your board, you can find pre-built images in the <your project>/pre-built/linux/images/directory.

2. Go to u-boot prompt and boot Linux from the SD card:
... Hit any key to stop autoboot:  0
ZynqMP> mmcinfo && fatload mmc 0 ${netstart} ${kernel_img} & & fatload mmc 0
0x14000000 openamp.dtb
Device: sdhci@ff170000
... reading image.ub
31514140 bytes read in 2063 ms (14.6 MiB/s)
reading openamp.dtb
38320 bytes read in 18 ms (2 MiB/s)
ZynqMP> bootm $netstart - $netstart 0x14000000
... Note: As an alternative to all steps above to SD boot, you can JTAG boot the board.
For this you need to have connected a JTAG cable, installed JTAG drivers, and created a PetaLinux project
using a provided BSP. To do this, you must go in the <your project>/pre-built/linux/images directory
and replace the system.dtb file by openamp.dtb, then type petalinux-boot --jtag
--prebuilt 3.

3. At the Linux login prompt, type root for user and root for password, and then run the
echo-test demo.

plnx_aarch64 login: root
Password: root@plnx_aarch64:-# echo_image_echo_test >
/sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/firmware
root@plnx_aarch64:-# echo start > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/state
[ 265.772355] remoteproc remoteproc0: powering up ff9a0100.zynqmp_r5_rproc
[ 265.779900] remoteproc remoteproc0: Booting fw image
echo_test_standalone_r5_0.elf, size 719860
[ 265.790005] zynqmp_r5_remoteproc ff9a0100.zynqmp_r5_rproc: RPU boot from TCM.
Starting application...
Initialize remoteproc successfully.
creating remoteproc virtio
initializing rpmsg shared buffer pool
initializing rpmsg vdev
initializing rpmsg vdev
Try to create rpmsg endpoint.
Successfully created rpmsg endpoint.
[ 265.797738] remoteproc remoteproc0: registered virtio0 (type 7)
[ 265.800388] virtio_rpmsg_bus virtio0: rpmsg host is online
[ 265.830254] remoteproc remoteproc0: remote processor ff9a0100.zynqmp_r5_rproc is
now up
[ 265.838381] virtio_rpmsg_bus virtio0: creating channel rpmsg-openamp-demo-channel
addr 0x0
root@xilinx-zcu102-2019_1:/lib/firmware# echo_test -d /dev/rpmsg0
Echo test start
Open rpmsg dev /dev/rpmsg0!
************************************************
Echo Test Round 0
************************************************
Note: This rpmsg device driver is an out-of-tree Linux kernel module. It can be loaded at boot time if you write a start-up init script (See examples in PetaLinux Tools Documentation: Reference Guide (UG1144).

Building OpenAMP application for RPU Firmware

Introduction

The Xilinx® Vitis contains templates to aid in the development of OpenAMP bare-metal/FreeRTOS remote applications. The following sections describe how to create OpenAMP applications with Xilinx Vitis and PetaLinux tools.

- Use Xilinx Vitis to create the bare-metal or FreeRTOS remote applications.

Building Remote Applications in Xilinx Vitis

You can build remote applications using Xilinx Vitis by using the following procedures. The PetaLinux BSP already include pre-built firmware for a remote processor (Zynq® Cortex™-A9 #1 and Zynq UltraScale+™ MPSoC Cortex-R5 #0); The following steps are necessary only if you plan to re-build the demo applications running on the remote processor.

Creating an Application Project for OpenAMP

1. From the Xilinx Vitis window, create the application project by selecting File > New > Application Projects.
   a. Specify the BSP OS platform:
      - standalone for a bare-metal application.
      - freertos<version>_xilinx for a FreeRTOS application.
   b. Specify the hardware platform.
   c. Select the processor:
      For the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC device (ZynqMP), Cortex-R5 (RPU) is supported.
      - Select psu_cortexr5_0 or psu_cortexr5_1.
      - For the Zynq-7000 SoC device (zynq), only Cortex-A9 is supported.
        Select ps7_cortexa9_1.
   d. Select one of the following:
      - Use Existing if you had previously created an application with a BSP and want to re-use the same BSP.
      - Create New BSP to create a new BSP.
**IMPORTANT:** If you select Create New BSP, the `openamp` library is automatically included, but the compiler flags must be set as indicated in the upcoming steps.

e. Click **Next** to select an available template (do not click **Finish**).

2. Select one of the three application templates available for OpenAMP remote bare-metal from the available templates:
   - OpenAMP echo-test
   - OpenAMP matrix multiplication Demo
   - OpenAMP RPC Demo

3. Click **Finish**.

4. In the Xilinx Vitis project explorer, right-click the BSP and select **Board Support Package Settings**.

5. Navigate to the **BSP Settings > Overview > OpenAMP**.

6. Set the **WITH_PROXY** parameter as follows:
   - For the OpenAMP RPC demonstration, set the parameter to `true` (default).
   - For other demo applications, set the parameter to `false`.

   **Note:** Having `WITH_PROXY=true` is needed for OpenAMP to redirect `_open()`, `_close()`, `_read()`, and `_write()` to the master processor and instruct the makefile to compile extra code that is not needed or desired for other applications.

7. Navigate to the BSP settings drivers: **Settings > Overview > Drivers > <selected_processor>**.

   For the Zynq-7000 SoC device (zynq) only:
   - To disable initialization of shared resources when the master processor is handling shared resources initialization, add:
     ```
     -DUSE_AMP=1
     ```

   In the following examples, `ps7_cortexa9_0` runs Linux while the OpenAMP slave runs on `ps7_cortexa9_1`, therefore you need to set this parameter.

8. Add any necessary parameters to the **extra_compiler_flags**.

9. Click the **OK** button.

**OpenAMP Xilinx Vitis Key Source Files**

The following key source files are available in the Xilinx Vitis application

- **Platform Info** (`platform_info.c/.h`): These files contain hard-coded, platform-specific values used to get necessary information for OpenAMP.
#define IPI_IRQ_VECT_ID: The Inter-Processor Interrupt (IPI) vector of IPI agent used for interprocessor communication.

#define IPI_BASE_ADDR: The base address of IPI agent used for interprocessor communication.

#define IPI_CHAN_BITMASK: The IPI bit mask for remote processor. This is necessary because the bit mask identifies which remote processor to communicate with. Bit mask information can be found in the TRM. https://www.xilinx.com/html_docs/registers/ug1087/ug1087-zynq-ultrascale-registers.html#overview.html

- **Resource Table** (rsc_table.c/.h): The resource table contains entries that specify the memory and virtIO device resources. The virtIO device contains device features, vring addresses, size, and alignment information. The resource table entries are specified in rsc_table.c and the remote_resource_table structure is specified in rsc_table.h.

- **Helper** (helper.c/.h): They contain platform-specific APIs that allow the remote application to communicate with the hardware. They include functions to initialize and control the GIC.

- **Application code** (src/<application>.c): In the src directory of the application in XVitis, the specific application is located (rpmsg-echo.c/matrix_multiply.c/rpc_demo.c)

## Building Linux Application that uses RPMsg in kernel space

### Setting up PetaLinux with OpenAMP

PetaLinux requires the following preparation before use:

1. Create the PetaLinux master project in a suitable directory without any spaces. In this guide it is named `<plnx-proj-root>`:
   
   ```bash
   $ petalinux-create -t project -s <PATH_TO_PETALINUX_ZYNQMP_PROJECT_BSP>
   ```

2. Navigate to the `<plnx-proj-root>` directory:
   
   ```bash
   $ cd <plnx-proj-root>
   ```

3. Include a remote application in the PetaLinux project.
   
   This step is needed if you are not using one of the pre-built remote firmware already included with the PetaLinux BSP. After you have developed and built a remote application (for example, with Xilinx Vitis) it must be included in the PetaLinux project so that it is available from the Linux filesystem for remoteproc.

   a. Create a PetaLinux application inside the components/apps/<app_name> directory, using the following command:

   ```bash
   $ petalinux-create -t apps --template install -n <app_name> --enable
   ```
b. Copy the firmware (that is, the .elf file) built with Xilinx Vitis for the remote processor into this directory:

project-spec/meta-user/recipes-apps/<app-name>/files/

c. Modify the project-spec/meta-user/recipes-apps/<app_name>/<app_name>.bb to install the remote processor firmware in the RootFS.

For example:

```bash
SUMMARY = "Simple test application"
SECTION = "PETALINUX/apps"
LICENSE = "MIT"
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = "file://${COMMON_LICENSE_DIR}/MIT;md5=0835ade698e0bdf8506edca2f7b4f302"

SRC_URI = "file://<myfirmware>"
S = "${WORKDIR}"
INSANE_SKIP_${PN} = "arch"

do_install() {
    install -d ${D}/lib/firmware
    install -m 0644 ${S}/<myfirmware> ${D}/lib/firmware/<myfirmware>
}

FILES_${PN} = "/lib/firmware/<myfirmware>"
```

4. For all devices, configure the kernel options to work with OpenAMP:

a. Start the PetaLinux Kernel configuration tool:

```
petalinux-config -c kernel
```

b. Enable loadable module support:

```
[*] Enable loadable module support --->
```

c. Enable the remoteproc driver support: Note that the commands differ, based on which Zynq device you are using:

```
Device Drivers --->
   Remoteproc drivers --->
   for R5:
   <M> ZynqMP_r5 remoteproc support
   # for Zynq A9
   <M> Support ZYNQ remoteproc
```

5. Enable all of the modules and applications in the RootFS:

**IMPORTANT:** These options are only available in the PetaLinux reference BSP. The applications in this procedure are examples you can use.

a. Open the RootFS configuration menu:

```
petalinux-config -c rootfs
```

b. Ensure the OpenAMP applications and rpmsg modules are enabled:
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Filesystem Packages --->
- Petalinux Package Groups
  - packagegroup-petalinux-openamp

  **Note:** packagegroup-petalinux-openamp enables many openamp related sub-components. If you need more fine-grained control, do not set this packagegroup. Instead, enable the following individual components as needed:

  - rpmsg-echo-test, rpmsg-mat-mul, rpmsg-proxy-app

Links to each of the packages’ source code for the above components can be found in the following:

- **rpmsg-echo-test:**

- **rpmsg-mat-mul:**

- **rpmsg-proxy-app:**

- If needed, enable inclusion of default remote processor firmware images:

  Filesystem Packages --->
  misc --->
  openamp-fw-echo-testd --->
  [*] openamp-fw-echo-testd
  openamp-fw-mat-muld --->
  [*] openamp-fw-mat-muld
  openamp-fw-rpc-demo --->
  [*] openamp-fw-rpc-demo

  **Note:** This includes the same remote processor firmwares provided by pre-built images as found in the rootfs /lib/firmware directory. It is not needed if you build new images with the Xilinx Vitis.

Settings for the Device Tree Binary Source

The PetaLinux reference BSP includes a DTB (Device Tree Binary) for OpenAMP located at:

    pre-built/linux/images/openamp.dtb

The device tree setting for the shared memory and the kernel remoteproc is demonstrated in:

    project-spec/meta-user/recipes-bsp/device-tree/files/openamp.dtsi

The openamp.dtb and openamp.dtsi files are provided for reference only. You need to edit the system-user.dtsi file to include the content from openamp.dtsi for your project.
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The overlay contains nodes that OpenAMP requires in the device tree.

- The device tree example is for ZynqMP:

```c
/ {
    reserved-memory {
        #address-cells = <2>;
        #size-cells = <2>;
        ranges;
        rproc_0_dma: rproc@0x3ed40000 {
            no-map;
            compatible = "shared-dma-pool";
            reg = <0x0 0x3ed40000 0x0 0x100000>;
        };
        rproc_0_reserved: rproc@0x3ed00000 {
            no-map;
            reg = <0x0 0x3ed00000 0x0 0x40000>;
        };
    };

    zynqmp-rpu {
        compatible = "xlnx,zynqmp-r5-remoteproc-1.0";
        #address-cells = <2>;
        #size-cells = <2>;
        ranges;
        core_conf = "split";
        r5_0: r5@0 {
            #address-cells = <2>;
            #size-cells = <2>;
            ranges;
            memory-region = <&rproc_0_reserved>, <&rproc_0_dma>;
            pnode-id = <0x7>;
            mbox = <&ipi_mailbox_rpu0 0>, <&ipi_mailbox_rpu0 1>;
            mbox-names = "tx", "rx";
            tcm_0_a: tcm_0@0 {
                reg = <0x0 0xFFE00000 0x0 0x10000>;
                pnode-id = <0xf>;
            };
            tcm_0_b: tcm_0@1 {
                reg = <0x0 0xFFE20000 0x0 0x10000>;
                pnode-id = <0x10>;
            };
        };
        zynqmp_ipi1 {
            compatible = "xlnx,zynqmp-ipi-mailbox";
            interrupt-parent = <&gic>;
            interrupts = <0 29 4>;
            xlnx,ipi-id = <7>;
            #address-cells = <1>;
            #size-cells = <1>;
            ranges;

            /* APU->RPU0 IPI mailbox controller */
            ipi_mailbox_rpu0: mailbox@ff90000 {
                reg = <0xff990600 0x20>,
```
For reference to device tree documentation on mailbox usage for device tree please see:

For reference to device tree documentation on ZynqMP usage of remoteproc driver see:

Note: OpenAMP running on Linux does not support use of the default IPI. IPI configuration for OpenAMP running on Linux is configured in the device tree. IPI informatoin can be found in the IPI module of UG1087:

In the above device tree demo, the OpenAMP in APU uses the PL0 IPI instead of the default APU IPI for inter-processor notification because the default APU IPI has been dedicated to the communication with PMU FW.

For ZynqMP, you can configure how the Cortex-R5 is operating by setting the core_conf parameter. The current settings works with the demo applications referenced in this document. Appendix A, Libmetal APIs gives a more detailed explanation of those parameters.

• For Zynq_A9:

    / {
        reserved-memory {
            #address-cells = <1>;
            #size-cells = <1>;
            ranges;
            rproc_0_reserved: rproc@3e000000 {
                no-map;
                reg = <0x3e000000 0x400000>;
            };
            rproc_0_dma: rproc@3e800000 {
                no-map;
                compatible = "shared-dma-pool";
                reg = <0x3e800000 0x100000>;
            };
            remoteproc0: remoteproc@0 {
                compatible = "xlnx,zynq_remoteproc";
                firmware = "firmware";
            };
        }
    };
    
    reg-names = "local_request_region",
    "local_response_region",
    "remote_request_region",
    "remote_response_region";
    #mbox-cells = <1>;
    xlnx,ipi-id = <1>;
    
    };
    

Building the Applications and the Linux Project

To build the applications and Linux project, do the following:

1. Ensure that you are in the PetaLinux project root directory:
   ```bash
cd <plnx_proj>
   ```
2. Build PetaLinux: `petalinux-build`

   **TIP:** If you encounter any issues append `-v` to `petalinux-build` to see the respective textual output.

   If the build is successful, the images are in the `images/linux` folder:
   ```bash
   <plnx_proj>/images/linux
   ```

Booting the PetaLinux Project

You can boot the PetaLinux project from QEMU (Quick Emulator) or hardware.

Booting on QEMU

After a successful build, you can run the PetaLinux project on QEMU as follows.

1. Navigate to the PetaLinux directory: `cd <plnx_proj>`
2. Run PetaLinux boot: `petalinux-boot --qemu --kernel`

   **Note:** Booting OpenAMP on QEMU is only valid for ZynqMP.

Booting on Hardware

After a successful build, you can run the PetaLinux project on hardware. Follow these procedures to boot OpenAMP on a board.

Setting Up the Board

1. Connect the board to your computer, and ensure that it is powered on.
2. If the board is connected to a remote system, start the `hw_server` on the remote system.
3. Open a console terminal and connect it to UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) on the board.
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**Downloading the Images**

1. Navigate to the PetaLinux directory:
   
   `cd <plnx_proj>`

2. Run the PetaLinux boot:
   
   - Using a remote system:
     
     `petalinux-boot --jtag --kernel --hw_server-url <remote_system>`
   
   - Using a local system:
     
     `petalinux-boot --jtag --kernel --bitstream <bitstream>`

   **TIP:** If you encounter any issues append `-v` to the above commands to see the textual output.

**Running the Example Applications**

After the system is up and running, log in with the username and password `root`. After logging in, the following example applications are available:

- **Running the Echo Test**
- **Running the Matrix Multiplication Test**
- **Running the Proxy Application**

**Note:** Some important things to note are:

- After booting the Linux Kernel the remoteproc driver is already loaded. If not, check it has been enabled in the kernel config and check your device tree.
- If you have unloaded the remoteproc driver, you can load it as follows:
  
  - For the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC device:
    
    `modprobe zynqmp_r5_remoteproc`
  
  - For the Zynq-7000 SoC device:
    
    `modprobe zynq_remoteproc`

**Running the Echo Test**

1. Load the Echo test firmware and RPMsg module:
   
   `echo image_echo_test > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/firmware`
   
   `echo start > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/state`

2. Run the test:
   
   `echo_test`

   The test starts.
3. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the test.
4. After you have completed the test, unload the application:
   
   ```bash
   echo stop > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/state
   ```

## Debugging an OpenAMP Application

### Debugging RPU Firmware

Below is an example to debug the echo test example running on RPU 0 with Xilinx® System Debugger (XSDB). In this example, the function `platform_init` is found in `platform_info.c` at line 295 and is compiled to be at the address 0x3ed011c8. The below example shows how to set and run up to a breakpoint and then print the value of local variables in the scope stopped at the breakpoint.

```bash
xsdb% bpadd -addr 0x3ed011c8
0
xsdb% Info: Breakpoint 0 status:
target 7: {Address: 0x3ed011c8 Type: Hardware}
xsdb% dow ~/test.elf
Downloading Program -- ~/test.elf

section, .vectors: 0x00000000 - 0x0000051f
section, .text: 0x3ed00000 - 0x3ed0d73f
section, .init: 0x3ed0d740 - 0x3ed0d757
section, .rodata: 0x3ed0d758 - 0x3ed0ee8f
section, .data: 0x00000520 - 0x00001623
section, .resource_table: 0x00001700 - 0x000017ff
section, .eh_frame: 0x3ed0ee90 - 0x3ed0ee93
section, .ARM.exidx: 0x3ed0ee94 - 0x3ed0ee9b
section, .init_array: 0x3ed0ee9c - 0x3ed0eea3
section, .fini_array: 0x3ed0eea4 - 0x3ed0eea7
section, .bss: 0x3ed0eea8 - 0x3ed0f157
section, .heap: 0x00001800 - 0x000057ff
section, .stack: 0x00005800 - 0x00008fff
100% 0MB 0.3MB/s 00:00
Setting PC to Program Start Address Ox00000000
Successfully downloaded ~/test.elf
xsdb% con
xsdb% Info: Cortex-R5 #0 (target 7) Stopped at 0x3ed011c8 (Breakpoint)
platform_init() at ../src/platform_info.c: 295
295: {
xsdb% locals
argc : 0
argv : 0
platform : 0
proc_id : 0
rsc_id : 1053874736
rproc : 1053824852
xsdb% con
Info: Cortex-R5 #0 (target 7) Running
xsdb%
```
**Debugging Linux OpenAMP Application**

To generate a OpenAMP Linux application with debugging symbols in Petalinux do the following:

1. Enable open-amp demos and open-amp with debug symbols. These can be enabled via petalinux-config -c rootfs
   
   ```
   -> Filesystem Packages
   --> libs
   ---> open-amp
   [*]open-amp
   [*]open-amp-dbgs
   [*]open-amp-demos
   ```

2. Enable the gdb package. The gdb package can be enabled as follows:
   
   ```
   petalinux-config -c rootfs
   -> Filesystem Packages
   --> misc
   ---> gdb
   ```


   Please refer to gdb documentation for how to debug a linux application using gdb at: [https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/](https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/)
Running the Matrix Multiplication Test

1. Load the Matrix Multiply firmware and RPMsg module:
   
   ```
   echo image_matrix_multiply > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/firmware
   echo start > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/state
   ```

2. Run the test:

   ```
   mat_mul_demo
   ```

   The test starts.

3. Follow the on screen instructions to complete the test.

4. After you have completed the test, unload the application:

   ```
   echo stop > /sys/class/remoteproc/remoteproc0/state
   ```

Running the Proxy Application

1. Load and run the proxy application in one step. The proxy application automatically loads the required modules:

   ```
   proxy_app
   ```

2. When the application prompts you to *Enter name*, enter any string.

3. When the application prompts you to *Enter age*, enter any integer.

4. When the application prompts you to *Enter value for pi*, enter any floating point number.

5. The application then prompts you to *re-run* the test.

6. After you exit the application, the module unloads automatically.

Building Linux Applications Using OpenAMP RPMsg in Linux Userspace

*Build Linux Userspace RPMsg Demo Applications Using PetaLinux Tools*

Before using PetaLinux tools, follow these preparatory steps:

1. Create the PetaLinux master project in a suitable directory without any spaces. In this guide it is named `<plnx_proj>`:

   ```
   $ petalinux-create -t project -s <PATH_TO_PETALINUX_ZYNQMP_PROJECT_BSP>
   ```

2. Navigate to the directory:

   ```
   $ cd <plnx_proj>
   ```

3. Start the *rootfs* configuration utility:

   ```
   $ petalinux-config -c rootfs
   ```
4. Enable the required rootfs packages for this demo:

```
Filesystem Packages --->
  misc --->
    packagegroup-petalinux-openamp --->
      [*] packagegroup-petalinux-openamp
```

**Note:** packagegroup-petalinux-openamp enables many openamp related sub-components. If you want to enable only the components needed here, do not set this packagegroup. Instead, enable the following individual components:
open-amp, open-amp-demos, libmetal

5. Setting Device Tree for the Linux Userspace RPMsg Application Demo

The libmetal Linux demo uses Userspace I/O (UIO) devices for IPI and shared memory. Copy the following to

`<plnx-proj-root>/project-spec/meta-user/recipes-bsp/device-tree/files/system-user.dtsi`

in the PetaLinux project and modify as needed.

```
/ {
  reserved-memory {
    #address-cells = <2>;
    #size-cells = <2>;
    ranges;
    rproc_0_reserved: rproc@3ed000000 {
      no-map;
      reg = <0x0 0x3ed00000 0x0 0x1000000>;
    }
  }

  amba {
    /* Shared memory (APU to RPU) */
    shm0: shm@0 {
      compatible = "shm";
      reg = <0x0 0x3ed20000 0x0 0x0100000>;
      /* reg = <0x0 0x3ed04000 0x0 0x0100000>; */
    }
    /* IPI device */
    ipi0: ipi@0 {
      compatible = "ipi_uio";
      reg = <0x0 0xff340000 0x0 0x1000>;
      interrupt-parent = &gic;
      interrupts = <0 29 4>;
    }
  }

  &uart1 {
    status = "disabled";
  }
```

**Note:** As the default APU IPI has been dedicated to PMU FW communication, OpenAMP picked another IPI (PL0 IPI) for communication notification.

You can find the source code of the Linux userspace RPMsg applications demos in the following locations:
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- For the common code across the three applications:
  - platform_info.c and platform_info.h define platform specific data and implement API's to set platform specific information for OpenAMP.
    - [https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/platform_info.c](https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/platform_info.c)
    - [https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/platform_info.h](https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/platform_info.h)
  - rsc_table.c and rsc_table.h populate the resource table for the remote core for use by the Linux master.
    - [https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/rsc_table.c](https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/rsc_table.c)
    - [https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/rsc_table.h](https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/machine/zynqmp_r5/rsc_table.h)
  - Application specific code:
    - [https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/examples/echo/rpmsg-echo.c](https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/examples/echo/rpmsg-echo.c)
    - [https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/examples/matrix_multiply/matrix_multiply.c](https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/examples/matrix_multiply/matrix_multiply.c)
    - [https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/examples/rpc_demo/rpc_demo.c](https://github.com/OpenAMP/open-amp/blob/master/apps/examples/rpc_demo/rpc_demo.c)

6. Build the PetaLinux project with “petalinux-build”:

   $ petalinux-build

The kernel images and the device tree binary are located in the <plnx_proj>/images/linux directory.

Building RPU Firmware

1. Add the following section to the linker and amend the LENGTH of the psu_ddr_S_AXI_BASEADDR to: 0x00040000:

   ```
   .resource_table 0x3ed20000 : {
     = ALIGN(4);
     *(.resource_table)
   } > psu_ddr_S_AXI_BASEADDR
   ```

   **Note:** The resource table section has be added to specify that it is now placed in reserved memory.

2. In rsc_table.c change RING_TX from FW_RSC_U32_ADDR_ANY to 0x3ed40000 and RING_RX from FW_RSC_U32_ADDR_ANY to 0x3ed44000 as OpenAMP's implementation of RPMsg in userspace only allows static vring entries.

   ```
   #define RING_TX 0x3ed40000
   #define RING_RX 0x3ed44000
   ```
Testing on Hardware

1. Go to your PetaLinux project:
   
   ```
   $ cd <plnx_proj>
   ```

2. Build the PetaLinux project:
   
   ```
   $ petalinux-build
   ```

3. Boot the RPU firmware built with Xilinx® Vitis with SD boot. Following is a BIF file example:

   ```
   the_ROM_image:
   {
      [fsbl_config] a53_x64
      [bootloader] <plnx_proj>/images/linux/zynqmp_fsbl.elf
      [destination_cpu=pmu] <plnx_proj>/images/linux/system.bit
      [destination_cpu=pmu] <plnx_proj>/images/linux/pmufw.elf
      [destination_cpu=r5-0] <RPU firmware>
      [destination_cpu=a53-0, exception_level=el-3, trustzone] <plnx_proj>/images/linux/arm/bl31.elf
      [destination_cpu=a53-0, exception_level=el-2] <plnx_proj>/images/linux/u-boot.elf
   }
   ```

4. On the APU Linux target console, run the demo applications `rpmmsg-echo-ping-shared`, `matrix_multiply-shared`, and `rpc_demod-shared`. This process produces output similar to the following:

   ```
   root@xilinx-zcu102-2019_1:~# rpmmsg-echo-ping-shared
   metal: info:      metal_uio_dev_open: No IRQ for device 3ed20000.shm.
   Successful initializing rpmmsg vdev
   Try to create rpmmsg endpoint.
   Successfully created rpmmsg endpoint.
   ly open shm device.
   Successfully added shared memory
   Successfully probed IPI device
   Successfully initialized Linux r5 remoteproc.
   Successfully initialized remoteproc
   Calling mmap resource table.
   Successfully mmap resource table.
   Successfully set resource table to remoteproc.
   Creating virtio...
   Successfully created virtio device.
   initializing rpmmsg vdev
   echo test: sent : 488
   received payload number 471 of size 488
   **********************************
   Test Results: Error count = 0
   **********************************
   Quitting application .. Echo test end
   rpmmsg_channel_deleted
   WARNING rx_vq: freeing non-empty virtqueue
   WARNING tx_vq: freeing non-empty virtqueue
   root@Xilinx-ZCU102-2019_1:~#
   ```
# matrix_multiply-shared
...
CLIENT> Matrix multiply: sent : 296
CLIENT> Quitting application .. Matrix multiplication end
CLIENT> ******************************************************
CLIENT> Test Results: Error count = 0
CLIENT> ******************************************************
CLIENT> rpmsg_channel_deleted
WARNING rx_vq: freeing non-empty virtqueue
WARNING tx_vq: freeing non-empty virtqueue
root@Xilinx-ZCU102-2019_1:~#

# rpc_demod-shared
login[1900]: root login on 'ttyPS0'
root@Xilinx-ZCU102-2019_1:~# proxy_app-openamp
...
Master> Remote proc resource initialized.
Master> RPMSG channel has created.
Remote>FreeRTOS Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Demonstration
Remote>***************************************************
Remote>Rpmsg based retargetting to proxy initialized..
Remote>FileIO demo ..
Remote>Creating a file on master and writing to it..
... ...
Remote>Repeat demo ? (enter yes or no)
no
Remote>RPC retargetting quitting ...
Remote> Firmware's rpmsg-openamp-demo-channel going down!
Master>
RPC service exiting !!
Master> sending shutdown signal.
WARNING rx_vq: freeing non-empty virtqueue
WARNING tx_vq: freeing non-empty virtqueue
root@Xilinx-ZCU102-2019_1:~#
System Design Consideration

This chapter provides information on what various aspects of OpenAMP and Libmetal provide.

Supported Configuration

Note that **RPMsg kernel space** refers to the kernel drivers implementing VirtIO, RPMsg and Remoteproc and that **RPMsg user space** refers to the OpenAMP implementation of VirtIO, RPMsg and Remoteproc.

**Table 4-1: Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linux kernel RPMsg/Remoteproc on APU + OpenAMP library used on RPU</th>
<th>OpenAMP library used on Linux userspace + OpenAMP library used on RPU</th>
<th>Libmetal library used on both APU and RPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux boots RPU (RPU is a coprocessor to Linux APU host)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Petalinux Images Quick Try</td>
<td>See Building Linux Applications Using OpenAMP RPMsg in Linux Userspace</td>
<td>See Xilinx Libmetal AMP Demo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports warm restart: Auto APU/RPU reconnect after APU restart</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See <a href="http://www.wiki.xilinx.com/OpenAMP">http://www.wiki.xilinx.com/OpenAMP</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports pre-defined shared memory range</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See How to Write a Simple OpenAMP Application</td>
<td>See Building Linux Applications Using OpenAMP RPMsg in Linux Userspace</td>
<td>See Shared Memory and Enable Linux Demo Application Using Libmetal with Petalinux Tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux can dynamically allocate shared memory range</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See How to Write a Simple OpenAMP Application</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Consideration

OpenAMP provides the source implementation on Remoteproc, VirtIO and RPMsg for interprocessor communication. If you already have your communication solution or prefer a lighter solution, you can develop your own solution on top of libmetal library.

Known Limitations

The following are the known limitations in OpenAMP:

- Running OpenAMP demo for Zynq® devices with QEMU is not supported.
  
  Only OpenAMP demos for Zynq UltraScale™ MPSoC devices are supported with QEMU.

- Shared memory cannot be used as normal memory in Linux Userspace. It must be used as device memory, since libmetal in linux userspace uses UIO.

- The default IPIs defined for the APU are used by Linux for power management functions. OpenAMP uses one of the IPIs identified for use by the PL.

- The RPMsg buffer size is limited to 512 bytes, but 496 bytes are used for the payload.

---

Table 4-1: Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supports Multiple communication channels (e.g. both RPs)</th>
<th>Linux kernel RPMsg/Remoteproc on APU + OpenAMP library used on RPU</th>
<th>OpenAMP library used on Linux userspace + OpenAMP library used on RPU</th>
<th>Libmetal library used on both APU and RPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes See OpenAMP Demos</td>
<td>Yes See OpenAMP Demos</td>
<td>Yes See OpenAMP Demos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works with FSBL RPU boot</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>See <a href="http://wwwwiki.xilinx.com/OpenAMP">http://wwwwiki.xilinx.com/OpenAMP</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Transfer Overhead</td>
<td>Memory copy between user application and Linux kernel, and Linux kernel space to shared memory</td>
<td>Memory copy between user application and shared memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Linux RPMsg Buffer Size

The OpenAMP message size is limited by the buffer size defined in the `rpmsg` kernel module. For the Linux 4.19 kernel, this is currently defined as 512 bytes with 16 bytes for the message header and 496 bytes of payload.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not redefine the RPMsg buffer size.
Libmetal APIs

Libmetal API Functions

The libmetal APIs described as follows are for libmetal users. If you are a libmetal developer who is changing the libmetal library to enable libmetal for their platform/OS, please refer to the libmetal doxygen for internal libmetal APIs.

Top Level Interfaces

metal_init

Description

Initialize libmetal library.

Arguments

params: Initialization params.

Returns

Returns 0 on success, or -errno on failure.

Usage

int metal_init(const struct metal_init_params params);

metal_finish

Description

Shutdown libmetal library and release all reserved resources.

Usage

void metal_finish(void);
Interrupt Handling Interfaces

*metal_irq_handler*

**Description**
Type of interrupt handler.

**Arguments**
- irq: Irq interrupt id
- arg: Argument to pass to the handler

**Returns**
Returns irq handled status.

**Usage**
```c
typedef int (*metal_irq_handler) (int irq, void *arg);
```

*metal_irq_register*

**Description**
- Register interrupt or register interrupt handling of a specific interrupt.
- If the interrupt handler parameter (irq_handler) is NULL, deregister the interrupt handler.
- If the interrupt handler, device (dev), and driver ID (drv_id) are NULL, deregister all handlers corresponding to the interrupt.
- If the interrupt handler is NULL, but either the device or the driver ID is not NULL, only deregister the interrupt handler Which has been registered with the same device and driver ID.

**Arguments**
- irq              Interrupt id.
- irq_handler      Interrupt handler.
- dev              Metal device this irq belongs to.
- drv_id           Driver id. It can be used for driver data.

**Returns**
Returns 0 on success, non-zero on failure.
Appendix A: Libmetal APIs

Usage

```c
int metal_irq_register(int irq, metal_irq_handler irq_handler, void *arg);
```

Description

Disable interrupts.

Returns

Interrupts state.

Usage

```c
unsigned int metal_irq_save_disable(void);
```

`metal_irq_restore_enable`

Description

Restores interrupts to their previous state.

Arguments

Flags previous interrupts state.

Usage

```c
void metal_irq_restore_enable(unsigned int flags);
```

`metal_irq_enable`

Description

Enables the given interrupt.

Arguments

- Vector
- Interrupt vector number

Usage

```c
void metal_irq_enable(unsigned int vector);
```
**metal_irq_disable**

**Description**
Disables the given interrupt.

**Arguments**
- Vector
- Interrupt vector number

**Usage**

```c
void metal_irq_disable(unsigned int vector);
```

---

**Shared Memory Interfaces**

**metal_shmem_open**

**Description**
Open a libmetal shared memory segment.

**Arguments**

```c
extern int metal_shmem_open(const char *name, size_t size, unsigned int flags, struct metal_generic_shmem **result);
```

**Description**
- Statically register a generic shared memory region.
- Shared memory regions may be statically registered at application initialization, or may be dynamically opened.
- This interface is used for static registration of regions.
- Subsequent calls to `metal_shmem_open()` look up in this list of pre-registered regions.
Appendix A: Libmetal APIs

Arguments

shmem: Generic shmem structure.

Returns

Returns 0 on success, or -errno on failure.

Usage

extern int metal_shmem_register_generic(struct metal_generic_shmem *shmem);

Spinlock Interfaces

metal_spinlock_init

Description

Initialize a libmetal spinlock.

Arguments

slock: Spinlock to initialize.

Usage

static inline void metal_spinlock_init(struct metal_spinlock *slock)

metal_spinlock_acquire

Description

Acquire a spinlock.

Arguments

slock: Spinlock to acquire.

Usage

static inline void metal_spinlock_acquire(struct metal_spinlock *slock)

metal_spinlock_release

Description

Release a previously acquired spinlock.

Appendix A: Libmetal APIs

Arguments
slock: Spinlock to release.

Usage

static inline void metal_spinlock_release(struct metal_spinlock *slock)

Sleep Interfaces

metal_sleep_usec

Description
Delay the next execution in the calling thread for usec microseconds.

Arguments
usec: Microsecond intervals

Returns
Returns 0 on success, non-zero for failures.

Usage

int metal_sleep_usec(unsigned int usec);

Mutex Interfaces

metal_mutex_init

Description
Initialize a libmetal mutex.

Arguments
mutex: Mutex to initialize.

Usage

static inline void metal_mutex_init(metal_mutex_t *mutex);

metal_mutex_deinit

Description
Deinitialize a libmetal mutex.
Arguments
mutex: Mutex to deinitialize.

Usage
static inline void metal_mutex_deinit(metal_mutex_t *mutex);

metal_mutex_deinit

description
Deinitialize a metal mutex.

arguments
mutex: Mutex to check.

usage
static inline void metal_mutex_deinit(metal_mutex_t *mutex);

metal_mutex_try_acquire

description
Try to acquire a mutex.

arguments
mutex: Mutex to mutex.

returns
0 on failure to acquire, non-zero on success.

usage
static inline int metal_mutex_try_acquire(metal_mutex_t *mutex);

metal_mutex_acquire

description
Acquire a mutex.

arguments
mutex: Mutex to mutex.
**Libmetal APIs**

**Usage**

```c
static inline void metal_mutex_acquire(metal_mutex_t *mutex);
```

**metal_mutex_release**

**Description**

Release a previously acquired mutex.

**Arguments**

mutex: Mutex to mutex.

**Usage**

```c
static inline void metal_mutex_release(metal_mutex_t *mutex);
```

**metal_mutex_is_acquired**

**Description**

Checked if a mutex has been acquired.

**Arguments**

mutex: Mutex to check.

**Usage**

```c
static inline int metal_mutex_is_acquired(metal_mutex_t *mutex);
```

**I/O Interfaces**

**metal_io_init**

**Description**

Open a libmetal I/O region.

**Arguments**

- **io** I/O region handle.
- **virt** Virtual address of region.
- **physmap** Array of physical addresses per page.
- **size** Size of region.
- **page_shift** Log2 of page size (-1 for single page).
### metal_io_init

**Usage**

```c
static inline void metal_io_init(struct metal_io_region *io, void *virt, const metal_phys_addr_t *physmap, size_t size, unsigned page_shift, unsigned int mem_flags, const struct metal_io_ops *ops)
```

### metal_io_finish

**Description**

Close a libmetal shared memory segment.

**Arguments**

- `io`: I/O region handle

**Usage**

```c
static inline void metal_io_finish(struct metal_io_region *io)
```

### metal_io_region_size

**Description**

Get size of I/O region.

**Arguments**

- `io`: I/O region handle

**Returns**

Size of I/O region.

**Usage**

```c
static inline size_t metal_io_region_size(struct metal_io_region *io)
```

### metal_io_virt

**Description**

Get virtual address for a given offset into the I/O region.

**Arguments**

- `io`: I/O region handle.
• offset: Offset into shared memory segment.

Returns

NULL if offset is out of range, or pointer to offset.

Usage

static inline void metal_io_virt(struct metal_io_region *io, unsigned long offset)

**metal_io_virt_to_offset**

Description

Convert a virtual address to offset within I/O region.

Arguments

• io: I/O region handle.
• virt: Virtual address within segment.

Returns

METAL_BAD_OFFSET if out of range, or offset.

Usage

static inline unsigned long metal_io_virt_to_offset(struct metal_io_region *io, void *virt)

**metal_io_phys**

Description

Get physical address for a given offset into the I/O region.

Arguments

• io: I/O region handle.
• offset: Offset into shared memory segment.

Returns

METAL_BAD_PHYS if offset is out of range, or physical address of offset.

Usage

static inline metal_phys_addr_t metal_io_phys(struct metal_io_region *io, unsigned long offset)
**metal_io_phys_to_offset**

**Description**

Convert a physical address to offset within I/O region.

**Arguments**

- io: I/O region handle.
- phys: Physical address within segment.

**Returns**

METAL_BAD_OFFSET if out of range, or offset.

**Usage**

```c
static inline unsigned long metal_io_phys_to_offset(struct metal_io_region *io, metal_phys_addr_t phys)
```

---

**metal_io_phys_to_virt**

**Description**

Convert a physical address to virtual address.

**Arguments**

- io: Shared memory segment handle.
- phys: Physical address within segment.

**Returns**

NULL if out of range, or corresponding virtual address.

**Usage**

```c
static inline void metal_io_phys_to_virt(struct metal_io_region *io, metal_phys_addr_t phys)
```

---

**metal_io_virt_to_phys**

**Description**

Convert a virtual address to physical address.

**Arguments**

- io: Shared memory segment handle.
• virt: Virtual address within segment.

Returns
METAL_BAD_PHYS if out of range, or corresponding physical address.

Usage

static inline metal_phys_addr_t metal_io_virt_to_phys(struct metal_io_region *io, void *virt)

metal_io_read

Description
Read a value from an I/O region.

Arguments
• io: I/O region handle.
• offset: Offset into I/O region.
• order: Memory ordering.
• width: Width in bytes of datatype to read. This must be 1, 2, 4, or 8, and a compile time constant for this function to inline cleanly.

Returns
Value.

Usage

static inline uint64_t metal_io_read(struct metal_io_region *io, unsigned long offset, memory_order order, int width)

metal_io_write

Description
Write a value into an I/O region.

Arguments
• io: I/O region handle.
• offset: Offset into I/O region.
• value: Value to write.
• order: Memory ordering.
• width: Width in bytes of datatype to read. This must be 1, 2, 4, or 8, and a compile time constant for this function to inline cleanly.

Usage

static inline void metal_io_write(struct metal_io_region *io, unsigned long offset, uint64_t value, memory_order order, int width)

metal_io_block_read

Description

Read a block from an I/O region.

Arguments

• io: I/O region handle.
• offset: Offset into I/O region.
• dst: destination to store the read data.
• len: length in bytes to read.

Returns

On success, number of bytes read. On failure, negative value.

Usage

int metal_io_block_read(struct metal_io_region *io, unsigned long offset, void *restrict dst, int len);

metal_io_block_write

Description

Write a block into an I/O region.

Arguments

• io: I/O region handle.
• offset: Offset into I/O region.
• src: Source to write.
• len: Length in bytes to write.

Returns

On success, number of bytes written. On failure, negative value.
Appendix A: Libmetal APIs

Usage

```c
int metal_io_block_write(struct metal_io_region *io, unsigned long offset, const void *restrict src, int len);
```

**metal_io_block_set**

Description

Fill a block of an I/O region.

Arguments

- io: I/O region handle.
- offset: Offset into I/O region.
- value: Value to fill into the block
- len: Length in bytes to fill.

Returns

On success, number of bytes filled. On failure, negative value.

Usage

```c
int metal_io_block_set(struct metal_io_region *io, unsigned long offset, unsigned char value, int len);
```

**Bus Abstraction**

**metal_bus_register**

Description

Register a libmetal bus.

Arguments

- bus: Pre-initialized bus structure.

Returns

0 on success, or -errno on failure.

Usage

```c
extern int metal_bus_register(struct metal_bus *bus);
```


*metal_bus_unregister*

**Description**

Unregister a libmetal bus.

**Arguments**

bus: Pre-registered bus structure.

**Returns**

0 on success, or -errno on failure.

**Usage**

```c
extern int metal_bus_unregister(struct metal_bus *bus);
```

*metal_bus_find*

**Description**

Find a libmetal bus by name.

**Arguments**

- name: Bus name.
- bus: Returnsed bus handle.

**Returns**

0 on success, or -errno on failure.

**Usage**

```c
extern int metal_bus_find(const char *name, struct metal_bus **bus);
```

*metal_register_generic_device*

**Description**

Statically register a generic libmetal device. Devices may be statically registered at application initialization, or may be dynamically opened via sysfs or libfdt based enumeration at runtime. This interface is used for static registration of devices. Subsequent calls to metal_device_open() look up in this list of pre-registered devices on the "generic" bus.
Appendix A: Libmetal APIs

Arguments
device: Generic device.

Returns
0 on success, or -errno on failure.

Usage
extern int metal_register_generic_device(struct metal_device *device);

metal_device_open

Description
Open a libmetal device by name.

Arguments
• bus_name: Bus name.
• dev_name: Device name.
• device: Returnsed device handle.

Returns
0 on success, or -errno on failure.

Usage
extern int metal_device_open(const char *bus_name, const char *dev_name, struct metal_device **device);

metal_device_close

Description
Close a libmetal device.

Arguments
device: Device handle.

Usage
extern void metal_device_close(struct metal_device *device);
**metal_device_io_region**

**Description**
Get an I/O region accessor for a device region.

**Arguments**
- `device`: Device handle.
- `index`: Region index.

**Returns**
I/O accessor handle, or NULL on failure.

**Usage**
```
static inline struct metal_io_region metal_device_io_region(struct metal_device *device, unsigned index)
```

**Condition Variable Interfaces**

**metal_condition_init**

**Description**
Initialize a libmetal condition variable.

**Arguments**
- `cv`: Condition variable to initialize.

**Usage**
```
static inline void metal_condition_init(struct metal_condition *cv);
```

**metal_condition_signal**

**Description**
Notify one waiter before calling this function, the caller should have acquired the mutex.

**Arguments**
- `cv`: Condition variable

**Returns**
Zero on no errors, non-zero on errors.
Usage

```c
static inline int metal_condition_signal(struct metal_condition *cv);
```

**metal_condition_broadcast**

**Description**

Notify all waiters before calling this function, the caller should have acquired the mutex.

**Arguments**

- `cv`: Condition variable

**Returns**

Zero on no errors, non-zero on errors.

**Usage**

```c
static inline int metal_condition_broadcast(struct metal_condition *cv);
```

**metal_condition_wait**

**Description**

Block until the condition variable is notified. Before calling this function, the caller should have acquired the mutex.

**Arguments**

- `cv`: Condition variable
- `m`: Mutex

**Returns**

0 on success, non-zero on failure.

**Usage**

```c
int metal_condition_wait(struct metal_condition *cv, metal_mutex_t *m);
```

**Allocation Interfaces**

**metal_allocate_memory**

**Description**

Allocate requested memory size. Returns a pointer to the allocated memory.
Arguments
size: Size in byte of requested memory.

Returns
Memory pointer, or 0 if it failed to allocate.

Usage
static inline void *metal_allocate_memory(unsigned int size);

metal_free_memory

Description
Free the memory previously allocated.

Arguments
ptr: Pointer to memory.

Usage
static inline void metal_free_memory(void *ptr);

Library Version Interfaces

metal_ver_major

Description
Library major version number. Returns the major version number. This is required to match the value of METAL_VER_MAJOR, which is the major version of the library that the application was compiled against.

Returns
Major version number of the library linked into the application.

Usage
extern int metal_ver_major(void);
**metal_ver_minor**

**Description**

Library minor version number. This could differ from the value of METAL_VER_MINOR, which is the minor version of the library that the application was compiled against.

**Returns**

Minor version number of the library linked into the application.

**Usage**

```c
extern int metal_ver_minor(void);
```

**metal_ver_patch**

**Description**

Library patch level. This could differ from the value of METAL_VER_PATCH, which is the patch level of the library that the application was compiled against.

**Returns**

Patch level of the library linked into the application.

**Usage**

```c
extern int metal_ver_patch(void);
```

**metal_ver**

**Description**

Library version string. This could differ from the value of METAL_VER, which is the version string of the library that the application was compiled against.

**Returns**

Version string of the library linked into the application.

**Usage**

```c
extern const char *metal_ver(void);
```
OpenAMP APIs

Remoteproc APIs

Introduction

The remoteproc APIs provided by the OpenAMP framework allows software applications on the master to manage the remote processor and its relevant software.

This chapter introduces the remoteproc implementation in the OpenAMP library, and provides a brief overview of the remoteproc APIs and workflow.

Remoteproc API Functions

remoteproc_init

Description

Initialize remoteproc instance.

Usage

```
struct remoteproc *remoteproc_init(struct remoteproc *rproc,
    struct remoteproc_ops *ops, void *priv);
```

Arguments

- `rproc` Pointer to remoteproc instance
- `ops` Pointer to remoteproc operations
- `priv` Pointer to private data

Returns

Created remoteproc pointer.
remoteproc_remove

**Description**

Remove remoteproc instance.

**Usage**

```c
int remoteproc_resource_remove(struct remoteproc *rproc);
```

**Arguments**

- `rproc` - pointer to remoteproc instance.

**Returns**

No return.

remoteproc_get_io_with_name

**Description**

This function gets remoteproc memory I/O region with name.

**Usage**

```c
struct metal_io_region *
remoteproc_get_io_with_name(struct remoteproc *rproc,
const char *name);
```

**Arguments**

- `rproc` - Pointer to the remote processor.
  - `name` - Name of the shared memory.

**Returns**

Metal I/O region pointer, NULL for failure.

remoteproc_get_io_with_pa

**Description**

This function gets remoteproc memory I/O region with physical address.
Appendix B: OpenAMP APIs

**Usage**

```c
struct metal_io_region *
remoteproc_get_io_with_pa(struct remoteproc *rproc,
    metal_phys_addr_t pa);
```

**Arguments**

- `rproc` - Pointer to the remote processor.
- `pa` - Physical address.

**Returns**

Metal I/O region pointer, NULL for failure.

**remoteproc_get_io_with_da**

**Description**

This function gets `remoteproc` memory I/O region with device address.

**Usage**

```c
struct metal_io_region *
remoteproc_get_io_with_da(struct remoteproc *rproc,
    metal_phys_addr_t da,
    unsigned long *offset);
```

**Arguments**

- `rproc` - Pointer to the remote processor
- `da` - Physical address
- `offset` - I/O region offset of the device address

**Returns**

Metal I/O region pointer, NULL for failure.

**remoteproc_get_io_with_va**

**Description**

This function gets `remoteproc` memory I/O region with virtual address.
Appendix B: OpenAMP APIs

Usage

```c
struct metal_io_region *
remoteproc_get_io_with_va(struct remoteproc *rproc,
    void *va);
```

Arguments

- **rproc** - Pointer to the remote processor.
- **va** - Virtual address.

Returns

Metal I/O region pointer, NULL for failure.

remoteproc_mmap

Description

This function asks remoteproc to mmap memory.

Usage

```c
void *remoteproc_mmap(struct remoteproc *rproc,
    metal_phys_addr_t *pa, metal_phys_addr_t *da,
    size_t size, unsigned int attribute,
    struct metal_io_region **io);
```

Arguments

- **rproc** - Pointer to the remote processor
- **pa** - Physical address pointer
- **da** - Device address pointer
- **size** - Size of the memory
- **attribute** - Memory attribute
- **io** - Pointer to the I/O region

Returns

Returns pointer to the memory.

remoteproc_parse_rsc_table

Description
This function parses resource table of remoteproc.

**Usage**

```c
int remoteproc_parse_rsc_table(struct remoteproc *rproc,
                                 struct resource_table *rsc_table,
                                 size_t rsc_size);
```

**Arguments**

- `rproc` Pointer to the remote instance
- `rsc_table` Pointer to resource table
- `rsc_size` Resource table size

**Returns**

Returns 0 for success and negative value for errors.

**remoteproc_set_rsc_table**

**Description**

This function parses and sets resource table of remoteproc.

**Usage**

```c
int remoteproc_set_rsc_table(struct remoteproc *rproc,
                               struct resource_table *rsc_table,
                               size_t rsc_size);
```

**Arguments**

- `rproc` Pointer to the remote instance
- `rsc_table` Pointer to resource table
- `rsc_size` Resource table size

**Returns**

Returns 0 for success and negative value for errors.

**remoteproc_create_virtio**

**Description**
This function creates virtio device, it returns pointer to the created virtio device.

**Usage**

```c
struct virtio_device *
remoteproc_create_virtio(struct remoteproc *rproc, 
    int vdev_id, unsigned int role, 
    void (*rst_cb)(struct virtio_device *vdev));
```

**Arguments**

- rproc: Pointer to the remoteproc instance
- vdev_id: Virtio device ID
- role: Virtio device role
- rst_cb: Virtio device reset callback

**Returns**

Return pointer to the created virtio device, NULL for failure.

**remoteproc_remove_virtio**

**Description**

This function removes virtio device.

**Usage**

```c
void remoteproc_remove_virtio(struct remoteproc *rproc, 
    struct virtio_device *vdev);
```

**Arguments**

- rproc: Pointer to the remote instance.
- vdev: Pointer to the virtio device.

**Returns**

No return.

**remoteproc_get_notification**

**Description**
This function notifies remoteproc and will check its subdevices for the notification.

**Usage**

```c
int remoteproc_get_notification(struct remoteproc *rproc,
                                 uint32_t notifyid);
```

**Arguments**

- `rproc` - Pointer to the remote instance.
- `notifyid` - Notification id.

**Returns**

Return 0 for succeed, negative value for failure

---

**RPMsg Development**

**Introduction**

The RPMsg APIs provided by the OpenAMP framework allow bare-metal or RTOS applications to perform inter-process interrupts (IPI) in an AMP configuration, running on either a master or remote processor. This information is based on the documentation available in the `rpmsg.h` and `rpmsg_virtio.h` header files.

This chapter introduces the RPMsg implementation in the OpenAMP library, and provides a brief overview of the RPMsg APIs and workflow.

---

**RPMsg API Functions**

**rpmsg_send_offchannel_raw()**

**Description**

Sends a message across to the remote processor specifying source and destination address. This function sends data of length `len` to the remote `dst` address from the source `src` address. The message will be sent to the remote processor which the channel belongs to.

In case there are no TX buffers available, the function will block until one becomes available, or a timeout of 15 seconds elapses. When the latter happens, `-ERESTARTSYS` is returned.
**Usage**

```c
int rpmsg_send_offchannel_raw(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, uint32_t src,
                               uint32_t dst, const void *data, int size,
                               int wait)
```

**Arguments**

- `ept` The RPMsg endpoint
- `data` Payload of message
- `len` Length of payload

**Returns**

Returns number of bytes it has sent or negative error value on failure.

### rpmsg_send()

**Description**

Send a message across to the remote processor. This function sends data of length `len` based on the `ept`. The message will be sent to the remote processor which the channel belongs to, using `ept`'s source and destination addresses.

In case there are no TX buffers available, the function will block until one becomes available, or a timeout of 15 seconds elapses. When the latter happens, `-ERESTARTSYS` is returned.

**Usage**

```c
static inline int rpmsg_send(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, const void *data,
                              int len)
```

**Arguments**

- `ept` The RPMsg endpoint
- `data` Payload of message
- `len` Length of payload

**Returns**

Returns number of bytes it has sent or negative error value on failure.


rpmsg_sendto()

**Description**

Send a message across to the remote processor. This function sends data of length `len` based on the ept. The message will be sent to the remote processor which the channel belongs to, using ept's source and destination addresses.

In case there are no TX buffers available, the function will block until one becomes available, or a timeout of 15 seconds elapses. When the latter happens, `-ERESTARTSYS` is returned.

**Usage**

```c
static inline int rpmsg_send(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, const void *data, int len)
```

**Arguments**

- `ept`: The RPMsg endpoint
- `data`: Payload of message
- `len`: Length of payload

**Returns**

Returns number of bytes it has sent or negative error value on failure.

rpmsg_send_offchannel()

**Description**

Send a message using explicit src/dst addresses. This function sends data of length `len` to the remote dst address, and uses src as the source address. The message will be sent to the remote processor which the ept channel belongs to.

In case there are no TX buffers available, the function will block until one becomes available, or a timeout of 15 seconds elapses. When the latter happens, `-ERESTARTSYS` is returned.

**Usage**

```c
static inline int rpmsg_send_offchannel(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, uint32_t src, uint32_t dst, const void *data, int len)
```
Appendix B: OpenAMP APIs

Arguments

- `ept`: The RPMsg endpoint
- `src`: Source address
- `dst`: Destination address
- `data`: Payload of message
- `len`: Length of payload

Returns

Returns number of bytes it has sent or negative error value on failure.

`rpmsg_trysend()`

Description

Send a message across to the remote processor. This function sends data of length `len` on the ept channel. The message will be sent to the remote processor which the ept channel belongs to, using ept's source and destination addresses.

In case there are no TX buffers available, the function will immediately return `ENOMEM` without waiting until one becomes available.

Usage

```c
static inline int rpmsg_trysend(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, const void *data, int len)
```

Arguments

- `ept`: The RPMsg endpoint
- `data`: Payload of message
- `len`: Length of payload

Returns

Returns number of bytes it has sent or negative error value on failure.
rpmsg_trysendto()

Description

Send a message across to the remote processor. This function sends data of length `len` to the remote `dst` address. The message will be sent to the remote processor which the eptchannel belongs to, using ept’s source address.

In case there are no TX buffers available, the function will immediately return `-ENOMEM` without waiting until one becomes available.

Usage

```c
static inline int rpmsg_trysendto(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, const void *data, int len, uint32_t dst)
```

Arguments

ept  The RPMsg endpoint
data  Payload of message
len   Length of payload
dst   Destination address

Returns

Returns number of bytes it has sent or the negative error value on failure.

rpmsg_trysend_offchannel()

Description

Send a message using explicit src/dst addresses. This function sends data of length `len` to the remote `dst` address, and uses src as the source address. The message will be sent to the remote processor which the ept channel belongs to.

In case there are no TX buffers available, the function will immediately return `-ENOMEM` without waiting until one becomes available.

Usage

```c
static inline int rpmsg_trysend_offchannel(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, uint32_t src, uint32_t dst, const void *data, int len)
```
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Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ept</td>
<td>The RPMsg endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>src</td>
<td>Source address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dst</td>
<td>Destination address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>Payload of message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>Length of payload</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

Returns number of bytes it has sent or the negative error value on failure.

rpmmsg_init_ept

Description

Initialize RPMsg endpoint. Initialize an RPMsg endpoint with a name, source address, remoteproc address, endpoint callback, and destroy endpoint callback.

Usage

```c
static inline void rpmsg_init_ept(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept,
const char *name,
uint32_t src, uint32_t dest,
rpmmsg_ept_cb cb,
rpmmsg_ns_unbind_cb ns_unbind_cb)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ept</td>
<td>Pointer to RPMsg endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Service name associated to the endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>src</td>
<td>Local address of the endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dest</td>
<td>Target address of the endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cb</td>
<td>Endpoint callback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns_unbin</td>
<td>End point service unbind callback, called when remote ept is destroyed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

rpmmsg_create_ept

Description

Create RPMsg endpoint and register it to RPMsg device. Create a RPMsg endpoint, initialize it with a name, source address, remoteproc address, endpoint callback, and destroy
endpoint callback, and register it to the RPMsg device. In essence, an RPMsg endpoint represents a listener on the RPMsg bus, as it binds an RPMsg address with an rx callback handler.

RPMsg client should create an endpoint to discuss with remote. RPMsg client provides at least a channel name, a callback for message notification and by default endpoint source address should be set to RPMSG_ADDR_ANY.

As an option Some RPMsg clients can specify an endpoint with a specific source address.

**Usage**

```c
int rpmsg_create_ept(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept, struct rpmsg_device *rdev, const char *name, uint32_t src, uint32_t dest, rpmsg_ept_cb cb, rpmsg_ns_unbind_cb ns_unbind_cb)
```

**Arguments**

- `ept` - Pointer to RPMsg endpoint
- `name` - Service name associated to the endpoint
- `src` - Local address of the endpoint
- `dest` - Target address of the endpoint
- `cb` - Endpoint callback
- `ns_unbind_cb` - Endpoint service unbind callback, called when remote ept is destroyed.

**rpmsg_destroy_ept**

**Description**

Destroy RPMsg endpoint and unregister it from the RPMsg device. It unregisters the RPMsg endpoint from the RPMsg device and calls the destroy endpoint callback if it is provided.

**Usage**

```c
void rpmsg_destroy_ept(struct rpmsg_endpoint *ept);
```

**Arguments**

- `ept` - Pointer to the RPMsg endpoint.
is_rpmmsg_ept_ready

Description
Check if the RPMmsg endpoint ready to send.

Usage
static inline unsigned int is_rpmmsg_ept_ready(struct rpmmsg_endpoint *ept)

Arguments
ept - Pointer to the RPMmsg endpoint.

Returns
1 if the RPMmsg endpoint has both local addr and destination addr set, 0 otherwise.

rpmmsg_virtio_get_buffer_size

Description
Get RPMmsg virtio buffer size.

Usage
int rpmmsg_virtio_get_buffer_size(struct rpmmsg_device *rdev);

Arguments
rdev - Pointer to the RPMmsg device

Returns
Next available buffer size for text, negative value for failure.

rpmmsg_init_vdev

Description
Initialize RPMmsg virtio device.

Master side: Initialize RPMmsg virtio queues and shared buffers, the address of shm can be ANY. In this case, function will get shared memory from system shared memory pools. If the vdev has RPMmsg name service feature, this API will create an name service endpoint.
Slave side: This API will not return until the driver ready is set by the master side.

**Usage**

```c
int rpmsg_init_vdev(struct rpmsg_virtio_device *rvdev,
                     struct virtio_device *vdev,
                     rpmsg_ns_bind_cb ns_bind_cb,
                     struct metal_io_region *shm_io,
                     struct rpmsg_virtio_shm_pool *shpool);
```
### Arguments

- **rvdev**: Pointer to RPMsg virtio endpoint
- **vdev**: Pointer to the virtio device
- **ns_bind_cb**: Callback handler for name service announcement without local endpoints waiting to bind.
- **shm_io**: Pointer to the share memory I/O region.
- **shpool**: Pointer to shared memory pool. RPMsg_virtio_init_shm_pool has to be called first to fill this structure.

### Returns

Status of function selection.

#### rpmsg_deinit_vdev

**Description**
Deinitialize RPMsg virtio device.

**Usage**

```c
void rpmsg_deinit_vdev(struct rpmsg_virtio_device *rvdev);
```

**Arguments**

- **rdev**: Pointer to the RPMsg virtio device

#### rpmsg_virtio_init_shm_pool

**Description**
Initialize default shared buffers pool RPMsg virtio has default shared buffers pool implementation. The memory assigned to this pool will be dedicated to the RPMsg virtio. This function has to be called before calling rpmsg_init_vdev, to initialize the rpmsg_virtio_shm_pool structure.

**Usage**

```c
void rpmsg_virtio_init_shm_pool(struct rpmsg_virtio_shm_pool *shpool,
                                 void *shbuf, size_t size);
```
Appendix B: OpenAMP APIs

Arguments

- `shpool` Pointer to the shared buffers pool structure
- `shbuf` Pointer to the beginning of shared buffers
- `size` Shared buffers total size

rpmsg_virtio_get_rpmsg_device

Description
This function gets the RPMsg device from RPMsg virtio device.

Usage

```c
static inline struct rpmsg_device *
rpmg_virtio_get_rpmsg_device(struct rpmsg_virtio_device *rvdev)
```

Arguments

- `rdev` - Pointer to the RPMsg virtio device

Returns

RPMsg device pointed by RPMsg virtio device.

rpmsg_virtio_shm_pool_get_buffer

Description
This function gets the buffer in the shared memory pool.

RPMsg virtio has default shared buffers pool implementation. The memory assigned to this
pool will be dedicated to the RPMsg virtio. If you prefer to have other shared buffers
allocation, you can implement your rpmsg_virtio_shm_pool_get_buffer function.

Usage

```c
metal_weak void *
rpmg_virtio_shm_pool_get_buffer(struct rpmsg_virtio_shm_pool *shpool,
       size_t size);
```
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Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shpool</td>
<td>Pointer to the shared buffers pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>Shared buffers total size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

Buffer pointer if free buffer is available, NULL otherwise.
Additional Resources and Legal Notices

Xilinx Resources

For support resources such as Answers, Documentation, Downloads, and Forums, see Xilinx Support.

Solution Centers

See the Xilinx Solution Centers for support on devices, software tools, and intellectual property at all stages of the design cycle. Topics include design assistance, advisories, and troubleshooting tips.

Documentation Navigator and Design Hubs

Xilinx® Documentation Navigator provides access to Xilinx documents, videos, and support resources, which you can filter and search to find information. To open the Xilinx Documentation Navigator (DocNav):

• From the Vivado IDE, select Help > Documentation and Tutorials.
• On Windows, select Start > All Programs > Xilinx Design Tools > DocNav.
• At the Linux command prompt, enter docnav.

Xilinx Design Hubs provide links to documentation organized by design tasks and other topics, which you can use to learn key concepts and address frequently asked questions. To access the Design Hubs:

• In the Xilinx Documentation Navigator, click the Design Hubs View tab.
• On the Xilinx website, see the Design Hubs page.

Note: For more information on Documentation Navigator, see the Documentation Navigator page on the Xilinx website.
Appendix C: Additional Resources and Legal Notices

Xilinx Documentation

3. Xilinx Software Developer Kit Help (UG782)
5. Xilinx libmetal source code: https://github.com/Xilinx/libmetal
6. Xilinx OpenAMP source code: https://github.com/Xilinx/open-amp

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