
Ringbuffer

Tilen MAJERLE

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Welcome to the documentation for version 1.3.1.

Ring buffer is a generic *FIFO* (First In; First Out) buffer library optimized for embedded systems.

[Download library](#) · [Getting started](#) · [Open Github](#)

FEATURES

- Written in ANSI C99, compatible with `size_t` for size data types
- Platform independent, no architecture specific code
- FIFO (First In First Out) buffer implementation
- No dynamic memory allocation, data is static array
- Uses optimized memory copy instead of loops to read/write data from/to memory
- Thread safe when used as pipe with single write and single read entries
- Interrupt safe when used as pipe with single write and single read entries
- Suitable for DMA transfers from and to memory with zero-copy overhead between buffer and application memory
- Supports data peek, skip for read and advance for write
- Implements support for event notifications
- User friendly MIT license

REQUIREMENTS

- C compiler
- Less than 1kB of non-volatile memory

CONTRIBUTE

Fresh contributions are always welcome. Simple instructions to proceed:

1. Fork Github repository
2. Respect `C style & coding rules` used by the library
3. Create a pull request to `develop` branch with new features or bug fixes

Alternatively you may:

1. Report a bug
2. Ask for a feature request

EXAMPLE CODE

Minimalistic example code to read and write data to buffer

Listing 1: Example code

```
1  /* Buffer variables */
2  ringbuff_t buff;                /* Declare ring buffer structure */
3  uint8_t buff_data[8];          /* Declare raw buffer data array */
4
5  /* Application variables */
6  uint8_t data[2];               /* Application working data */
7  size_t len;
8
9  /* Application code ... */
10 ringbuff_init(&buff, buff_data, sizeof(buff_data)); /* Initialize buffer */
11
12 /* Write 4 bytes of data */
13 ringbuff_write(&buff, "0123", 4);
14
15 /* Try to read buffer */
16 /* len holds number of bytes read */
17 /* Read until len == 0, when buffer is empty */
18 while ((len = ringbuff_read(&buff, data, sizeof(data))) > 0) {
19     printf("Successfully read %d bytes\r\n", (int)len);
20 }
```


LICENSE

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6.1 Getting started

6.1.1 Download library

Library is primarily hosted on [Github](#).

- Download latest release from [releases area](#) on Github
- Clone *develop* branch for latest development

Download from releases

All releases are available on Github [releases area](#).

Clone from Github

First-time clone

- Download and install `git` if not already
- Open console and navigate to path in the system to clone repository to. Use command `cd your_path`
- Clone repository with one of available 3 options
 - Run `git clone --recurse-submodules https://github.com/MaJerle/ringbuff` command to clone entire repository, including submodules
 - Run `git clone --recurse-submodules --branch develop https://github.com/MaJerle/ringbuff` to clone *development* branch, including submodules
 - Run `git clone --recurse-submodules --branch master https://github.com/MaJerle/ringbuff` to clone *latest stable* branch, including submodules
- Navigate to `examples` directory and run favourite example

Update cloned to latest version

- Open console and navigate to path in the system where your resources repository is. Use command `cd your_path`
- Run `git pull origin master --recurse-submodules` command to pull latest changes and to fetch latest changes from submodules
- Run `git submodule foreach git pull origin master` to update & merge all submodules

Note: This is preferred option to use when you want to evaluate library and run prepared examples. Repository consists of multiple submodules which can be automatically downloaded when cloning and pulling changes from root repository.

6.1.2 Add library to project

At this point it is assumed that you have successfully download library, either cloned it or from releases page.

- Copy `ringbuff` folder to your project
- Add `ringbuff/src/include` folder to *include path* of your toolchain
- Add source files from `ringbuff/src/` folder to toolchain build
- Build the project

6.1.3 Minimal example code

Run below example to test and verify library

Listing 1: Minimal example code

```
1  #include "ringbuff/ringbuff.h"
2
3  /* Buffer variables */
4  ringbuff_t buff;                /* Declare ring buffer structure */
5  uint8_t buff_data[8];          /* Declare raw buffer data array */
6
7  /* Application variables
8  uint8_t data[2];                /* Application working data */
9
10 /* Application code ... */
11 ringbuff_init(&buff, buff_data, sizeof(buff_data)); /* Initialize buffer */
12
13 /* Write 4 bytes of data */
14 ringbuff_write(&buff, "0123", 4);
15
16 /* Print number of bytes in buffer */
17 printf("Bytes in buffer: %d\r\n", (int)ringbuff_get_full(&buff));
18
19 /* Will print "4" */
```

6.2 User manual

6.2.1 How it works

This section shows different buffer corner cases and provides basic understanding how data are managed internally.

Fig. 1: Different buffer corner cases

Let's start with reference of abbreviations in picture:

- R represents *Read* pointer. Read on read/write operations. Modified on read operation only
- W represents *Write* pointer. Read on read/write operations. Modified on write operation only
- S represents *Size* of buffer. Used on all operations, never modified (atomic value)
 - Valid number of W and R pointers are between 0 and $S - 1$
- Buffer size is $S = 8$, thus valid number range for W and R pointers is $0 - 7$.
 - R and W numbers overflow at S , thus valid range is always $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, S - 2, S - 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, S - 2, S - 1, 0, \dots$
 - Example $S = 4$: $0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, \dots$
- Maximal number of bytes buffer can hold is always $S - 1$, thus example buffer can hold up to 7 bytes
- R and W pointers always point to the next read/write operation
- When $W == R$, buffer is considered empty.
- When $W == R - 1$, buffer is considered full.
 - $W == R - 1$ is valid only if W and R overflow at buffer size S .
 - Always add S to calculated number and then use modulus S to get final value

Note: Example 1, add 2 numbers: $2 + 3 = (3 + 2 + S) \% S = (3 + 2 + 4) \% 4 = (5 + 4) \% 4 = 1$

Example 2, subtract 2 numbers: $2 - 3 = (2 - 3 + S) \% S = (2 - 3 + 4) \% 4 = (-1 + 4) \% 4 = 3$

Fig. 2: Different buffer corner cases

Different image cases:

- **Case A:** Buffer is empty as $W == R = 0 == 0$
- **Case B:** Buffer holds $W - R = 4 - 0 = 4$ bytes as $W > R$
- **Case C:** Buffer is full as $W == R - 1$ or $7 == 0 - 1$ or $7 = (0 - 1 + S) \% S = (0 - 1 + 8) \% 8 = (-1 + 8) \% 8 = 7$
 - R and W can hold S different values, from 0 to $S - 1$, that is modulus of S
 - Buffer holds $W - R = 7 - 0 = 7$ bytes as $W > R$
- **Case D:** Buffer holds $S - (R - W) = 8 - (5 - 3) = 6$ bytes as $R > W$

- Case E: Buffer is full as $W == R - 1$ ($4 = 5 - 1$) and holds $S - (R - W) = 8 - (5 - 4) = 7$ bytes

6.2.2 Events

When using ringbuffer in the application, it may be useful to get notification on different events, such as info when something has been written or read to/from buffer.

Library has support for events that get called each time there has been a modification in the buffer data, that means on every read or write operation.

Some use cases:

- Notify application layer that ringbuffer operation has been executed and send debug message
- Unlock semaphore when sufficient amount of bytes have been written/read from/to buffer when application uses operating system
- Write notification to message queue at operating system level to wakeup another task

Note: Every operation that modified *read* or *write* internal pointers, is considered as read or write operation. An exception is *reset* event that sets both internal pointers to 0

Listing 2: Example code for events

```
1  /**
2   * \brief      Buffer event function
3   */
4  void
5  my_buff_evt_fn(ringbuff_t* buff, ringbuff_evt_type_t type, size_t len) {
6      switch (type) {
7          case RINGBUFF_EVT_RESET:
8              printf("[EVT] Buffer reset event!\r\n");
9              break;
10             case RINGBUFF_EVT_READ:
11                 printf("[EVT] Buffer read event: %d byte(s)!\r\n", (int)len);
12                 break;
13             case RINGBUFF_EVT_WRITE:
14                 printf("[EVT] Buffer write event: %d byte(s)!\r\n", (int)len);
15                 break;
16             default: break;
17         }
18     }
19
20     /* Later in the code... */
21     ringbuff_t buff;
22     uint8_t buff_data[8];
23
24     /* Init buffer and set event function */
25     ringbuff_init(&buff, buff_data, sizeof(buff_data));
26     ringbuff_set_evt_fn(&buff, my_buff_evt_fn);
```

6.2.3 DMA on embedded systems

One of the key features of ringbuffer library is that it can be seamlessly integrated with DMA controllers on embedded systems.

Note: DMA stands for *Direct Memory Access* controller and is usually used to off-load CPU. More about DMA is available on [Wikipedia](#).

DMA controllers normally use source and destination memory addresses to transfer data in-between. This features, together with ringbuffer, allows seamless integration and zero-copy of application data at interrupts after DMA transfer has been completed. Some manual work is necessary to be handled, but this is very minor in comparison of writing byte-by-byte to buffer at (for example) each received character.

Below are 2 common use cases:

- DMA transfers data from ringbuffer memory to (usually) some hardware IP
- DMA transfers data from hardware IP to memory

Zero-copy data from memory

This describes how to pass ringbuffer output memory address as pointer to DMA (or any other processing function). After all the data are successfully processed, application can skip processed data and free ringbuff for new data being written to it.

Fig. 3: Data transfer from memory to hardware IP

- Case A: Initial state, buffer is full and holds 7 bytes
- Case B: State after skipping R pointer for 3 bytes. Buffer now holds 4 remaining bytes
- Case C: Buffer is empty, no more memory available for read operation

Code example:

Listing 3: Skip buffer data after usage

```

1  #include "ringbuff/ringbuff.h"
2
3  /* Declare buffer variables */
4  ringbuff_t buff;
5  uint8_t buff_data[8];
6
7  size_t len;
8  uint8_t* data;
9
10
11 /* Initialize buffer, use buff_data as data array */
12 ringbuff_init(&buff, buff_data, sizeof(buff_data));
13
14 /* Use write, read operations, process data */
15 /* ... */
16
17 /* IMAGE PART A */
18
```

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```

19  /* At this stage, we have buffer as on image above */
20  /* R = 5, W = 4, buffer is considered full */
21
22  /* Get length of linear memory at read pointer */
23  /* Function returns 3 as we can read 3 bytes from buffer in sequence */
24  /* When function returns 0, there is no memory available in the buffer for read_
   ↪ anymore */
25  if ((len = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_length(&buff)) > 0) {
26      /* Get pointer to first element in linear block at read address */
27      /* Function returns &buff_data[5] */
28      data = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_address(&buff);
29
30      /* Send data via DMA and wait to finish (for sake of example) */
31      send_data(data, len);
32
33      /* Now skip sent bytes from buffer = move read pointer */
34      ringbuff_skip(&buff, len);
35
36      /* Now R points to top of buffer, R = 0 */
37      /* At this point, we are at image part B */
38  }
39
40  /* IMAGE PART B */
41
42  /* Get length of linear memory at read pointer */
43  /* Function returns 4 as we can read 4 bytes from buffer in sequence */
44  /* When function returns 0, there is no memory available in the buffer for read_
   ↪ anymore */
45  if ((len = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_length(&buff)) > 0) {
46      /* Get pointer to first element in linear block at read address */
47      /* Function returns &buff_data[0] */
48      data = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_address(&buff);
49
50      /* Send data via DMA and wait to finish (for sake of example) */
51      send_data(data, len);
52
53      /* Now skip sent bytes from buffer = move read pointer */
54      /* Read pointer is moved for len bytes */
55      ringbuff_skip(&buff, len);
56
57      /* Now R points to 4, that is R == W and buffer is now empty */
58      /* At this point, we are at image part C */
59  }
60
61  /* IMAGE PART C */
62
63  /* Buffer is considered empty as R == W */

```

Part A on image clearly shows that not all data bytes are linked in single contiguous block of memory. To send all bytes from ringbuff, it might be necessary to repeat procedure multiple times

Listing 4: Skip buffer data for non-contiguous block

```

1  /* Initialization part skipped */
2
3  /* Get length of linear memory at read pointer */

```

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```

4  /* When function returns 0, there is no memory available in the buffer for read,
   ↪ anymore */
5  while ((len = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_length(&buff)) > 0) {
6      /* Get pointer to first element in linear block at read address */
7      data = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_address(&buff);
8
9      /* If max length needs to be considered */
10     /* simply decrease it and use smaller len on skip function */
11     if (len > max_len) {
12         len = max_len;
13     }
14
15     /* Send data via DMA and wait to finish (for sake of example) */
16     send_data(data, len);
17
18     /* Now skip sent bytes from buffer = move read pointer */
19     ringbuff_skip(&buff, len);
20 }

```

Zero-copy data to memory

Similar to reading data from buffer with zero-copy overhead, it is possible to write to ringbuff with zero-copy overhead too. Only difference is that application now needs pointer to write memory address and length of maximal number of bytes to directly copy in buffer. After processing is successful, buffer advance operation is necessary to manually increase write pointer and to increase number of bytes in buffer.

- **Case A:** Initial state, buffer is empty as $R == W$
 - Based on W pointer position, application could write 4 bytes to contiguous block of memory
- **Case B:** State after advancing W pointer for 4 bytes. Buffer now holds 4 bytes and has 3 remaining available
- **Case C:** Buffer is full, no more free memory available for write operation

Code example:

Listing 5: Advance buffer pointer for manually written bytes

```

1  /* Declare buffer variables */
2  ringbuff_t buff;
3  uint8_t buff_data[8];
4
5  size_t len;
6  uint8_t* data;
7
8  /* Initialize buffer, use buff_data as data array */
9  ringbuff_init(&buff, buff_data, sizeof(buff_data));
10
11 /* Use write, read operations, process data */
12 /* ... */
13
14 /* IMAGE PART A */
15
16 /* At this stage, we have buffer as on image above */
17 /* R = 4, W = 4, buffer is considered empty */

```

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```

18
19  /* Get length of linear memory at write pointer */
20  /* Function returns 4 as we can write 4 bytes to buffer in sequence */
21  /* When function returns 0, there is no memory available in the buffer for write_
   ↪ anymore */
22  if ((len = ringbuff_get_linear_block_write_length(&buff)) > 0) {
23      /* Get pointer to first element in linear block at write address */
24      /* Function returns &buff_data[4] */
25      data = ringbuff_get_linear_block_write_address(&buff);
26
27      /* Receive data via DMA and wait to finish (for sake of example) */
28      /* Any other hardware may directly write to data array */
29      /* Data array has len bytes length */
30      /* Or use memcpy(data, my_array, len); */
31      receive_data(data, len);
32
33      /* Now advance buffer for written bytes to buffer = move write pointer */
34      /* Write pointer is moved for len bytes */
35      ringbuff_advance(&buff, len);
36
37      /* Now W points to top of buffer, W = 0 */
38      /* At this point, we are at image part B */
39  }
40
41  /* IMAGE PART B */
42
43  /* Get length of linear memory at write pointer */
44  /* Function returns 3 as we can write 3 bytes to buffer in sequence */
45  /* When function returns 0, there is no memory available in the buffer for write_
   ↪ anymore */
46  if ((len = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_length(&buff)) > 0) {
47      /* Get pointer to first element in linear block at write address */
48      /* Function returns &buff_data[0] */
49      data = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_address(&buff);
50
51      /* Receive data via DMA and wait to finish (for sake of example) */
52      /* Any other hardware may directly write to data array */
53      /* Data array has len bytes length */
54      /* Or use memcpy(data, my_array, len); */
55      receive_data(data, len);
56
57      /* Now advance buffer for written bytes to buffer = move write pointer */
58      /* Write pointer is moved for len bytes */
59      ringbuff_advance(&buff, len);
60
61      /* Now W points to 3, R points to 4, that is R == W + 1 and buffer is now full */
62      /* At this point, we are at image part C */
63  }
64
65  /* IMAGE PART C */
66
67  /* Buffer is considered full as R == W + 1 */

```


Example for DMA transfer from memory

This is an example showing pseudo code for implementing data transfer using DMA with zero-copy overhead. For read operation purposes, application gets direct access to ringbuffer read pointer and length of contiguous memory.

It is assumed that after DMA transfer completes, interrupt is generated (embedded system) and buffer is skipped in the interrupt.

Note: Buffer skip operation is used to mark sent data as processed and to free memory for new writes to buffer

Listing 6: DMA usage with buffer

```

1  /* Buffer */
2  ringbuff_t buff;
3  uint8_t buff_data[8];
4
5  /* Working data length */
6  size_t len;
7
8  /* Send data function */
9  void send_data(void);
10
11 int
12 main(void) {
13     /* Initialize buffer */
14     ringbuff_init(&buff, buff_data, sizeof(buff_data));
15
16     /* Write 4 bytes of data */
17     ringbuff_write(&buff, "0123", 4);
18
19     /* Send data over DMA */
20     send_data();
21
22     while (1);
23 }
24
25 /* Send data over DMA */
26 void
27 send_data(void) {
28     /* If len > 0, DMA transfer is on-going */
29     if (len > 0) {
30         return;
31     }
32
33     /* Get maximal length of buffer to read data as linear memory */
34     len = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_length(&buff);
35     if (len > 0) {
36         /* Get pointer to read memory */
37         uint8_t* data = ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_address(&buff);
38
39         /* Start DMA transfer */
40         start_dma_transfer(data, len);
41     }
42
43     /* Function does not wait for transfer to finish */
44 }

```

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```
45
46  /* Interrupt handler */
47  /* Called on DMA transfer finish */
48  void
49  DMA_Interrupt_handler(void) {
50      /* Transfer finished */
51      if (len > 0) {
52          /* Now skip the data (move read pointer) as they were successfully_
53      ↪transferred over DMA */
54          ringbuff_skip(&buff, len);
55
56          /* Reset length = DMA is not active */
57          len = 0;
58
59          /* Try to send more */
60          send_data();
61      }
```

Tip: Check [STM32 UART DMA TX RX Github repository](#) for use cases.

6.3 Tips & tricks

6.3.1 Application buffer size

Buffer size shall always be 1 byte bigger than anticipated data size.

When application uses buffer for some data block N times, it is advised to set buffer size to 1 byte more than N * block_size is. This is due to R and W pointers alignment.

Note: For more information, check [How it works](#).

Listing 7: Application buffer size assignment

```
1  #include "ringbuff/ringbuff.h"
2
3  /* Number of data blocks to write */
4  #define N          3
5
6  /* Create custom data structure */
7  /* Data is array of 2 32-bit words, 8-bytes */
8  uint32_t d[2];
9
10 /* Create buffer structures */
11 ringbuff_t buff_1;
12 ringbuff_t buff_2;
13
14 /* Create data for buffers. Use sizeof structure, multiplied by N (for N instances) */
15 /* Buffer with + 1 bytes bigger memory */
16 uint8_t buff_data_1[sizeof(d) * N + 1];
```

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```

17  /* Buffer without + 1 at the end */
18  uint8_t buff_data_2[sizeof(d) * N];
19
20  /* Write result values */
21  size_t len_1;
22  size_t len_2;
23
24  /* Initialize buffers */
25  ringbuff_init(&buff_1, buff_data_1, sizeof(buff_data_1));
26  ringbuff_init(&buff_2, buff_data_2, sizeof(buff_data_2));
27
28  /* Write data to buffer */
29  for (size_t i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
30      /* Prepare data */
31      d.a = i;
32      d.b = i * 2;
33
34      /* Write data to both buffers, memory copy from d to buffer */
35      len_1 = ringbuff_write(&buff_1, d, sizeof(d));
36      len_2 = ringbuff_write(&buff_2, d, sizeof(d));
37
38      /* Print results */
39      printf("Write buffer 1: %d/%d bytes; buffer 2: %d/%d\r\n",
40             (int)len_1, (int)sizeof(d),
41             (int)len_2, (int)sizeof(d));
42  }

```

When the code is executed, it produces following output:

Listing 8: Application buffer size assignment output

```

Write: buffer 1: 8/8; buffer 2: 8/8
Write: buffer 1: 8/8; buffer 2: 8/8
Write: buffer 1: 8/8; buffer 2: 7/8 <-- See here -->

```

6.4 API reference

List of all the modules:

6.4.1 Ring buffer

group **RINGBUFF**

Generic ring buffer manager.

Defines

RINGBUFF_VOLATILE

Enable buffer structure pointer parameter as volatile To use this feature, uncomment keyword below.

Typedefs

typedef void(* ringbuff_evt_fn) (RINGBUFF_VOLATILE struct ringbuff *buff, ringbuff_evt_t, int)
Event callback function type.

Parameters

- [in] buff: Buffer handle for event
- [in] evt: Event type
- [in] bp: Number of bytes written or read (when used), depends on event type

Enums

enum ringbuff_evt_type_t

Event type for buffer operations.

Values:

RINGBUFF_EVT_READ

Read event

RINGBUFF_EVT_WRITE

Write event

RINGBUFF_EVT_RESET

Reset event

Functions

uint8_t ringbuff_init(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff, void * buffdata, size_t size)

Initialize buffer handle to default values with size and buffer data array.

Return 1 on success, 0 otherwise

Parameters

- [in] buff: Buffer handle
- [in] buffdata: Pointer to memory to use as buffer data
- [in] size: Size of buffdata in units of bytes Maximum number of bytes buffer can hold is size - 1

void ringbuff_free(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff)

Free buffer memory.

Note Since implementation does not use dynamic allocation, it just sets buffer handle to `NULL`

Parameters

- [in] `buff`: Buffer handle

void ringbuff_reset(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff)

Resets buffer to default values. Buffer size is not modified.

Parameters

- [in] `buff`: Buffer handle

void ringbuff_set_evt_fn(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff, ringbuff_evt_fn fn)

Set event function callback for different buffer operations.

Parameters

- [in] `buff`: Buffer handle
- [in] `evt_fn`: Callback function

size_t ringbuff_write(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff, const void * data, size_t btw)

Write data to buffer. Copies data from `data` array to buffer and marks buffer as full for maximum `btw` number of bytes.

Return Number of bytes written to buffer. When returned value is less than `btw`, there was no enough memory available to copy full data array

Parameters

- [in] `buff`: Buffer handle
- [in] `data`: Pointer to data to write into buffer
- [in] `btw`: Number of bytes to write

size_t ringbuff_read(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff, void * data, size_t btr)

Read data from buffer. Copies data from buffer to `data` array and marks buffer as free for maximum `btr` number of bytes.

Return Number of bytes read and copied to data array

Parameters

- [in] `buff`: Buffer handle
- [out] `data`: Pointer to output memory to copy buffer data to
- [in] `btr`: Number of bytes to read

size_t ringbuff_peek(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff, size_t skip_count, void * data, size_t btp)

Read from buffer without changing read pointer (peek only)

Return Number of bytes peeked and written to output array

Parameters

- [in] `buff`: Buffer handle
- [in] `skip_count`: Number of bytes to skip before reading data
- [out] `data`: Pointer to output memory to copy buffer data to
- [in] `btp`: Number of bytes to peek

size_t ringbuff_get_free(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff)

Get available size in buffer for write operation.

Return Number of free bytes in memory

Parameters

- [in] buff: Buffer handle

size_t ringbuff_get_full(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff)

Get number of bytes currently available in buffer.

Return Number of bytes ready to be read

Parameters

- [in] buff: Buffer handle

void* ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_address(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff)

Get linear address for buffer for fast read.

Return Linear buffer start address

Parameters

- [in] buff: Buffer handle

size_t ringbuff_get_linear_block_read_length(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff)

Get length of linear block address before it overflows for read operation.

Return Linear buffer size in units of bytes for read operation

Parameters

- [in] buff: Buffer handle

size_t ringbuff_skip(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff, size_t len)

Skip (ignore; advance read pointer) buffer data Marks data as read in the buffer and increases free memory for up to len bytes.

Note Useful at the end of streaming transfer such as DMA

Return Number of bytes skipped

Parameters

- [in] buff: Buffer handle
- [in] len: Number of bytes to skip and mark as read

void* ringbuff_get_linear_block_write_address(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff)

Get linear address for buffer for fast read.

Return Linear buffer start address

Parameters

- [in] buff: Buffer handle

size_t ringbuff_get_linear_block_write_length(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff)

Get length of linear block address before it overflows for write operation.

Return Linear buffer size in units of bytes for write operation

Parameters

- [in] `buff`: Buffer handle

size_t ringbuff_advance(RINGBUFF_VOLATILE ringbuff_t * buff, size_t len)

Advance write pointer in the buffer. Similar to skip function but modifies write pointer instead of read.

Note Useful when hardware is writing to buffer and application needs to increase number of bytes written to buffer by hardware

Return Number of bytes advanced for write operation

Parameters

- [in] `buff`: Buffer handle
- [in] `len`: Number of bytes to advance

struct ringbuff_t

#include <ringbuff.h> Buffer structure.

Public Members

uint8_t *buff

Pointer to buffer data. Buffer is considered initialized when `buff != NULL` and `size > 0`

size_t size

Size of buffer data. Size of actual buffer is 1 byte less than value holds

size_t r

Next read pointer. Buffer is considered empty when `r == w` and full when `w == r - 1`

size_t w

Next write pointer. Buffer is considered empty when `r == w` and full when `w == r - 1`

ringbuff_evt_fn evt_fn

Pointer to event callback function

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