



# **PVRScope**

## **User Manual**

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# 1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to serve as a reference for the PVRScope library and to provide a number of examples of its use.

## 2. Library Overview

PVRScope is a utility library which has two functionalities:

1. **PVRScopeStats** – PVRScope is used to access the hardware performance counters in PowerVR hardware via a driver library called PVRScopeServices.
2. **PVRScopeComms** – PVRScope allows an application to send user defined information to PVRTune via PVRPerfServer as counters, timing data, and marks, or as editable data that can be passed back to the application.

PVRScope is supplied in the following files:

- `'PVRScopeStats.h'` – The header file defining the PVRScopeStats functionality.
- `'PVRScopeComms.h'` – The header file defining the PVRScopeComms functionality.
- `'PVRScopeDeveloper.lib'` – The PVRScope library file.

### 2.1. PVRScopeStats Limitations

The following are the limitations to PVRScopeStats:

- Only one instance of PVRScopeStats may communicate with PVRScopeServices at any given time. If a PVRScopeStats enabled application attempts to communicate with PVRScopeServices at the same time as another such application, or at the same time as PVRPerfServer, conflicts can occur that may make performance data unreliable. In this case, PVRPerfServer can be run with the `'--disable-hwperf'` flag.
- Performance counters can only be read on devices whose drivers have been built with hardware profiling enabled. This configuration is the default in most production drivers due to negligible overhead.
- Performance counters contain the average value of that counter since the last time the counter was interrogated.

### 2.2. PVRScopeComms Limitations

The following are limitations of PVRScopeComms:

- PVRPerfServer must be running on the host device if a PVRScopeComms enabled application wishes to send custom counters or marks to PVRTune.
- Only the following types may be sent:
  - Boolean
  - Enumerator
  - Float
  - Integer
  - String

## 3. Installation

PVRScope is available as part of the PowerVR Insider SDK which can be downloaded from the PowerVR Insider website:

<http://www.powervrinsider.com>

### 3.1. From Installer

Download the PowerVR Insider SDK installer and follow the on screen instructions. Once the package has successfully installed, the library files are available in the following SDK folder:

```
<InstallDir>\PVRScope\
```

### 3.2. Accessing the Library

To access the functionality of the library within an application:

1. The library must be linked to, and
2. The header files included at build time.

## 4. PVRScopeStats

PVRScopeStats is used to access the performance counters in PowerVR hardware via a driver library called PVRScopeServices.

### 4.1. Initialisation

To initialise PVRScopeStats:

1. Include the PVRScope header file.

```
#include "PVRScopeStats.h"
```

2. Define the control structures.

```
// Defines
#define NO_GROUP_CHANGE 0xffffffff

// Internal control data
SPVRScopeImplData      *PVRScopeStatsData;

// Counter information
SPVRScopeCounterDef     *counterDefinitions;
unsigned int             numCounters;

// Counter reading data
unsigned int             activeGroup;
unsigned int             selectedGroup;
bool                    activeGroupChanged;
SPVRScopeCounterReading counterReading;
```

3. Initialise communication with PVRScopeServices.

```
PVRScopeInitialise(PVRScopeStatsData)
```

4. Set up the counter data structures.

```
PVRScopeGetCounters(*PVRScopeStatsData,
                    numCounters,
                    counterDefinitions,
                    counterReading)
```

### 4.2. Reading Counter Data

To update counter data:

1. Set 'activeGroup' to either:
  - a. A new Group ID, if the next counters to be read are in a different group,
  - b. Or '0xffffffff', if no group change is required.
2. Read the current counter values and set the group for the next update:

```
PVRScopeReadCountersThenSetGroup(PVRScopeStatsData, &counterReading, activeGroup)
```

It is to be noted that there are some limitations to the 'PVRScopeReadCountersThenSetGroup' function. The function has to be called regularly to allow PVRScope to track the latest hardware performance data. If 'psReading' is not 'NULL', PVRScope will also calculate and return counter values to the application. There are two use cases for calling the function:

1. A 3D application rendering a performance HUD (e.g., the on-screen graphs in PVRScopeExample). Such an application should call this function at least once per frame in order to gather new counter values. If slower HUD updates are desired, 'psReading' may be 'NULL' until a new reading is required, in order to smooth out values across longer time periods, perhaps a number of frames.
2. A standalone performance monitor (e.g., PVRMonitor) or logging application. Such an application should idle and regularly wake up to call this function. Suggested rates are 100Hz (10ms delays) or 200Hz (5ms delays). If counter updates are required at a lower rate, set 'psReading' to 'NULL' on all calls except when new counter values are desired.

This understanding is reflected in the example in Appendix A.

### 4.3. Outputting Counter Data

To output counter data, perform the following steps in a loop from 'i=0' to 'i=numCounters':

1. Check if the counter has been updated and only perform steps 2 through 5 if it has.

```
if(i < counterReading.nValueCnt)
{
```

2. Check if the counter is given as a percentage.

```
bool isPercentage = counterDefinitions[i].bPercentage;
```

3. Retrieve the name of the counter.

```
std::string counterName = counterDefinitions[i].pszName
```

4. Retrieve the value of the counter.

```
float counterValue = counterReading.pfValueBuf[i]
```

5. Output the value of the counter. For example using 'printf':

```
// If it is a percentage output the % symbol
if(isPercentage)
    printf("%s : %f\\", counterName, counterValue);
else
    printf("%s : f", counterName, counterValue);
}
```

## 4.4. Shutdown

To shutdown PVRScopeStats call the shutdown functions as follows:

```
PVRScopeDeInitialise(*PVRScopeStatsData, *counterDefinitions, *counterReading);
```

For a more in depth example, see Appendix A.

## 5. PVRScopeComms

PVRScopeComms allows an application to send user defined information to PVRTune via PVRPerfServer, both as counters, timing data, and marks, or as editable data that can be passed back to the application.

### 5.1. Initialisation

To initialise PVRScopeComms:

1. Include the PVRScope header file.

```
#include "PVRScopeComms.h"
```

2. Create a name for the timeline as it should appear in PVRTune.

```
std::string threadName = "Main Thread"
```

3. Initialise the communication with PVRTune.

```
// Init Comms
SSPSCCommsData* PVRScopeComms;
PVRScopeComms = pplInitialise(threadName.c_str(),
                               (unsigned int)threadName.length());
```

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for each additional timeline which should appear in PVRTune.

### 5.2. Sending a Custom Mark

To send a custom mark:

1. Create a title for the mark.

```
// Create the custom mark
std::string customMarkTitle = "Custom Mark";
```

2. Send the mark to PVRTune.

```
pplSendMark(*PVRScopeComms,
            customMarkTitle.c_str(),
            (unsigned int)customMarkTitle.length());
```

## 5.3. Sending a Custom Counter

### 5.3.1. Additional Initialisation Steps

To send a custom mark a number of additional initialisation steps must be performed:

1. Set up an Enumerator of possible custom counters. This contains one entry per counter, and an entry containing the total number of counters.

```
enum PVRScopeCustomCounters
{
    eARBITRARY_COUNTER,
    eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS
};
```

2. Define a custom counter array.

```
SSPSCommsCounterDef PVRScopeCustomCounterArray[eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS];
```

3. Set the name of each counter.

```
std::string customCounterName = "";
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < (unsigned int)eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS; ++i)
{
    switch (ui)
    {
        case eARBITRARY_COUNTER:
            customCounterName = "Arbitrary Counter";
            break;
        default:
            customCounterName = "Unnamed counter";
            break;
    }
    PVRScopeCustomCounterArray[eARBITRARY_COUNTER].pszName = customCounterName.c_str();
    PVRScopeCustomCounterArray[eARBITRARY_COUNTER].nNameLength = customCounterName.length();
}
```

4. Define an array of Integers to hold the values as they are updated each frame.

```
unsigned int newValueArray[eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS] = { 0 };
```

5. Submit the array of counters.

```
pplCountersCreate(*PVRScopeComms, PVRScopeCustomCounterArray, eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS)
```

### 5.3.2. Updating and Sending the Counter Value

1. Set a new value for any counter that needs updating. For example, updating 'eARBITRARY\_COUNTER' to a value of '2':

```
int newCounterValue = 2;
newValueArray[eARBITRARY_COUNTER] = newCounterValue;
```

2. Send the list of updated values to PVRTune.

```
pplCountersUpdate(*PVRScopeComms, newValueArray);
```

## 5.4. Sending/Receiving Editable Data

The following data types can be sent to PVRTune for editing:

- Boolean
- Enumerator
- Float
- Integer
- String

All of these items are stored as instances of `'SSPSCommsLibraryItem'` with `'eType'` stating the data type of the item, and `'pData'` containing the actual item. The name of the item, as it appears in PVRTune, is based on the value of `'pszName'`. Full stops placed in `'pszName'` can be used to create categories and sub-categories which PVRTune displays as a foldable tree view. For example:

- Category Names:
  - Category-A.SubCategory-A.Item-1
  - Category-A.SubCategory-A.Item-2
  - Category-A.SubCategory-B.Item-1
  - Category-B.SubCategory-A.Item-1
  - Category-B.SubCategory-A.Item-2
- Foldable tree view:
  - Category-A.
    - SubCategory-A.
      - Item-1
      - Item-2
    - SubCategory-B.
      - Item-1
  - Category-B
    - SubCategory-A
      - Item-1
      - Item-2

The process of sending/receiving editable data consists of three steps, initialising the editable data, sending the data to PVRTune at initialisation time, and then retrieving updates to the data. The first two steps are usually performed simultaneously and, as such, the examples below follow this approach.

### 5.4.1. Additional Initialisation Steps

In order to send editable data, a number of additional initialisation steps must be performed:

1. Set up Enumerators of possible editable items, one for each data type; from this determine the total number of editable items.

```
enum PVRScopeEditableFloats
{
    eARBITRARY_EDITABLE_FLOAT,
    eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS
};
enum PVRScopeEditableStrings
{
    eARBITRARY_EDITABLE_STRING,
    eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_STRINGS
};
const unsigned int numEditableItems = (unsigned int)eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS
    + (unsigned int)eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_STRINGS;
```

## 2. Create the editable item array.

```
SSPSCCommsLibraryItem editableItemArray[numEditableItems];
```

## 3. Initialise the editable items by giving them default values.

```
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < numEditableItems; i++)
{
    // Set some arbitrary float data
    float arbitraryFloat = 3.5f;
    float arbitraryString = "Arbitrary String";

    // Create an editable float object
    SSPSCCommsLibraryTypeFloat scopeFloat;
    editableItemArray[i].pszName = arbitraryString;
    editableItemArray[i].eType = eSSPSCCommsLibTypeFloat;
    scopeFloat.fCurrent = arbitraryFloat;
    scopeFloat.fMin = 0.0f;
    scopeFloat.fMax = 200.0f;

    // Add the float object to the editable item
    editableItemArray[i].itemData = (const char*)&scopeFloat;
    editableItemArray[i].nDataLength = sizeof(scopeFloat);
}
```

## 4. Send the editable items to PVRTune.

```
pplLibraryCreate(*PVRScopeComms, editableItemArray, numEditableItems)
```

### 5.4.2. Retrieving Updated Data

To retrieve updated data:

## 1. Create a number of temporary variables to hold the updated data.

```
// Used to determine the length of strings
unsigned int itemLength(0);

// Used to determine which item in 'editableItemArray' the updated refers to
unsigned int itemNum(0)

// A pointer to the edited item
const char* itemData(NULL);

// A float to store the returned value in
float arbitraryFloat = 0.0f;
```

## 2. In a loop, retrieve each dirty item.

```
while(pplLibraryDirtyGetFirst(*PVRScopeComms, itemNum, itemLength, &itemData))
{
```

3. Determine the items type based on its item number (based on the enumerators created in step 1).

```
if(itemNum < eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS)
{
```

4. Retrieve the editable item. For example, retrieving a float:

```
SSPSCCommsLibraryTypeFloat* newItemData = (SSPSCCommsLibraryTypeFloat*)itemData;
arbitraryFloat = newItemData->fCurrent;
}
}
```

*Note: Retrieving a string is a special case. The string should be created in advance and retrieved as follows:*

```
arbitraryString.assign(itemData, itemLength);
```

5. Use the retrieved data to update the application.

## 5.5. Sending Custom Timing Data

PVRTune has the ability to display custom timing data similar to that displayed for the TA and 3D tasks. This custom timing data appears in the time line created using "pplInitialise(...)". Each block of the custom timing data is started with a call to "pplSendProcessingBegin(...)" and ended with a call to "pplSendProcessingEnd(...)".

**IMPORTANT:** These calls cannot be nested.

### 5.5.1. Starting a Timing Block

To start a timing block complete the following instructions:

1. Determine the current frame:

```
unsigned int currentFrame = 0;
```

2. Give the timing block a name:

```
std::string funcName = __func__;
```

3. Call "pplSendProcessingBegin(...)".

```
pplSendProcessingBegin(*PVRScopeComms,
    funcName.c_str(),
    (unsigned int)funcName.length(),
    currentFrame);
```

### 5.5.2. Ending a Timing Block

To end a timing block call “`pplSendProcessingEnd(...)`” as follows:

```
pplSendProcessingEnd(*PVRScopeComms);
```

### 5.6. Shutdown

To shutdown PVRScopeComms, call the shutdown function as follows:

```
pplShutdown(PVRScopeComms);
```

For more in depth examples, see Appendix B.

## 6. Additional Materials

### Documentation

- PVRTune User Manual
- 

### Examples

- PVRScopeExample
- PVRScopeRemote

### Software

- PVRTune

## 7. Contact Details

For further support, visit our forum:

<http://forum.imgtec.com>

Or file a ticket in our support system:

<https://pvrsupport.imgtec.com>

To learn more about our PowerVR Graphics SDK and Insider programme, please visit:

<http://www.powervrinsider.com>

For general enquiries, please visit our website:

<http://imgtec.com/corporate/contactus.asp>

## Appendix A. PVRScopeStats Example Code

```

/*****
 *
 * This example outputs the values of the hardware counters found in Group 0
 * to Android Logcat once a second for 60 seconds, and consists of five steps:
 *
 * 1. Define a function to initialise PVRScopeStats
 * 2. Initialise PVRScopeStats
 * 3. Set the active group to 0
 * 4. Read and output the counter information for group 0 to Logcat
 * 5. Shutdown PVRScopeStats
 *
 *****/

#include <android/log.h>

// Few macro definitions here
#define LOGV(...)    android log print(ANDROID LOG VERBOSE, "PVRScope",  VA ARGS  )
#define LOGD(...)    __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_DEBUG  , "PVRScope",  __VA_ARGS__)
#define LOGI(...)    __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_INFO   , "PVRScope",  __VA_ARGS__)
#define LOGW(...)    android log print(ANDROID LOG WARN    , "PVRScope",  VA ARGS  )
#define LOGE(...)    android log print(ANDROID LOG ERROR   , "PVRScope",  VA ARGS  )
#define NUMBER OF LOOPS 60

#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <jni.h>
#include "PVRScopeStats.h"

// Step 1. Define a function to initialise PVRScopeStats
bool PSInit(SPVRScopeImplData **ppsPVRScopeData, SPVRScopeCounterDef **ppsCounters,
SPVRScopeCounterReading* const psReading, unsigned int* const pnCount)
{
    //Initialise PVRScope
    const EPVRScopeInitCode eInitCode = PVRScopeInitialise(ppsPVRScopeData);

    if(ePVRScopeInitCodeOk == eInitCode)
    {
        LOGI("Initialised services connection.\n");
    }
    else
    {
        LOGE("Error: failed to initialise services connection.\n");
        *ppsPVRScopeData = NULL;
        return false;
    }

    //Initialise the counter data structures.
    if (PVRScopeGetCounters(*ppsPVRScopeData, pnCount, ppsCounters, psReading))
    {
        LOGI("Total counters enabled: %d.", *pnCount);
    }

    return true;
}

int main()
{
    //Internal control data
    SPVRScopeImplData *psData;

    //Counter information (set at init time)
    SPVRScopeCounterDef      *psCounters;
    unsigned int              uCounterNum;

    //Counter reading data
    unsigned int              uActiveGroup;
    unsigned int              uActiveGroupSelect;
    bool                      bActiveGroupChanged;
    SPVRScopeCounterReading   sReading;

```

```

// Step 2. Initialise PVRScopeStat
if (PSInit(&psData, &psCounters, &sReading, &uCounterNum))
    LOGI("PVRScope up and running.");
else
    LOGE("Error initializing PVRScope.");

//Print each and every counter (and its group)
LOGI("Find below the list of counters:");
for(int i = 0; i < uCounterNum; ++i)
{
    LOGI("    Group %d %s", psCounters[i].nGroup, psCounters[i].pszName);
}

// Step 3. Set the active group to 0
bActiveGroupChanged = true;
uActiveGroupSelect = 0;

unsigned int sampleRate = 100;
unsigned int index = 0;

unsigned int i = 0;
while (i < NUMBER OF LOOPS)
{
    // Ask for the active group 0 only on the first run. Then set it to 0xffffffff
    if(bActiveGroupChanged)
    {
        uActiveGroup = uActiveGroupSelect;
    }
    else
    {
        uActiveGroup = 0xffffffff;
    }

    ++index;
    if (index < sampleRate)
    {
        // Sample the counters every 10ms. Don't read or output it.
        PVRScopeReadCountersThenSetGroup(psData, NULL, 0, uActiveGroup);
    }
    else
    {
        ++i;
        index = 0;

        struct timeval tv;
        gettimeofday(&tv, NULL);

        unsigned long time_in_mill = (tv.tv_sec) * 1000 + (tv.tv_usec) / 1000;

        // Step 4. Read and output the counter information for group 0 to
        Logcat
        if(PVRScopeReadCountersThenSetGroup(psData, &sReading, time_in_mill *
        1000, uActiveGroup))
        {

            // Check for all the counters in the system if the counter has a
            value on the given active group and ouptut it.
            for(int i = 0; i < uCounterNum; ++i)
            {
                if(i < sReading.nValueCnt)
                {
                    //Print the 3D Load
                    if (strcmp(psCounters[i].pszName, "GPU task load:
                    3D core") == 0)
                    {
                        LOGI("%s : %f\\%", psCounters[i].pszName,
                        sReading.pfValueBuf[i]);
                    }
                    //Print the TA Load
                    else if (strcmp(psCounters[i].pszName, "GPU task
                    load: TA core") == 0)
                    {
                        LOGI("%s : %f\\%", psCounters[i].pszName,
                        sReading.pfValueBuf[i]);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        }
    }

    //Poll for the counters once a second
    usleep(10 * 1000);
}

// Step 5. Shutdown PVRScopeStats
PVRScopeDeInitialise(&psData, &psCounters, &sReading);
}

```

## Appendix B. PVRScopeComms Example Code

### B.1. Sending a Custom Mark

```
/*
 * *****
 *
 * This example code consists of four steps
 *
 * 1. Setup PVRScopeComms
 * 2. Create a Custom Mark
 * 3. Send the Custom Mark to PVRTune
 * 4. Shutdown PVRScopeComms
 *
 * *****
 */

#include "PVRScopeComms.h"

// Step 1. Setup PVRScopeComms
SSPSCCommsData* PVRScopeComms;
std::string timelineTitle = "Example";
PVRScopeComms = pplInitialise(timelineTitle,
                               (unsigned int)timelineTitle.length());

// Step 2. Create a Custom Mark
std::string customMarkTitle = "Custom Mark";

// Step 3. Send the Custom Mark to PVRTune
if(!pplSendMark(*PVRScopeComms,
                customMarkTitle.c_str(),
                (unsigned int)customMarkTitle.length()))
{
    // Error handling goes here
}

// Step 4. Shutdown PVRScopeComms
pplShutdown(PVRScopeComms);
```

## B.2. Sending Custom Timing Data

```

/*****
 *
 * This example code consists of four steps
 *
 * 1. Setup two functions to time
 * 2. Setup PVRScopeComms
 * 3. Call the two functions to end the Custom Timing Data to PVRTune
 * 4. Shutdown PVRScopeComms
 *
 *****/

#include "PVRScopeComms.h"

// Step 1. Setup two functions to time

// Function that pretends to do some work
void Foo(SSPSCCommsData* comms, unsigned int frameNum)
{
    std::string funcName = __func__;
    pplSendProcessingBegin(*comms, funcName, (unsigned int)funcName.length(), frameNum);

    // Pretend to do some work
    sleep(1);

    pplSendProcessingEnd(*comms);
}

// Function that pretends to do a bit more work
void Bar(SSPSCCommsData* comms, unsigned int frameNum)
{
    std::string funcName = func ;
    pplSendProcessingBegin(*comms, funcName, (unsigned int)funcName.length(), frameNum);

    // Pretend to do some work
    sleep(2);

    pplSendProcessingEnd(*comms);
}

// Step 2. Setup PVRScopeComms
SSPSCCommsData* PVRScopeComms;
std::string timelineTitle = "Example";
PVRScopeComms = pplInitialise(timelineTitle,
                               (unsigned int)timelineTitle.length());

// Step 3. Send Custom Timing Data to PVRTune
unsigned int currentFrame = 0;
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
{
    Foo(PVRScopeComms, currentFrame);
    Bar(PVRScopeComms, currentFrame);

    currentFrame++;
}

// Step 4. Shutdown PVRScopeComms
pplShutdown(PVRScopeComms);

```

## B.3. Sending a Custom Counter

```

/*****
 *
 * This example code consists of seven steps
 *
 * 1. Setup PVRScopeComms
 * 2. Create a Custom Counter
 * 3. Submit the Custom Counter to PVRTune
 * 4. Send an initial value for that counter to PVRTune
 * 5. Updated the counter once, and send the updated counter to PVRTune
 * 6. Shutdown PVRScopeComms
 *
 *****/

#include "PVRScopeComms.h"

// Setup an enum of custom counters to make life easier later
enum PVRScopeCustomCounters
{
    eARBITRARY_COUNTER,
    eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS
};

// Step 1. Setup PVRScopeComms
SSPSCCommsData* PVRScopeComms;
std::string timelineTitle = "Example";
PVRScopeComms = pplInitialise(timelineTitle,
                               (unsigned int)timelineTitle.length());

// Step 2. Create a Custom Counter
std::string customCounterName = "";
SSPSCCommsCounterDef PVRScopeCustomCounterArray[eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS];
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < (unsigned int)eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS; ++i)
{
    switch (i)
    {
    {
        case eARBITRARY_COUNTER:
            customCounterName = "Arbitrary Counter";
            break;
        default:
            customCounterName = "Unnamed counter";
            break;
    }
    PVRScopeCustomCounterArray[eARBITRARY_COUNTER].pszName = customCounterName.c_str();
    PVRScopeCustomCounterArray[eARBITRARY_COUNTER].nNameLength = customCounterName.length();
}

// Step 3. Submit the Custom Counter to PVRTune
if(!pplCountersCreate(*PVRScopeComms, PVRScopeCustomCounterArray, eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS))
{
    // Error handling goes here
}

// Step 4. Send an initial value for that counter to PVRTune
int newCounterValue = 0;
unsigned int newValueArray[eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS];
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < (unsigned int)eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS; ++i)
{
    newValueArray[eARBITRARY_COUNTER] = newCounterValue;
}
// Submit counters for transmission
pplCountersUpdate(*PVRScopeComms, newValueArray);

// Step 5. Updated the counter once, and send the updated counter to PVRTune
newCounterValue = 100;
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < (unsigned int)eNUM_CUSTOM_COUNTERS; ++i)
{
    newValueArray[eARBITRARY_COUNTER] = newCounterValue;
}
// Submit counters for transmission
pplCountersUpdate(*PVRScopeComms, newValueArray);

// Step 6. Shutdown PVRScopeComms
pplShutdown(PVRScopeComms);

```

## B.4. Sending/Retrieving Editable Data

```

/*****
 *
 * This example code consists of seven steps
 *
 * 1. Create an array of editable items
 * 2. Setup PVRScopeComms
 * 3. Create default values for the editable items
 * 4. Submit the array of editable items to PVRTune
 * 5. Retrieve the updated items from PVRTune
 * 6. Shutdown PVRScopeComms
 *
 *****/

#include <stdlib>
#include "PVRScopeComms.h"

// Step 1. Create an array of editable items
enum PVRScopeEditableFloats
{
    eARBITRARY_EDITABLE_FLOAT,
    eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS
};
enum PVRScopeEditableStrings
{
    eARBITRARY_EDITABLE_STRING,
    eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_STRINGS
};
const unsigned int numEditableItems = (unsigned int)eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS
                                     + (unsigned int)eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_STRINGS;
SSPSCCommsLibraryItem editableItemArray[numEditableItems];

// Step 2. Setup PVRScopeComms
SSPSCCommsData* PVRScopeComms;
std::string timelineTitle = "Example";
PVRScopeComms = pplInitialise(timelineTitle,
                              (unsigned int)timelineTitle.length());

// Step 3. Create default values for the editable items
float arbitraryFloat = 3.5f;
float arbitraryString = "Arbitrary String";
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < numEditableItems; ++i)
{
    // If the editable item is a float
    if(i < eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS)
    {
        // Create the float
        SSPSCCommsLibraryTypeFloat scopeFloat;
        switch(i)
        {
            case eARBITRARY_EDITABLE_FLOAT:
                // Set its starting values
                editableItemArray[i].pszName = "Arbitrary Float";
                editableItemArray[i].eType = eSSPSCCommsLibTypeFloat;
                scopeFloat.fCurrent = arbitraryFloat;
                scopeFloat.fMin = 0.0f;
                scopeFloat.fMax = 200.0f;
                break;
            default:
                return false;
        }

        // Add the float object to the editable item
        editableItemArray[i].itemData = (const char*)&scopeFloat;
        editableItemArray[i].nDataLength = sizeof(scopeFloat);
    }

    else // The editable item is a string (because we're only using strings and floats)
    {
        switch(i - eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS)
        {
            case eARBITRARY_EDITABLE_STRING:
                // Set its starting values
                editableItemArray[i].pszName = "Arbitrary String";
                editableItemArray[i].eType = eSSPSCCommsLibTypeString;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        editableItemArray[i].itemData = arbitraryString.c_str();
        editableItemArray[i].nDataLength = arbitraryString.length();
        break;
    default:
        return false;
    }
}
editableItemArray[i].nNameLength = (unsigned int) strlen(editableItemArray[i].pszName);
}

// Step 4. Submit the array of editable items to PVRTune
if(!pplLibraryCreate(*PVRScopeComms, editableItemArray, numEditableItems))
{
    // Error handling goes here
}

// Sleep for a bit so we have time to receive some data from PVRTune
Sleep(1000);

// Step 5. Retrieve the updated items from PVRTune
unsigned int itemNum(0);
unsigned int itemLength(0);
const char* itemData(NULL);
while(pplLibraryDirtyGetFirst(*PVRScopeComms, itemNum, itemLength, &itemData))
{
    // Update the item referred to by 'itemNum' with 'data'
    if(itemNum < eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS)
    {
        switch(itemNum)
        {
            case eARBITRARY_EDITABLE_FLOAT:
            {
                SSPSCCommsLibraryTypeFloat* newItemData = (SSPSCCommsLibraryTypeFloat*) itemData;
                arbitraryFloat = newItemData->fCurrent;
                break;
            }
            default:
            {
                // Handle unknown float
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    else
    {
        switch(itemNum-eNUMBER_OF_EDITABLE_FLOATS)
        {
            case eARBITRARY_EDITABLE_STRING:
            {
                arbitraryString.assign(itemData, itemLength);
                break;
            }
            default:
            {
                // Handle unknown string
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}

// Step 6. Shutdown PVRScopeComms
pplShutdown(PVRScopeComms);

```

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