

should now read:

MOST divided into the seven layers of the OSI model. The OSI layers are in the **left** column.

Page 33: In Figure 2-19, “**Can Low**” should now read “**CAN Low**”

Page 43: The code that reads:

```
# sudo insmod ./can-isotp.ko
```

should now read:

```
$ sudo insmod ./can-isotp.ko
```

Page 45: We added a line after `addr.can_ifindex = ifr.ifr_ifindex;` that reads:

```
bind(s, (struct sockaddr *)&addr, sizeof(addr));
```

Page 55: We added the following sentences to the end of the penultimate paragraph:

... instead of the positive + 0x40 response). You can send a request to 0x7DF and it should generate a response from all listening ECUs. This response value will be anything from 0x7E8 to 0x7EF. If you want to address just one ECU directly, you subtract 8 from the response value; for example, if you see a response of 0x7E8 you can use 0x7E0 to query only that ECU.

Page 95: The sentence that reads:

It’s a good idea to make a list of part numbers to feed to Google, datasheet.com, or something similar, to obtain a copy of the data sheet.

should now read:

It’s a good idea to make a list of part numbers to feed to Google, datasheets.com, or something similar, to obtain a copy of the data sheet.

Page 109: The sentences that read:

The result is the vector table shown in Figure 6-15, which looks sane enough: all addresses are above the 0x8000 entry point specified. Notice that the reset vector (0xFFFFE, **RES-vector**) has a pointer to the `RESET_entry` at 0xBE6D.

should now read:

The result is the vector table shown in Figure 6-15, which looks sane enough: all addresses are above the 0x8000 entry point specified. Notice that the reset vector (0xFFFFE, **RES_vector**) has a pointer to the RESET_entry at 0xBE6D.

Page 121: We updated Figure 7-6 as follows:

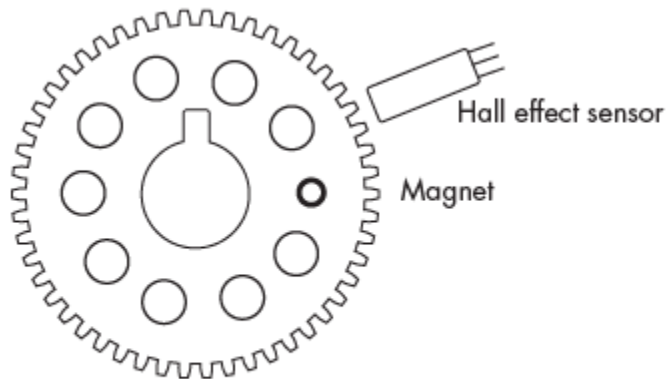


Figure 7-6: Camshaft timing sprocket

Page 125: “. . . and stop the **speedometer** from moving” should now read “. . . and stop the **tachometer** from moving”

Page 129: “ARM **Cortext**” should now read” “ARM **Cortex**”

Page 163: In the second paragraph, “**multiplies** it by 5” should now read “**shifts** by 5”

Page 193: The code and following paragraph that reads

```
$ gcc -o temp_shellcode temp_shellcode.c
$ ls -l temp_shell
-rwxrwxr-x 1 craig craig 8722 Jan 6 07:39 temp_shell
$ ./temp_shellcode
```

Now run `candump` in a separate window on `vcan0`, as shown in the next listing. The `temp_shellcode` program should send the necessary CAN packets to control the temperate gauge.

should now read:

```
$ gcc -o temp_shell temp_shell.c
$ ls -l temp_shell
```

```
-rwxrwxr-x 1 craig craig 8722 Jan 6 07:39 temp_shell
$ ./temp_shell
```

Now run `candump` in a separate window on `vcan0`, as shown in the next listing. The `temp_shell` program should send the necessary CAN packets to control the temperate gauge.

Page 207: In the paragraph following Listing 11-5, the sentence that reads:

The main ID is the common ID with the shortest average interval—in this case, signal 0x143 at 0.009998 ms (2).

should now read:

The main ID is the common ID with the shortest average interval—in this case, signal 0x143 at 0.009998 s (2).

Page 211: The sentence that reads:

In FSK, a high-frequency signal is a 0, and a low-frequency signal is a 1.

should now read:

In FSK, a high-frequency signal is a 1, and a low-frequency signal is a 0.

Page 236: In the last paragraph referring to Figure 13-1, “The two empty 28-pin sockets” should now read “The two 28-pin sockets”