

Lec1:

"RTOS"

→ what is RTOS ?

Real-Time operating system, it's an operating sys designed for systems where the correctness of the sys's operations depends on timely and predictable execution of tasks or processes. Unlike general purpose operating sys (Windows, Linux ..) which are optimized for flexibility and multitasking, RTOS is specifically designed to provide deterministic and predictable response times for various tasks.

→ what is Determinism ?

Knowing what happens at every point in time line.
قد أعرف ما يحصل في كل لحظة ←

→ Responsiveness ?

How fast I can respond to external events
هل أتمكن من إنجاز المهام بسرعة
ويمكنني إنجازها في وقت أقل ←
is sys able to respond quickly

Action خارجية (أداة) ونادعها EX
هذه هي التي تفعل الـ Action
الزرار (أداة) ولا أخذ وقت كثيف
لقد أدى sys لـ external events to respond

النحو الآخر من الـ Sys من حيث المرونة (responsiveness) أو التحديدية (determinism)

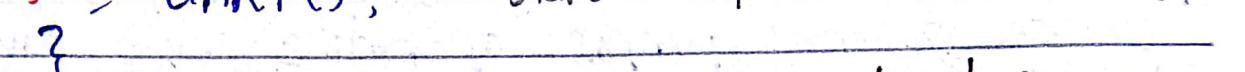
① Supper Loop sys:

while (1) {

E1 = DIO-set();

$$E_2 \equiv \text{LCD}(\cdot);$$

E₃ = UART()



→ advantages:

1- High determinism

أقدر خاتمة وقوف نعم الـ sys

لینفیت خروجی دلوقتی

2 Simple

3-Minimal Hardware

Resources

→ Disadvantages:

1- Low responsiveness

الرسالة المختصرة

الإصدارات (المشاريع)

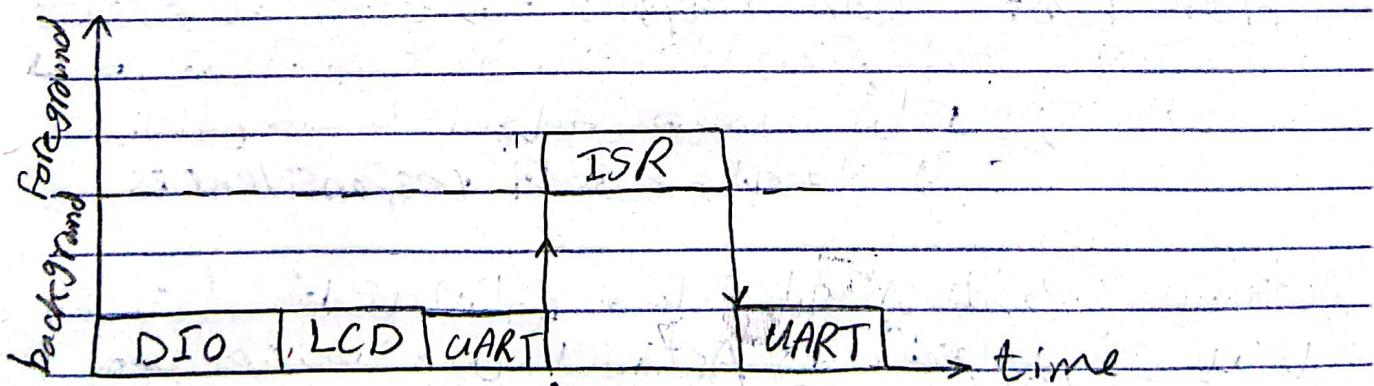
interrupts (viejito)

2- high power consumption

② Foreground / background sys :

ISR ←
- interrupt "

↳ main →
"super loop"



↳ advantages:

I - High Responsiveness

Interrupt

→ Disadvantages:

I - Low determinism

2- external HW Resource

3- complex SW

③ RTOS :

فهي من الأنظمة التي تجمع بين الـ real time و sys من أجل فوائض الميزانيات.

- 1- High determinism
- 2- High responsiveness

High determinism

أمثلة على ذلك
periodicity

High responsiveness

أمثلة على ذلك
interrupts

↳ operating sys (O.S) :

sys that tracks a number of tasks and execute them every specific time called periodicity

↳ Periodicity →

سيُصدر سلسلة من المهام أو المهام

↳ Real time,

Correct function at correct time.

Real time types

Hard

لو sys يفوق deadline لا يتحقق المهمة
task لا يتحقق ما يتحقق في المدة المحددة
في المرة الأولى
human loss

Ex: air bag

defence sys

Tolerance $< 10\%$

most expensive

Firm

Ex: البورصة

Tolerance

$10\% < T < 40\%$

Soft

deadline لا يتحقق
سيُؤدي إلى خسائر
أو خسائر بشرية

Ex: Video games

Tolerance $> 40\%$

least expensive

→ RTOS Composition :

① Task :

- Job that has to be done independently of the other tasks of the sys.
- every Task thinks that it has the CPU all to itself.

C-function + timing + C & S, like Task II
characteristics
+ Context + storage

1 - timing characteristics :

- time it takes to do its job
- 1- periodicity
- 2- execution time
- 3- deadline
- 4- Max blockage time

2 - Context, "CPU state"

- to save the current Task's state
- PC Program Counter
 - PSW
 - SP Stack Pointer
 - CPU register

3 - Storage :

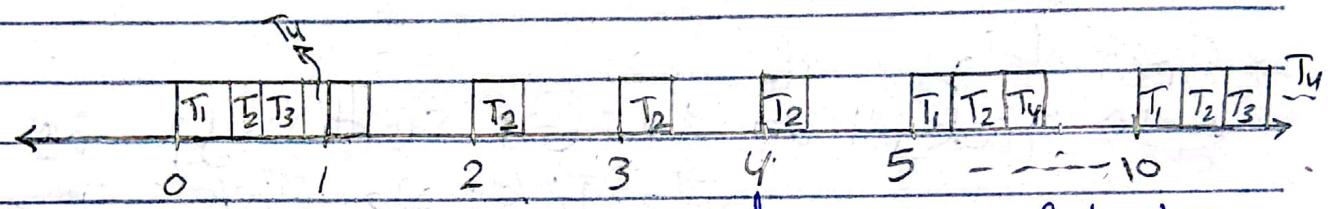
- Save info of each Task in TCB (Task Control Block)
- ↓ - "Task Control Block"

→ CPU Load :

الفرقة كأن الـ Sys tasks ينبع فـ CPU

EX: we have 4 Tasks , sys tick = 1 ms

| Task | Periodicity | Execution time |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| T ₁ | 5 ms | 600 μs |
| T ₂ | 1 ms | 100 μs |
| T ₃ | 10 ms | 400 μs |
| T ₄ | 5 ms | 500 μs |



CPU load at tick ① = $\frac{\text{execution time of tasks}}{\text{Sys Tick}}$

$$= \frac{600 + 100 + 400 + 500}{1000} = 160\%$$

CPU load at tick ⑤ = $\frac{T_1 + T_2 + T_4}{1000} = \frac{600 + 100 + 500}{1000} = 120\%$

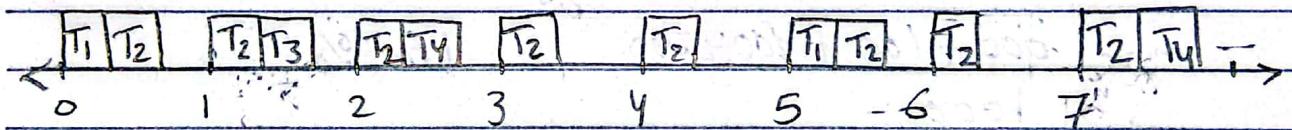
CPU load at tick ⑩ = $\frac{600 + 400 + 100 + 500}{10000} = 160\%$

160% (س. لـ Sys) \rightarrow tick ⑩ \rightarrow CPU \rightarrow 160%
، إذا 80% \rightarrow 70% \rightarrow 60% \rightarrow 50% \rightarrow 40% \rightarrow 30% \rightarrow 20% \rightarrow 10% \rightarrow 5% \rightarrow 2.5% \rightarrow 1.25% \rightarrow 0.625% \rightarrow 0.3125% \rightarrow 0.15625% \rightarrow 0.078125% \rightarrow 0.0390625% \rightarrow 0.01953125% \rightarrow 0.009765625% \rightarrow 0.0048828125% \rightarrow 0.00244140625% \rightarrow 0.001220703125% \rightarrow 0.0006103515625% \rightarrow 0.00030517578125% \rightarrow 0.000152587890625% \rightarrow 0.0000762939453125% \rightarrow 0.00003814697265625% \rightarrow 0.000019073486328125% \rightarrow 0.0000095367431640625% \rightarrow 0.00000476837158203125% \rightarrow 0.000002384185791015625% \rightarrow 0.0000011920928955078125% \rightarrow 0.00000059604644775390625% \rightarrow 0.000000298023223876953125% \rightarrow 0.0000001490116119384765625% \rightarrow 0.00000007450580596923828125% \rightarrow 0.000000037252902984619140625% \rightarrow 0.0000000186264514923095703125% 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0.0017516230804225371622140625031252865234736875% \rightarrow 0.000875811540211126851107031250312514326736875% \rightarrow 0.000000

| Task | Periodicity | exec. time | first delay |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| T ₁ | 5 ms | 600 μ s | 0 |
| T ₂ | 1 ms | 100 μ s | 0 |
| T ₃ | 10 ms | 400 μ s | 1 |
| T ₄ | 5 ms | 500 μ s | 2 |

→ first delay :

↳ TICK 0 → Task 1 job →
 ↳ TICK 1 → TICK 0 →



$$\text{CPU Load at } \textcircled{1} \rightarrow = \frac{700}{1000} = 70\%$$

$$\text{CPU Load at } \textcircled{2} \rightarrow = \frac{100 + 800}{1000} = 60\%$$

∴ CPU load at Worst Case = 70% in
 first delay → 160% of CPU load

Task States:

1- **Dormant**

not created yet

2- **Ready**

ready to be executed

3- **Suspended / Waited**

interrupt / event triggered

(task goes to sleep mode)

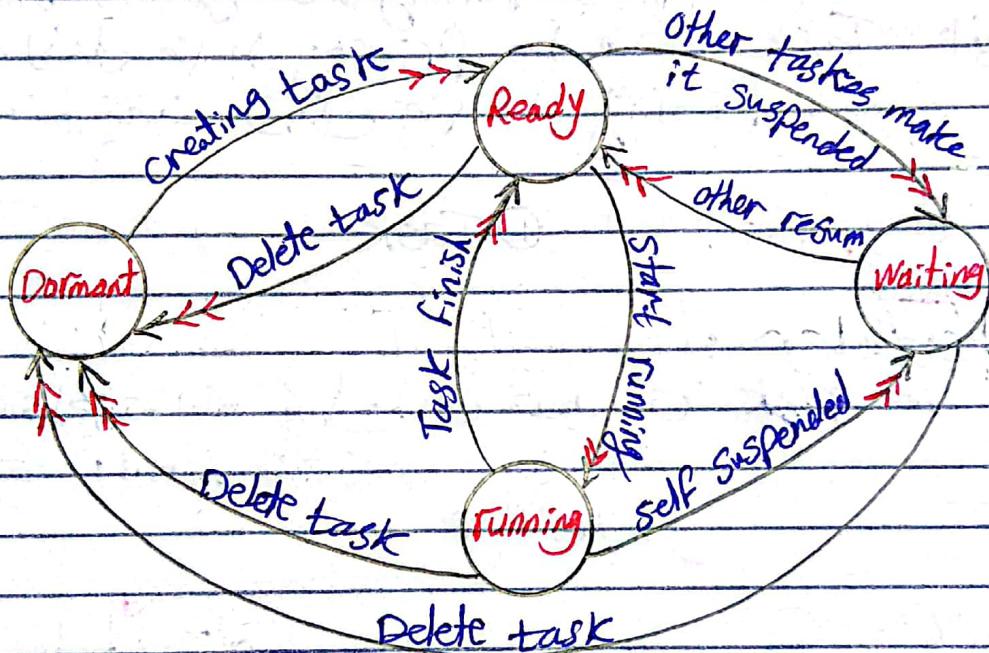
ready

4- **Running**

it's priority is higher

than periodic tasks

ready



* Task Cycle →

Dormant → Task list executes until it reaches Ready
 Ready → Create task if no tasks are executing
 Ready → Task list executes until it reaches a task with higher priority
 Running → Ready if it reaches its periodicity
 Task → interrupt or loops back to Waiting state from Running state

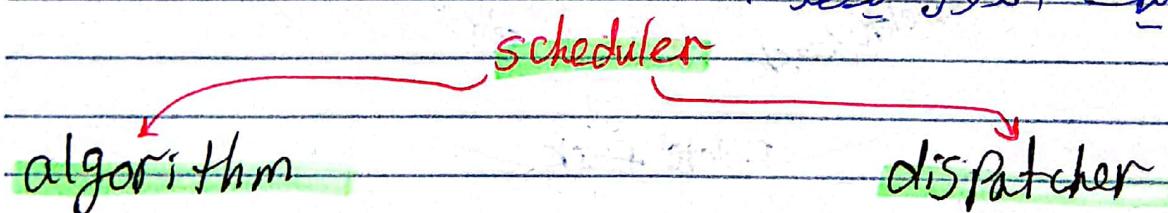
بعد ما دلّ على task چلّون في قائمتين !
 Task و Task ISR
 ① إن الـ Sys من يدعى أن دلّ على task ISR دلّ على task ما دلّ على task ما بعد ما دلّ على task ما دلّ على task من دلّ على task ready .
 ويتم تنفيذه مرتاح نفري ومتى priority لي دلّ على task ready .
 لو دلّ على task running .

دلّ على task دلّ على task من sys ②
 دلّ على scheduler دلّ على task ISR
 دلّ على interrupt دلّ على task waiting وrunning (الـ task كان دلّ على task ready)
 هو الذي دلّ على task ready .
 هو الذي دلّ على task ready .

RTOS Composition: ① Task

② scheduler :

هو المسئول عن توزيع الموارد بين المهام .



عبارة عن المعايير التي

يجب على

which Task should .

be executed now .

تتولى عن المعايير التي

algorithm decision .

وتجبر processor على

البقاء على حيزه .

لذلك منexecute

مسؤولة عن المعايير التي

Context switching .

"الحفلات"

"سياق المعرّار"

• الحال

• يأخذ المعرّار .

↳ what happens if algorithm decided that a new Task should replace the current running Task?

Dispatcher role:

"Task Control"

Block

① Save the current Task state $\underline{\underline{TCB_1}}$
"PC, PSW, CPU registers"

② restore the new Task state $\underline{\underline{TCB_2}}$

③ run the task

↳ scheduling algorithm types:

① Priority based "most common"

مُنْهَجُ الْأَعْلَى وَيُنَادَى بِالْأَعْلَى

② First Come First Serve "FCFS"

الْأَوَّلُ "يُنَادَى أَوَّلَى" الْأَوَّلُ

③ Shortest Job First "SJF"

يُنَادَى لِأَوَّلِيَّةِ وَقْتِيَّةِ وَقْتِيَّةِ

$$T_1 = 100 \mu\text{sec} \quad | \quad T_2 = 500 \mu\text{sec}$$

④ Shortest Remaining Time "SRT"

يُنَادَى لِأَوَّلِيَّةِ وَقْتِيَّةِ قَطْعَيْنِ

يُنَادَى لِأَوَّلِيَّةِ T_2 وَعَدِيَّةِ 50 μsec لِأَوَّلِيَّةِ T_1 "لِأَوَّلِيَّةِ

يُنَادَى لِأَوَّلِيَّةِ T_1 وَعَدِيَّةِ 200 μsec لِأَوَّلِيَّةِ

⑤ Round Robin scheduling - 'RR'

وهي المُعيبة لـ RTOS هي أن كل Task من N يوجد في Task من N priority based على T_1 وهو يملك T_2 Time slicing T_1 و T_2 من T_1 و T_2 من T_1 .

1) Kernel :

= it's a part of a multitasking sys responsible for the management of tasks and communication between tasks.

Kernel Composed of

objects

- 1- Tasks
- 2- Schedulers
- 3- Mutex
- 4- Message queue
- 5- S.W Timer

services

- Functions
- 1- Create Task
- 2- Delete "
- 3- Send message
- 4- Receive "

Kernel types

non-preemptive

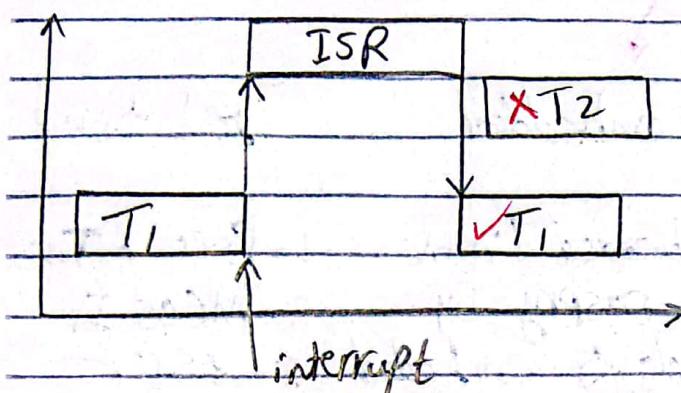
"Cooperative"

Task will run

→ Task

Preemptive

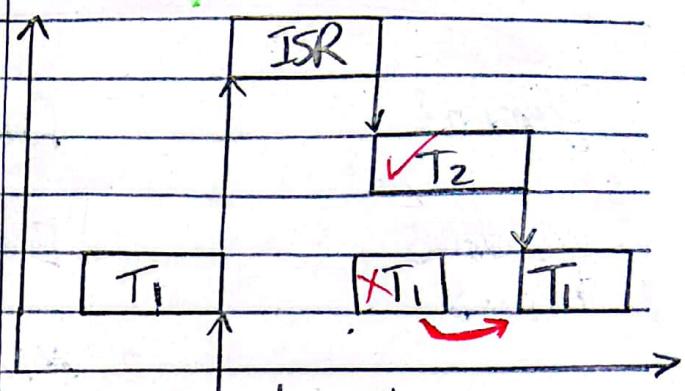
Task will run
if the current task has lower priority

Non-Premptive

running task T_1 to handle interrupt

processor waiting for interrupt to end and resume T_1 . If T_2 has higher priority than T_1 , it will run instead.

but if T_1 is executing kernel ISR, T_2 cannot run until the ISR completes.

Premptive

interrupt

ISR begins and T_1 and T_2 swap priority. T_2 becomes ready and runs. When ISR ends, T_1 resumes execution.

Prioritystatic

fixed

constant throughout program

0-5 priority levels

switching

dynamic

changeable

depends on time

run time

types of O.S.

general

for embedded

real time

EKS

- 1- Windows
- 2 Linux

1- Embedded Linux

2 Windows embedded

1- Free RTOS

2 MCOS II

3 - OSEK

"Autosar"

→ free RTOS :

it's an open source, real time operating sys

Kernal designed for embedded systems and micro controllers.

It's provides a small and efficient operating sys that allows developers to create real time applications by managing tasks, scheduling and various sys resources.

⇒ Features of using free RTOS :

1- Open Source

2- Free

3- Preemptive or non preemptive feature

4- notification mechanism

 (i) peripheral interrupt

 (ii) event

5- Event Group

6- Priority based with Probability to be Round Robin based:

7- Inter task event Synchronisation

يجب أن ترجع المهام إلى نفس المجلد في

8- Software timers

9- Semaphore & mutex feature "Ongos"

10- Task Communication: Tasks on behalf =

⇒ The main algorithm of free RTOS is priority base and if there are two or more tasks with the same priority, free RTOS also supports Round Robin scheduling "time slicing"

↳ ideal task:

يكون المهمة ملائمة أو فعالة إذا تم تشغيلها على المهمة الأخرى التي لا تتطلب إمكانات إضافية

↳ shared resource:

ما هي الموارد المشتركة بين المهمات SW / HW مثل الملفات المخزنة في الذاكرة المركبة (RAM / ROM) أو المدخلات / المخرجات (I/O) أو المراقب (watchdog) أو الم PRINTERS

types

SW

Ex: 1- Global Variable

2- HW register " I/O , CPU reg . "

HW

Ex: 1- LCD

2- printer

↳ Race Condition

Problem happens when accessing the shared resource which is non-atomic accessing

Priority لـ Task 1 هي الأعلى Task 2 هي الأدنى
وـ LCD هي shared resource

access الـ shared memory "race" when first
and the second task access shared memory at the same time
will produce different output results

• 2 Tasks

↳ Atomic access VS Non-Atomic access

| | |
|---|--|
| one action if no interrupt occurs | multiple actions if interrupt occurs |
| task A's interrupt does not affect task B's execution | task A's interrupt causes task B's execution |
| more than one cycle | one clock cycle |
| cycle to cycle progress | cycle to cycle progress |
| check for interrupt before proceeding | check for interrupt before proceeding |

EX:
inc PortA = 1;

In assembly,

out PortA, #1

EX:
setBit (PortA, 0x01);
assembly will take
1 cycle

III Race Condition || خطأ خلقه متغير مشاركة

? Shared resource -> خطأ

- ① make your access Atomic "not always valid"
و لكن في كل دورة من 2 إلى 4 CLK cycles من الممكن أن يحصل على نفس المدخلات

② Disable Global interrupt

و لكن يكون وقت قصير جداً و يمكن من خلال ذلك إدخال critical section

Ex:

Disable Global interrupt $\xrightarrow{\text{Free RTOS}} \text{Enter Critical Section();}$

critical section // Code

Enable Global interrupt

$\xrightarrow{\text{Func name}} \text{Exit Critical Section();}$ at free RTOS.

interrupt في غير الأوقات critical section

③ Create a Busy Flag

1 = initial value أي القيمة الأولى للflag هي 1، task1 هي التي تغير flag

flag هي التي تغير flag هي task1 التي تغير flag

flag هي التي تغير flag هي task1 التي تغير flag

flag هي التي تغير flag هي task1 التي تغير flag

flag هي التي تغير flag هي task1 التي تغير flag

flag هي التي تغير flag هي task1 التي تغير flag

Semaphore

Ex: Global-Flag = 1;

```
main() {
```

=

8

```
Void Task1 (Void) {
```

```
while (1) {
```

```
if (Global-Flag == 1) {
```

```
Global-Flag = 0;
```

=

=

```
Global-Flag = 1;
```

}

↳ release the flag after
Finish the Task.

Task Take
the flag
of the shared

Resource

↳ What is Semaphore?

it's an integer variable that is initialized with the number of resources that present in the sys and is used for process synchronization.

its types

↳ binary



Value → 0 or 1

used for shared resource protection "solution"

↳ Counting



Value → 0, 1, 2, 3

used for resource limit

binary \rightarrow الـ binary Counting \rightarrow الـ counting
 الـ binary Counting \rightarrow الـ binary
 1 resource \leftarrow initial Value = 1 \leftarrow binary

Operations on Semaphore:

1- Decrease / Pend / Take

Task uses Task semaphore \rightarrow the task uses the shared resource to access the shared resource

2- Increase / Post / Give

Semaphore \rightarrow Task uses Task semaphore \rightarrow the task uses the shared resource

Semaphore unavailable \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow وهمي

Semaphore available \rightarrow 0 < available

Acquire block of memory w/ Semaphore \rightarrow المطلوب

The is called "event control block" \rightarrow ECB

: \leftarrow S; data \rightarrow من المطلوب

1- Type "binary" or "Counting"

2- Current Value

3- Waiting Tasks to take the semaphore.

→ How to use Semaphore of FreeRTOS ?

① include Semaphore header file:

#include "Semaphore.h"

② Define / Create Semaphore name:

XSemaphoreHandle name;

Ex:

XSemaphoreHandle LCD_Sem;

③ Create a binary Semaphore;

Ex:

return ← XSemaphoreCreateBinary (LCD_Sem), Semaphore
name
void.

For

create a Counting Semaphore:

return ← XSemaphoreCreateCounting (Max Count, initial)
data type
Count

↳ return: 1 - Null → "No one who
has created the Semaphore is

2 - another value → handle to the
created semaphore

↳ Semaphore will create 2 user

Ex:

= LCD_Sem = XSemaphoreCreateCounting (1, 1),

if (LCD_Sem != Null) {

// Semaphore created successfully

} else {

// Semaphore not created

}

④ Take the Semaphore :

XSemaphoreTake (Semaphore, Ticks to wait)

↳ return ; 1 - PdPASS → ~~zero~~ جزو Take already taken

2 - PdFAIL → Taken~~already~~ (failure)

Ex:

ug Semstate = XSemaphoreTake (LCD_Sem, 0);

if (Semstate == PdPASS) {

// LCD functionality

}

else {

_ticks to wait // لو اب جزو Semaphore 1 جزو
Wait // واجزء Semaphore 1 جزو (جزء اول) gets
give // اول جزو else 1 جزو واجزء

}

⑤ Give the Semaphore

XSemaphoreGive (Semaphore)

↳ return → PdPASS

Give done

→ PdFAIL

امام failure

Semaphore)

Ex:

ug SemGive = XSemaphoreGive (LCD_Sem);

واني اعـ. SemGive() لـ check (خـ اـ) وـ تـ يـ مـ

ـ دـ اـ وـ اـ Task (خـ اـ) اـ زـ PdPASS = 0

⇒ Semaphore Problems :

① Starvation :

Tasks → من الممكن أن ينجز كل من المهام
Access while holding priorities وله
جهاز منخفض الأولوية فالموارد مشاركة
أو الموارد التي يمكن الوصول إليها من

الذين ينجزونها في المهام
periodicities وال الأولويات
run tasks كل المهام يمكن
الوصول إليها في نفس الوقت

② Dead lock :

Two Tasks which have two
common resources both are waiting for
semaphore

Ex:

Task 1

{

Take Semaphore A;

Take Semaphore B;

≡

Give Semaphore B; Give Semaphore A;

Give Semaphore A; Give Semaphore B;

{

Task 2

{

Take Semaphore B;

Take Semaphore A;

≡

Give Semaphore B; Give Semaphore A;

Give Semaphore A; Give Semaphore B;

{

Priority of Task 2 & Task 1 : Ex 1 ↪

Round Robin چلے سی ڈیکسیو جائیں کرنال ہی جیسا کہ اس کا نام ہے۔ یہ کمپیوٹر کی سیستم کرنال ہے۔

Sem-B ينجز Task2 ويعود sem-A ينجز Task1 ←
Task2 ينتهي، فيتم Sem-B اكتساب Task1 ويعود
Sem-B ينجز Task2 الى الـ waiting لـ Task2 ينتهي
ونفس الحال مع Sem-A اكتساب Task2 ويعود
فـ Task1 ينتهي ويعود Sem-B ينجز Task2 ويعود
كـ Task1 ينتهي ويعود Sem-A ينجز Task1

لما يغيرSemaphore) الـ Task الـ 1 : مثلاً
أول المكروهات

٥) لو ادخل الـ ratio يعني صناعي للترتيب وهو نوع كل الـ Tasks الى طالبين نعم الـ resource يكون مطلوبة بـ كل متغير ratio Semaphores.

Ex: Task 1

Task 2

{ Take sem A
Take sem B

? Take Sem A
Take Sem B

حالاتي في Sem A هي

- 1) Sem A idle و Task1 هو Task1 في حال Sem A idle
- 2) Sem A busy و Task2 هو Task2 في حال Sem A busy
- 3) Sem A busy و Task1 هو Task1 في حال Sem A busy

اللّغة العربية سيمافورز لـ Task ٣ (٣) والـ Task ٢ (٢) في الترتيب التالي

Ex:
Task 1

{

Take Sem A

Take Sem B

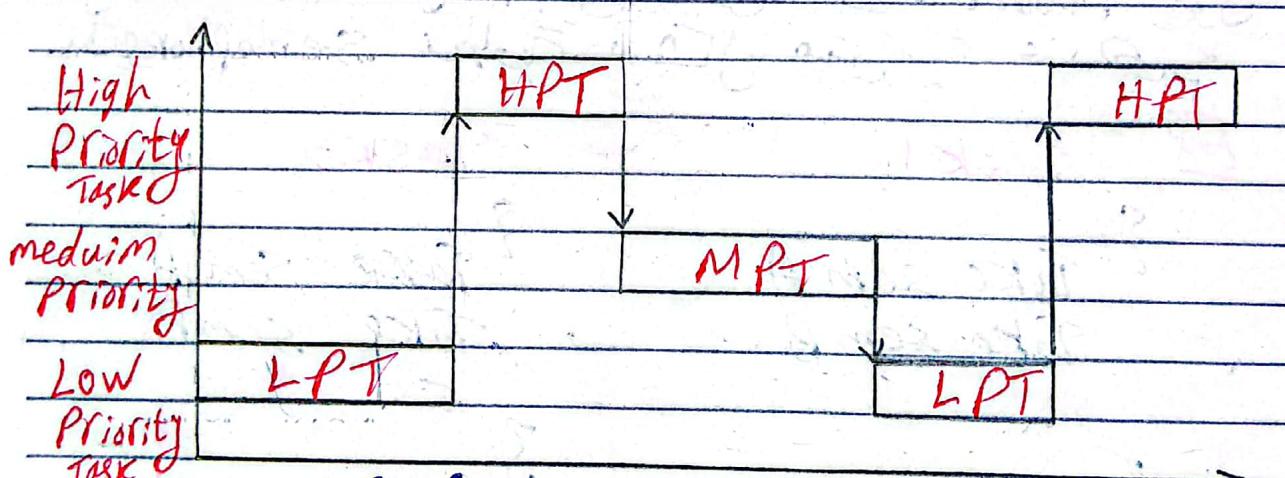
≡

Give Sem B

Give Sem A

}

B) Priority inversion :



فـ LPT يـ run حـ لـ LPT هـ لـSemaphore A هـ لـ مـ بـ وـ لـ Ready هـ

فـ LPT هـ لـ Give هـ لـ HPT هـ لـ Give
فـ LPT هـ لـ Professor هـ لـ Waiting هـ

فـ LPT هـ لـ Semaphore A هـ لـ Give

لـ LPT وـ HPT لـ Waiting وـ Ready

لـ schedulers فـ semaphore لـ priorities

MPT وـ Ready لـ waiting من class LPT
celled وـ MPT وـ Ready
Semaphore A لـ LPT وـ HPT
Sem-A وـ waiting من HPT

يـ execute MPT وـ priority inversion لـ HPT

: الـ RTOS وـ priority inversion

① Priority Ceiling :

| Tasks | Task Priority |
|---------------|---------------|
| الـ Semaphore | 1 |
| Semaphore | 2 |
| Priority | 3 |
| all | 4 |

semaphore priority = 10

خـ task i ; task i priority 10
high priority

task i priority 10

جـ task i priority 10

جـ task i priority 10

\Rightarrow عيوب الـ MPT : أنه يغير الـ Priority في لوحة
التحكم (غيرها عن لوحة تحكم متغير آخر)

Processor scheduling based on Priority

② Priority → inheritance :

لعن اطل / كظرقة دى حل العبس اللى ظهر من المفهوم
اللذوق خونا من هنغير الـ Priority دلـن جـ عـ

وَنْ الْمُؤْمِنُ بِهِ "HPT" هُوَ الْمُؤْمِنُ بِهِ "LPT" خَلَقَهُ الْمُؤْمِنُ بِهِ "Semaphore JI" وَنْ الْمُؤْمِنُ بِهِ "Semaphore Lock" هُوَ الْمُؤْمِنُ بِهِ "Semaphore JI"

Give ١ لـ "APT" ١ لـ "LPT" ١ لـ "Semaphore" ١ لـ "low" ١ لـ "high"

وخر (B) من ينجزSemaphore down دی من ينجز (B) "Mutex" down ينجز

↳ mutex → semaphore + Priority inheritance

↳ interTask event synchronisation:

أيضاً action/event و Task (سيكون له نفس المحتوى)
 task1 و task2 على event

The "line key pad" in each task list has a red \leftrightarrow button. Toggling this button will toggle the task line's visibility.

Ex:

Void ADC_Task (Void){

// Perform Initialization

while (1) {

11 start conversion

11 enable ADC interrupt

48 state = xSemaphoreTake (ADC),

if (state => pd.pass) {

Vocabs

Task Delay (1000) ;

2

notification سهمه لـ notification، ISR لـ

الـ Conversion من صيغة الـ func إلى خوارزمية.

لـم يتم تحويل الـDigital-to-Analog Conversion من غيره من المـConverters.

~~Final ADC Task 11) w Poling to sys~~

299.9 miles Conversion 11 to 15000 feet

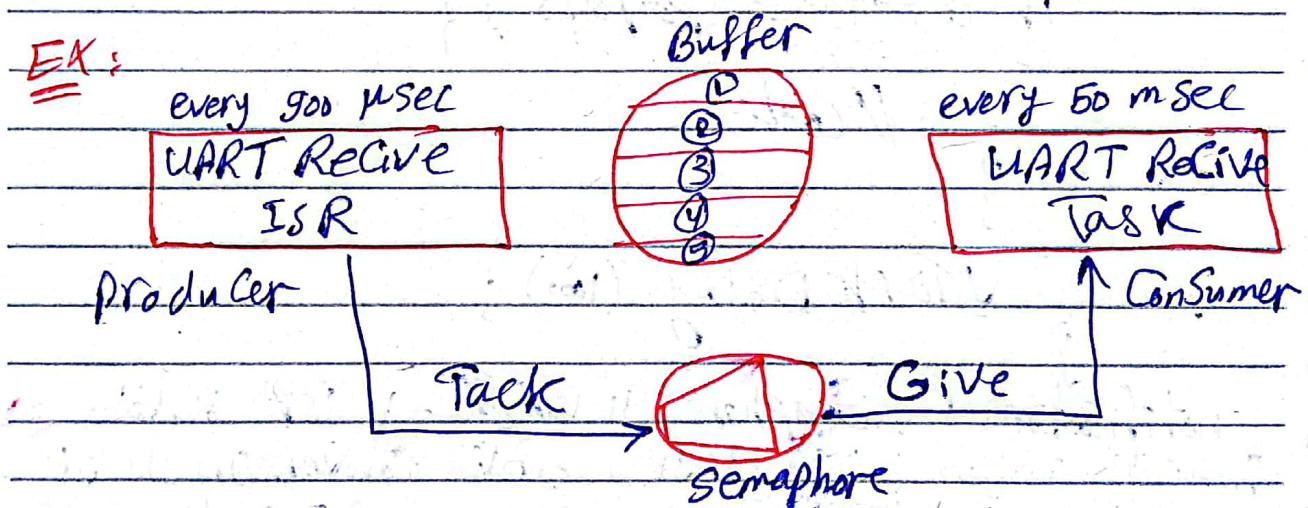
ADC Task II goes Semaphore II as في ISR
sole func لـ (فـ) (كـ)

✓ Semaphore هي جهاز التحكم في الوصول لبيانات الموارد
 Shared أو متعدد المستخدمين للموارد
 resource . It is initially set to

Wait Signal هو بحث عن synchronization task
 task task عن signal becomes task عن
 ويعمل على binary semaphore (أي هو نوع من
 initially starts from counting semaphore task
 zero)

→ Producer Consumer

لـ producer consumer synchronization task
 line buffer عن task من counting semaphore
 كل ذلك في نفس time



لـ producer consumer synchronization task
 semaphore increment data
 Buffer لـ data . save data
 كل ذلك في 50 msec
 UART Task
 ويعمل على counting semaphore
 Buffer

:Semaphore ||| قابلة للتعديل، عدد ↪

① Binary semaphore:

↳ Shared resource protection (initially 1)
يكون ممكناً لـ 1

↳ event synchronisation (initially 0)
يكون ممكناً من 0

② Counting semaphore:

↳ resource Limit (initially = max Count)

↳ event synchronisation (initially = zero)
Producer Consumer ||| max Count ← 0

↳ Inter Task Communication:

Task → message can't be sent Task ي تكون ممكناً لـ Task
Fast → kernel services Fast و هو أولاً

Queue |||

Task → Task ← يقدر من خلاياها
||| ISR
ISR → Task

[is organized in memory as like Queue |||
First in First Out FIFO ||| اول دخل data
First out]

: ينتمي إلى Queue ||| First in First out

message ||| item size →

for length of Buffer → length ←

message

Many to 1 Communication من النوع ما بين المدخلات والخرجات
bufferring من message لـ task لـ message
message هي وحدة ملحوظة clear message
وأقصى الـ message هو task أو message

API of Queue:

Define the Question;

↳ Queue Handler name;

Ex: Xylene-Handler Buffer;

② Create the Queue:

$\hookrightarrow X \text{ Queue Create}(\text{length}, \text{Items}; e);$

Returns → NULL: Queue is not created

as No memory

→ Another value: handle to the created Queue

EX: `ugState = XQueueCreate(6, sizeof(ug));`

③ sending to the Queue:

\hookrightarrow X Queue Send (XQueue, *pVItem, xTickWait);
return : 1- PdPASS : message is sent
2- PdFAIL : Queue is full

④ Receive From Queue:

• L \rightarrow X QueueReceive (XQueue, *pVItem, XTickabit);
return:
 L \rightarrow PdPASS : message is read.
 L \rightarrow PdFAIL : Queue is empty.

Ex: u8 state = XQueueReceive (Buffer, &var, 0);

↳ Mail Box:

نقطة فلترة الـ Queue بين كنادل Communication و بوكس بريد mail Box .

Characteristics:

- 1 - has capacity for only one message
 - 2 - after the Task Read the message it's not cleared
 - It's only cleared by the Sender Task.

3- Can be used in broad Casting

L API of Mail Box:

① Define the mail box

Queue -> مجموعات

② Create the mailBox:

Same as the Queue [with length = 1]

Ex:

us_mailbox = X Queue Create(1, Sizeof(us));

③ Sending to the mail box:

↳ X QueueOverwrite (X Queue, *pvItem);

Ex: us_state = X QueueOverwrite (mailBox, & var);

④ Receiving from the mail box:

↳ to var messageN clear ← درجات اولیه

↳ X QueuePeek (X Queue, *pvItem, X Ticks toWait);

? many to many (between Queue) پیشگیری از ایجاد ارتباط

message1 ← درجات اولیه Queue1 نیز در
ایجاد clear درجهات اولیه Task 1 یعنی این
ایجاد درجهات اولیه Task 2 در Queue2 نیز

Queue 1

Queue 2

Queue 3

message

X=10;

message

X=10;

message

X=10;