



Real-Time and Embedded Systems Design- Midterm

The Exam Consists of **Three** Questions in **Three** Pages.

Maximum Marks: 20 Marks 1 / 3

Question (1): Fill in the spaces below (5 marks = 1 mark for each):

- 1- To disable all the interrupts before a critical section we write “__asm(_____);”
- 2- In Tiva C Board and on Exception Entry, The Stack grows towards _____ addresses.
- 3- On Exception entry, _____ registers are pushed to the stack when FPU is not working.
(Complete with a number)
- 4- On Exception return, the 6th register that is popped from the stack is _____
- 5- In FreeRTOS, A task can delete itself by passing _____ to vTaskDelete() in place of a valid task handle.

Question (2): (4 marks = 2 marks for each):

1-	What is the difference between vTaskDelay() and vTaskDelayUntil()?
2-	What are the arguments of the below APIs: a- uxTaskPriorityGet b- vTaskPrioritySet
	uxTaskPriorityGet()
	vTaskPrioritySet()

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Maximum Marks: 20 Marks 2 / 3

Question (3): a) Read the comments and fill in the spaces (7.5 marks = 1.5 mark for each):

```

10  /* Define the structure type that will be passed on the queue. */
11  typedef struct
12  {
13      uint16_t SensorValue;
14      uint16_t SensorID;
15  } xData;
16  static const xData xStructsToSend[ 2 ] ={{ 0x08, 1 }, /* Used by Sensor1. */
17                                          { 0x04, 2 } /* Used by Sensor2. */};
18  static void vReceiverTask( void *pvParameters )
19  { /* Declare the structure that will hold the values received from the queue. */
20      xData xReceivedStructure;
21      portBASE_TYPE xStatus;
22      for( ;; )
23      { /* Check if Queue is Full */
24          if(uxQueueMessagesWaiting( xQueue ) > 3)
25          { xStatus = xQueueReceive( xQueue, &xReceivedStructure, 0 );
26            if( xStatus == pdPASS )
27            { /* Data was successfully received from the queue*/
28                if( xReceivedStructure.SensorID == 1)
29                {
30                    GPIOF->DATA ^= xReceivedStructure.SensorValue; // Toggle the Green LED
31                }
32                else
33                {
34                    GPIOF->DATA ^= xReceivedStructure.SensorValue; // Toggle the Blue LED
35                }
36            }
37        }
38    }
39    static void vSenderTask( void *message )
40    { portBASE_TYPE xStatus;
41      const TickType_t xTicksToWait = 100 / portTICK_RATE_MS;
42      /* As per most tasks, this task is implemented within an infinite loop. */
43      for( ;; )
44      { /* Send The struct to the queue*/
45          xStatus = xQueueSend( xQueue, message, xTicksToWait );
46          /* Allow the other sender task to execute. */
47          vTaskDelay( 100 );
48      }
49  }
50  int main( void )
51  {
52      PortF_Init();
53      /* The queue is created to hold a maximum of 3 structures of type xData. */
54      xQueue = xQueueCreate( 3, sizeof( xData ) );
55      if( xQueue != NULL )
56      { xTaskCreate( vSenderTask, "Sender1", 150, (void*)&xStructsToSend[ 0 ], 2, NULL );
57        xTaskCreate( vSenderTask, "Sender2", 150, (void*)&xStructsToSend[ 1 ], 2, NULL );
58        /* Create the Receiver task that will read from the queue.*/
59        xTaskCreate( vReceiverTask, "Receiver", 150, NULL, 1, NULL );
60        /* Start the scheduler so the created tasks start executing. */
61        vTaskStartScheduler();
62        /* If all is well then main() will never reach here*/
63        for( ;; );
64    }
65  }

```

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Line 52	
Line 59	
Line 43	
Line 45	
Line 24	

b) Draw the Timing Diagram for the above snippet of code. **(3.5 marks)**

