

Name: 吳嘉濬 Student ID: 109021115

3.1

```
$ ls
'~$ppc1.docx'    cooperative.h    cooperative.rst  ppc1.docx      testcoop.hex    testcoop.map    testcoop.rst
cooperative.asm  cooperative.lst  cooperative.sym  testcoop.asm   testcoop.lk     testcoop.mem    testcoop.sym
cooperative.c    cooperative.rel  Makefile        testcoop.c     testcoop.lst    testcoop.rel

User@MSI MINGW64 ~/Desktop/OS/checkpoint1
$ make clean
rm *.hex *.ihx *.lnk *.lst *.map *.mem *.rel *.rst *.sym
rm: cannot remove '*.ihx': No such file or directory
rm: cannot remove '*.lnk': No such file or directory
make: *** [Makefile:25: clean] Error 1

User@MSI MINGW64 ~/Desktop/OS/checkpoint1
$ ls
'~$ppc1.docx'    cooperative.c    Makefile        testcoop.asm   testcoop.lk
cooperative.asm  cooperative.h    ppc1.docx      testcoop.c

User@MSI MINGW64 ~/Desktop/OS/checkpoint1
$ make
sdcc -c testcoop.c
testcoop.c:56: warning 158: overflow in implicit constant conversion
sdcc -c cooperative.c
cooperative.c:199: warning 85: in function ThreadCreate unreferenced function argument : 'fp'
sdcc -o testcoop.hex testcoop.rel cooperative.rel

User@MSI MINGW64 ~/Desktop/OS/checkpoint1
$ ls
'~$ppc1.docx'    cooperative.h    cooperative.rst  ppc1.docx      testcoop.hex    testcoop.map    testcoop.rst
cooperative.asm  cooperative.lst  cooperative.sym  testcoop.asm   testcoop.lk     testcoop.mem    testcoop.sym
cooperative.c    cooperative.rel  Makefile        testcoop.c     testcoop.lst    testcoop.rel
```

After compiling, files such as testcoop.map, testcoop.hex... has been generated.

3.2

Some addresses of the functions and variables:

	Value	Global	Global Defined In Module
C:	00000009	_Producer	testcoop
C:	0000002F	_Consumer	testcoop
C:	00000051	_main	testcoop
C:	00000060	__sdcc_gsinit_startup	testcoop
C:	00000064	__mcs51_genRAMCLEAR	testcoop
C:	00000065	__mcs51_genXINIT	testcoop
C:	00000066	__mcs51_genXRAMCLEAR	testcoop
C:	00000067	_Bootstrap	cooperative
C:	0000009C	_ThreadCreate	cooperative
C:	0000012B	_ThreadYield	cooperative
C:	00000189	_ThreadExit	cooperative

We can see address of ThreadCreate(): 0x9C

Value	Global	Global Defined In Module
00000000	_.ABS.	cooperative
00000030	_stack_pointers_for_threads	cooperative
00000034	_bitmap_for_threads	cooperative
00000035	_current_thread_ID	cooperative
00000036	_tmp	cooperative
00000037	_i	cooperative
00000038	_created_thread_ID	cooperative
00000039	_shared_buffer	testcoop
0000003A	_buffer_is_empty	testcoop
00000080	_P0	cooperative
00000080	_P0_0	cooperative
00000081	_P0_1	cooperative
00000081	_SP	cooperative
00000082	_DPL	cooperative
00000082	_P0_2	cooperative
00000083	_DPH	cooperative
00000083	_P0_3	cooperative
00000084	_P0_4	cooperative
00000085	_P0_5	cooperative
00000086	_P0_6	cooperative
00000087	_P0_7	cooperative
00000087	_PCON	cooperative
00000088	_IT0	cooperative
00000088	_TCON	cooperative
00000089	_IE0	cooperative
00000089	_TMOD	cooperative
0000008A	_IT1	cooperative
0000008A	_TL0	cooperative

1.

Address of ThreadCreate(): 0x9C

Before the function call of ThreadCreate(main) in Bootstrap(). 0x84

The screenshot displays the Proteus ISIS simulation environment. On the left, the 8051 microcontroller configuration is shown with various registers and pins. The PC register is set to 0x0084. The assembly code window on the right shows the following instructions:

```

0075 | ADD A, #30H
0077 | MOV R0, A
0078 | MOV @R0, #00H
007A | MOV A, 37H
007C | INC A
007D | MOV 37H, A
007F | SJMP 0ECH
0081 | MOV DPTR, #0051H
0084* | LCALL 009CH
0087* | MOV 35H, 82H
008A | MOV A, 35H
008C | ADD A, #30H
008E | MOV R1, A
008F | MOV 81H, @R1
0091 | POP 0D0H
0093 | POP 83H
0095 | POP 82H
0097 | POP 0F0H
0099 | POP 0E0H
009B | RET
009C | MOV 36H, #04H

```

After returning from the ThreadCreate function. 0x87

The screenshot displays the Proteus 8051 simulator interface. The top section shows the System Clock (MHz) at 11.0529 and the Update Freq. set to 100. The middle section displays the registers and their values:

Register	Value
R7	0x00
R6	0x00
R5	0x00
R4	0x00
R3	0x00
R2	0x00
R1	0x00
R0	0x30
B	0x00
ACC	0x30
PSW	0x00
IP	0x00
IE	0x00
PCON	0x00
DPH	0x00
DPL	0x00
SP	0x07

The PC (Program Counter) is highlighted in blue and shows the value 8051. The PSW (Program Status Word) is shown as 00000000. The bottom section displays the assembly code:

```

0075 | ADD A, #30H
0077 | MOV R0, A
0078 | MOV @R0, #00H
007A | MOV A, 37H
007C | INC A
007D | MOV 37H, A
007F | SJMP 00ECH
0081 | MOV DPTR, #0051H
0084* | LCALL 009CH
0087* | MOV 35H, 82H
008A | MOV A, 35H
008C | ADD A, #30H
008E | MOV R1, A
008F | MOV 81H, @R1
0091 | POP 0D0H
0093 | POP 83H
0095 | POP 82H
0097 | POP 0F0H
0099 | POP 0E0H
009B | RET
009C | MOV 36H, #04H
  
```

The Data Memory section shows a table of memory addresses and their values:

Address	Value
00	30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
20	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
30	46 00 00 00 01 00 09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
40	51 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
50	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
60	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
70	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

By the screenshot, we can find out that thread 0 has been created since the bitmap for threads(0x34) has been changed to 1. So in terms of the stack, we could check from address 0x40. Moreover, in 0x30, the value of stack_pointers_for_threads[0] is 0x46(address of the top of the stack for thread 1). So we could know that, during the execution of CreateThread(main), SP has been moved to 0x3F, then 7 variables has been pushed into the stack. DPL, DPH (return addresses to resume the thread), 4 zeros for ACC, B, DPL, DPH, and PSW has been pushed in the stack in order, which corresponds to the values in 0x40, 0x41, 0x42, 0x43, 0x44, 0x45, 0x46. That's why the stack_pointers_for_threads[0] has the value 0x46.

Before the function call of ThreadCreate(Producer) in main(). 0x5A

System Clock (MHz) 11.0529 100 Update Freq.

SBUF

R/O	W/O	TH0	TL0	R7	0x00	B	0x00
0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	R6	0x00	ACC	0x00
RxD	TxD	TMOD	0x00	R5	0x00	PSW	0x00
1	1	TCOD	0x00	R4	0x00	IP	0x00
SCON	0x00	TCOD	0x00	R3	0x00	IE	0x00
				R2	0x00	PCON	0x00
pins	bits	TH1	TL1	R1	0x30	DPH	0x00
0xFF	0xFF	P3	0x00	0x00	0x00	DPL	0x09
0xFF	0xFF	P2	0x00	0x00	0x00	SP	0x3F
0xFF	0xFF	P1	0x00	0x00	0x00		
0xFF	0xFF	P0	0x00	0x00	0x00		

PC 8051 0x005A

Modify RAM

addr	0x00	0x00	value													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
00	30	30	00	00	01	00	01	31	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
30	46	00	00	00	01	00	09	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
40	51	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
50	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
70	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Copyright ©2005-2022 James Rogers Remove All Breakpo...

Time: 202us - Instructions: 130

```

003F| LCALL 012BH
0042| SJMP 0F6H
0044| MOV 99H,39H
0047| JBC 99H,02H
004A| SJMP 0FBH
004C| MOV 3AH,#01H
004F| SJMP 0E9H
0051| MOV 39H,#00H
0054| MOV 3AH,#01H
0057| MOV DPTR, #0009H
005A* LCALL 009CH
005D* LJMP 002FH
0060| LJMP 0067H
0063| RET
0064| RET
0065| RET
0066| RET
0067| MOV 34H,#00H
006A| MOV 37H,#00H
006D| MOV A,#0FCH
006F| ADD A,37H

```

After returning from the ThreadCreate function. 0x5D

System Clock (MHz) 11.0529 100 Update Freq.

SBUF

R/O	W/O	TH0	TL0	R7	0x00	B	0x00
0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	R6	0x00	ACC	0x31
RxD	TxD	TMOD	0x00	R5	0x00	PSW	0x09
1	1	TCOD	0x00	R4	0x00	IP	0x00
SCON	0x00	TCOD	0x00	R3	0x00	IE	0x00
				R2	0x00	PCON	0x00
pins	bits	TH1	TL1	R1	0x00	DPH	0x00
0xFF	0xFF	P3	0x00	0x00	0x00	DPL	0x01
0xFF	0xFF	P2	0x00	0x00	0x00	SP	0x3F
0xFF	0xFF	P1	0x00	0x00	0x00		
0xFF	0xFF	P0	0x00	0x00	0x00		

PC 8051 0x005D

Modify RAM

addr	0x00	0x00	value													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
00	30	30	00	00	01	00	01	31	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
30	46	56	00	00	03	00	41	01	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
40	5D	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
50	09	00	00	00	00	00	09	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
70	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Copyright ©2005-2022 James Rogers Remove All Breakpo...

Time: 351us - Instructions: 226

```

003F| LCALL 012BH
0042| SJMP 0F6H
0044| MOV 99H,39H
0047| JBC 99H,02H
004A| SJMP 0FBH
004C| MOV 3AH,#01H
004F| SJMP 0E9H
0051| MOV 39H,#00H
0054| MOV 3AH,#01H
0057| MOV DPTR, #0009H
005A* LCALL 009CH
005D* LJMP 002FH
0060| LJMP 0067H
0063| RET
0064| RET
0065| RET
0066| RET
0067| MOV 34H,#00H
006A| MOV 37H,#00H
006D| MOV A,#0FCH
006F| ADD A,37H

```

bitmap_for_threads has been updated to 3, means that thread 1 has been created. Similar to the ThreadCreate(main) function explained above, stack_pointers_for_threads[1] gets the value 0x56(address of the top of the stack for thread 1), means that 7 variables has been pushed into the stack for thread 1. DPL,

DPH, 4 zeros for ACC, B, DPL, DPH, and PSW are in address 0x50, 0x51, 0x52, 0x53, 0x54, 0x55, 0x56 respectively.

2. We could know that Producer() is running for several reasons:

	Value	Global	Global Defined In Module
C:	00000009	_Producer	testcoop
C:	0000002F	_Consumer	testcoop
C:	00000051	_main	testcoop

0000003A	_buffer_is_empty	testcoop
----------	------------------	----------

00000038	_created_thread_ID	cooperative
----------	--------------------	-------------

```
void Producer(void) {
    /*
     * @@@ [2 pt]
     * initialize producer data structure, and then enter
     * an infinite loop (does not return)
     */
    __data __at (0x3B) char produced_character = 'A';

    while (1) {
        /* @@@ [6 pt]
         * wait for the buffer to be available,
         * and then write the new data into the buffer */
        if (buffer_is_empty == 1) {
            shared_buffer = produced_character;
            buffer_is_empty = 0;
            if (produced_character == 'Z') produced_character = 'A';
            else produced_character++;
            ThreadYield();
        }
        while (buffer_is_empty == 0) {}
    }
}
```

Variable “produced_character” whose address is at 0x3B.

0x19: value of “produced_character”(at address 0x3B) is 0x41.

The screenshot shows the Proteus IDE interface. On the left, the 8051 microcontroller's registers and I/O ports are displayed. The PC register is at 0x0019. The value at memory address 0x3B is 0x41. The assembly code window on the right shows the initial instructions, including `LJMP 0060H` and `LJMP 0051H`.

0x19: value of “produced_character”(at address 0x3B) gets changed to 0x42.

The screenshot shows the Proteus IDE interface after the value at memory address 0x3B has been changed to 0x42. The PC register is still at 0x0019. The assembly code window on the right shows the instructions, including `LJMP 0060H` and `LJMP 0051H`.

First, we could recognize that Producer() is currently running by the address of the function since the address of Producer() starts from 0x09. Second, we could check the value of 0x35 in memory, which is the ID of the currently running thread. We find out that the currently running thread is 1, which is correct. Third, the value of the variable “produced_character” gets changed only in the function Producer(). So if we

saw the value in memory 0x3B has changed, we could know that the current thread is running the Producer() function. For example, the screenshots above shows that the value of 0x3B has changed from 0x41 to 0x42, which means that function Producer() is running now.

3. We could know that Consumer() is running for several reasons:

0x4C: variable "buffer_is_empty" is 0

System Clock (MHz): 11.0529
Update Freq.: 100

SBUS

R/O	W/O	TH0	TL0	R7	0x00	B	0x00
0x00	0x41	0x00	0x00	R6	0x00	ACC	0x01
RxD	TxD	TMOD	0x20	R5	0x00	PSW	0x09
1	1	TCOD	0xC0	R4	0x00	IP	0x00
SCON	0x50	TCOD	0xC0	R3	0x00	IE	0x00
				R2	0x00	PCON	0x00
pins	bits	TH1	TL1	R1	0x30	DPH	0x00
0xFF	0xFF	P3	0xFA	0xFB	0x31	DPL	0x01
0xFF	0xFF	P2				SP	0x3F
0xFF	0xFF	P1					
0xFF	0xFF	P0					

PC: 0x004C
PSW: 0x0000

Modify RAM

addr	0x00	0x00	value
0	0	1	2
1	3	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
A	0	0	0
B	0	0	0
C	0	0	0
D	0	0	0
E	0	0	0
F	0	0	0

Copyright ©2005-2022 James Rogers

Remove All Breakpo...

Time: 2ms 717us - Instructions: 1343

```

002B| JNZ 0DFH
002D| SJMP 0FAH
002F| MOV 89H, #20H
0032| MOV 8DH, #0FAH
0035| MOV 98H, #50H
0038| SETB 8EH
003A| MOV A, #01H
003C| CJNE A, 3AH, 05H
003F| LCALL 012BH
0042| SJMP 0F6H
0044| MOV 99H, 39H
0047| JBC 99H, 02H
004A| SJMP 0FBH
004C* MOV 3AH, #01H
004F| SJMP 0E9H
0051| MOV 39H, #00H
0054| MOV 3AH, #01H
0057| MOV DPTR, #0009H
005A| LCALL 009CH
005D| LJMP 002FH
0060| LJMP 0067H

```

0x4F: variable "buffer_is_empty" gets changed to 1

System Clock (MHz): 11.0529
Update Freq.: 100

SBUS

R/O	W/O	TH0	TL0	R7	0x00	B	0x00
0x00	0x41	0x00	0x00	R6	0x00	ACC	0x01
RxD	TxD	TMOD	0x20	R5	0x00	PSW	0x09
1	1	TCOD	0xC0	R4	0x00	IP	0x00
SCON	0x50	TCOD	0xC0	R3	0x00	IE	0x00
				R2	0x00	PCON	0x00
pins	bits	TH1	TL1	R1	0x30	DPH	0x00
0xFF	0xFF	P3	0xFA	0xFD	0x31	DPL	0x01
0xFF	0xFF	P2				SP	0x3F
0xFF	0xFF	P1					
0xFF	0xFF	P0					

PC: 0x004F
PSW: 0x0000

Modify RAM

addr	0x00	0x00	value
0	0	1	2
1	3	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
A	0	0	0
B	0	0	0
C	0	0	0
D	0	0	0
E	0	0	0
F	0	0	0

Copyright ©2005-2022 James Rogers

Remove All Breakpo...

Time: 2ms 720us - Instructions: 1344

```

002B| JNZ 0DFH
002D| SJMP 0FAH
002F| MOV 89H, #20H
0032| MOV 8DH, #0FAH
0035| MOV 98H, #50H
0038| SETB 8EH
003A| MOV A, #01H
003C| CJNE A, 3AH, 05H
003F| LCALL 012BH
0042| SJMP 0F6H
0044| MOV 99H, 39H
0047| JBC 99H, 02H
004A| SJMP 0FBH
004C* MOV 3AH, #01H
004F* SJMP 0E9H
0051| MOV 39H, #00H
0054| MOV 3AH, #01H
0057| MOV DPTR, #0009H
005A| LCALL 009CH
005D| LJMP 002FH
0060| LJMP 0067H

```

First, we could recognize by the address of the function since Consumer starts from address 0x3F. Second, we could check the value of 0x35, which is the ID of the current running thread. We could find out that the current running thread is 0, which is correct. Third, the variable "buffer_is_empty" gets changed to 1 while the variable gets changed to 0 at the Producer() part. So when swapping between the two threads(Consumer and Producer), if we saw the value in address 0x3A gets changed from 0 to 1(the screenshots above), then we could know that the thread of Consumer() is running now.