





Contiki-NG Timers

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Contiki-NG Timers (1/2)



- timer: requires to manually check if timers have expired
- Generate events for protothreads
 - etimer: generates events when timers expire
 - stimer: like etimer for longer periods

Contiki-NG Timers (2/2)



- Execute callbacks
 - ctimer: schedule function executions in time
 - rtimer: preempts currently running functions with callback execution
 - As a result, provides predictable timer semantics

Example ctimer

- Useful to encode aynchronous execution flows
- Trigger
 asynchronous
 callbacks when
 expiring
- Data may be passed to the callback as a byte buffer

```
PROCESS_THREAD(hello_world_ctimer, ev, data)
  PROCESS_BEGIN();
  static struct ctimer print_ctimer;
  /* Schedule the ctimer. */
  ctimer_set(&print_ctimer, CLOCK_SECOND,
     ctimer_callback, "Hello world CT\n");
  PROCESS_END();
static void ctimer_callback(void *data){
  printf("%s", (char *)data);
  /* Reschedule the ctimer. */
  ctimer_set(&print_ctimer, CLOCK_SECOND,
     ctimer_callback, "Hello world CT\n");
```

Example rtimer

- Useful to achieve accurate timing
 - Use maximum clock resolution available from the hardware
 - Preempt any other running protothread
 - "Execute now" semantics!!
- The rtimer API uses callbacks like ctimer, but works with absolute times!
- A reference to the rtimer is also passed carrying metadata

```
PROCESS_THREAD(hello_world_ctimer, ev, data)
       PROCESS_BEGIN():
      rtimer_init();
       /* Schedule the rtimer: absolute time! */
      rtimer_set(&print_rtimer,RTIMER_NOW()+RTIMER_SECOND
          0, rtimer_callback, "Hello world RT\n");
      // ...
      PROCESS_END();
static void rtimer_callback(struct rtimer *t, void *data){
 printf("%s", (char *)data);
 /* Reschedule the rtimer. */
```

rtimer_set(&print_rtimer,RTIMER_NOW()+RTIMER_SECOND,

0, rtimer_callback, "Hello world RT\n");

Comparison ctimer vs rtimer

