Operating System CP2

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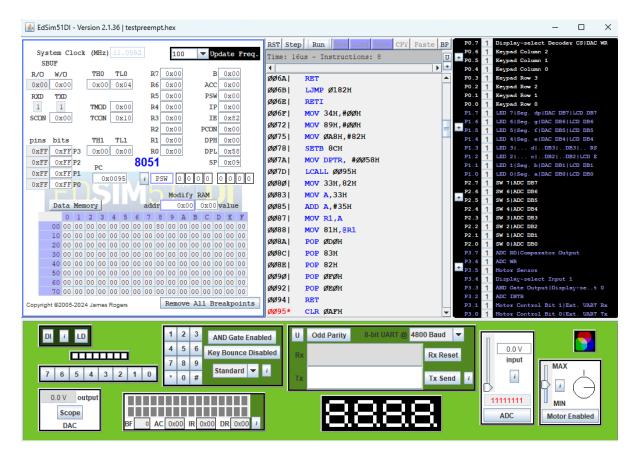
```
PS D:\College\OS\ppc2> mingw32-make clean
del /Q *.hex *.ihx *.lnk *.lst *.map *.mem *.rel *.rst *.sym *.asm *.lk
PS D:\College\OS\ppc2> mingw32-make
sdcc -c testpreempt.c
sdcc -c preemptive.c
preemptive.c:93: warning 85: in function ThreadCreate unreferenced function argument : 'fp'
sdcc -o testpreempt.hex testpreempt.rel preemptive.rel
PS D:\College\OS\ppc2> |
```

Similar with CP1, we create the breakpoint for each Consumer function and Producer function. Also, it will output ABCDEFG... in the Rx. I can tell there is an interruption as the output sometimes gets delayed.

In this checkpoint, for every global variable I will disable interrupt by setting variable EA = 0, and then set it back after finish using the function. In myTimerOHandler function, I push every register from rO-r7 and accumulator to the stack. Using round robin scheduling, I find the active thread ID and get into it. After that I restore the previously saved state back into the register. This one to help measure overhead caused by context switching and thread management from incoming interrupt. This function is from myTimerOHandler and will be called regularly

We could know the CreateThread function is called as we put breakpoint from the .map file, which the address located at 0x95

	Value G	lobal	Global Defined In Module
C:	00000014	_Producer	testpreempt
C:	0000003A	_Consumer	testpreempt
C :	00000058	_main	testpreempt
C :	00000064	sdcc_gsinit_startup	testpreempt
C :	00000068	mcs51_genRAMCLEAR	testpreempt
C:	00000069	mcs51_genXINIT	testpreempt
C :	0000006A	mcs51_genXRAMCLEAR	testpreempt
C :	0000006B	_timer0_ISR	testpreempt
C :	0000006F	_Bootstrap	preemptive
C:	00000095	_ThreadCreate	preemptive
C :	00000112	_ThreadYield	preemptive
C:	0000016C	_ThreadExit	preemptive
C :	00000182	_myTimer0Handler	preemptive

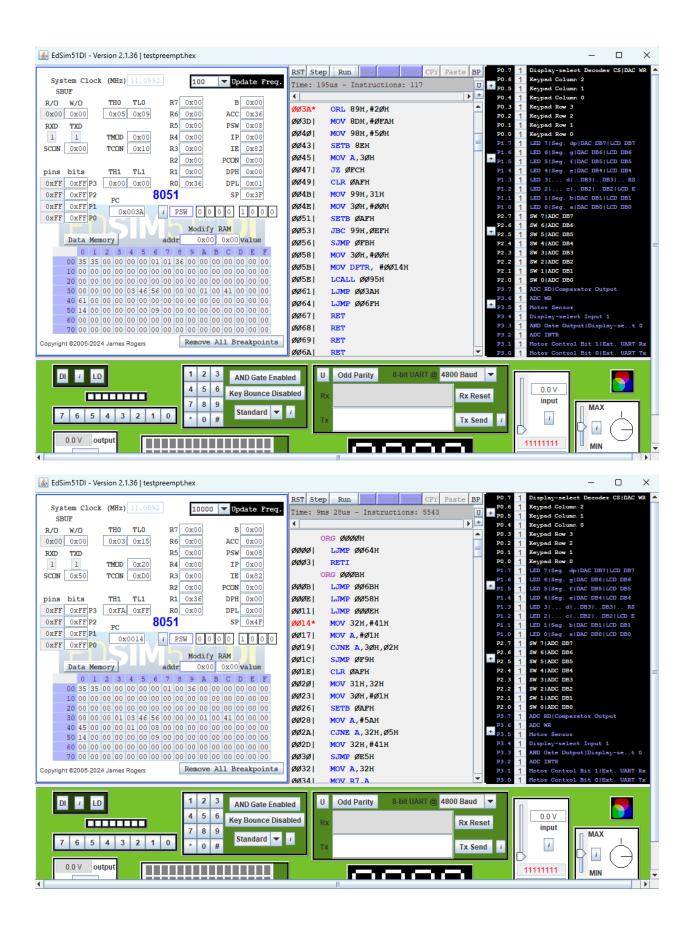


Here is the behavior of thread create; the SP will be going to 0x3F and in address code 0xED

ØØE5| ADD A,#3FH ØØE71 MOV 81H, A PUSH 82H ØØE9| ØØEB | PUSH 83H ØØED I MOV A, #ØØH PUSH ØEØH ØØEF| ØØF1| PUSH ØEØH ØØF3| PUSH ØEØH øøf5| PUSH ØEØH øøf7| MOV A, 3AH MOV R7,A øøf9| ØØFA| SWAP A RR A øøfb| ØØFC| ANL A, #ØF8H MOV ØDØH, A øøfe | ø1øø| PUSH ØDØH Ø1Ø2| MOV A, 3AH Ø1Ø4| ADD A,#35H Ø1Ø6| MOV RØ, A Ø1Ø7| MOV @RØ,81H MOV 81H, 3CH Ø1Ø9|

we can see it clear the accumulator and push accumulator. Here the SP firstly saved to a local variable (not shown in left) however in this code the SP additionally increase and restore back to previous local variables, as my code below leads to that behavior:

```
currentSP = SP:
SP = 0x3F + (0x10 * newThreadID);
  PUSH DPL
  PUSH DPH
endasm:
  asm
   MOV A, #0
    PUSH ACC
    PUSH ACC
    PUSH ACC
    PUSH ACC
PSW = (newThreadID << 3);
 asm
  PUSH PSW
 endasm;
savedStackPointers[newThreadID] = SP;
SP = currentSP;
```



From the previous page, above is the Consumer Thread and Below is the Consumer Thread. When we are working on Producer Thread, the SP will change to 0x4F, but Consumer Thread is at 0x3F, and this is reasonable since they shared the different thread.

