

Fall 2024: CSCI 181RT

Real-Time Systems in the Real World

Lecture 11

Tuesday, October 1, 2024

Edmunds Hall 105

2:45 PM - 4:00 PM

Professor Jennifer DesCombes

Agenda

- Go Backs
- Discussion on Reading
- Real Time Task Review
- Use of Semaphores (Part 1)
- Lab Overview
- Look Ahead
- Assignment
- Action Items

Go Backs

- General?
- Action Item Status
 - AI240910-2: Find recommended book on computer architecture.
 - AI240924-1: At what point as a development team grows does it make sense to have dedicated software and integration testers?
 - AI240924-2: Is there a limit on the size of an Agile development effort before it becomes less efficient than other development approaches?
 - AI240924-3: Are 'C' type Handles (pointer to a pointer) similar in concept to Java Script Handles
 - AI240926-1: Fix the Charts - Provide Missing Information and Add Review

Go Backs

- Discussion on Reading - The Mythical Man Month

Real Time Task Review

- What Defines a Task
 - Endless Loop [while (true), do (forever), etc.]
 - Timing and Start / Stop Controlled by OS Calls and Events
 - Dedicated Memory Area - Stack / Heap Structure

What Defines a Task

- Simple Serial Port Monitoring Task

```
// Serial Port task

#include myOSCalls.h
#include mySerialPort.h

#define true 1

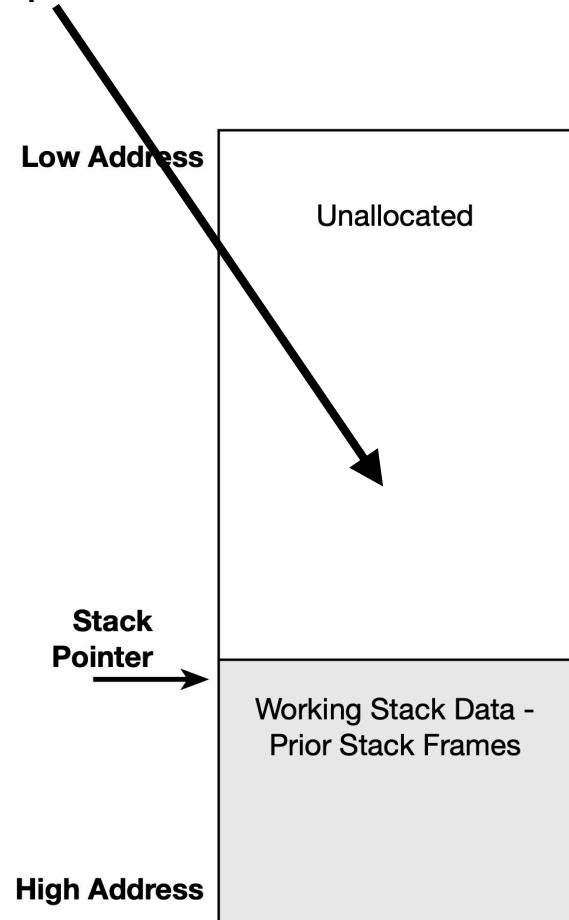
while(true) {

    // Process serial port
    uartChar = readUART( );
    If (uartChar != 0)
    {
        processChar( uartChar );
    }
    myOSSleepms(5);
}
```

Endless Loop

Timing and
Start / Stop
Controlled by
OS Calls and
Events

Dedicated Memory Area
- Stack / Heap Structure

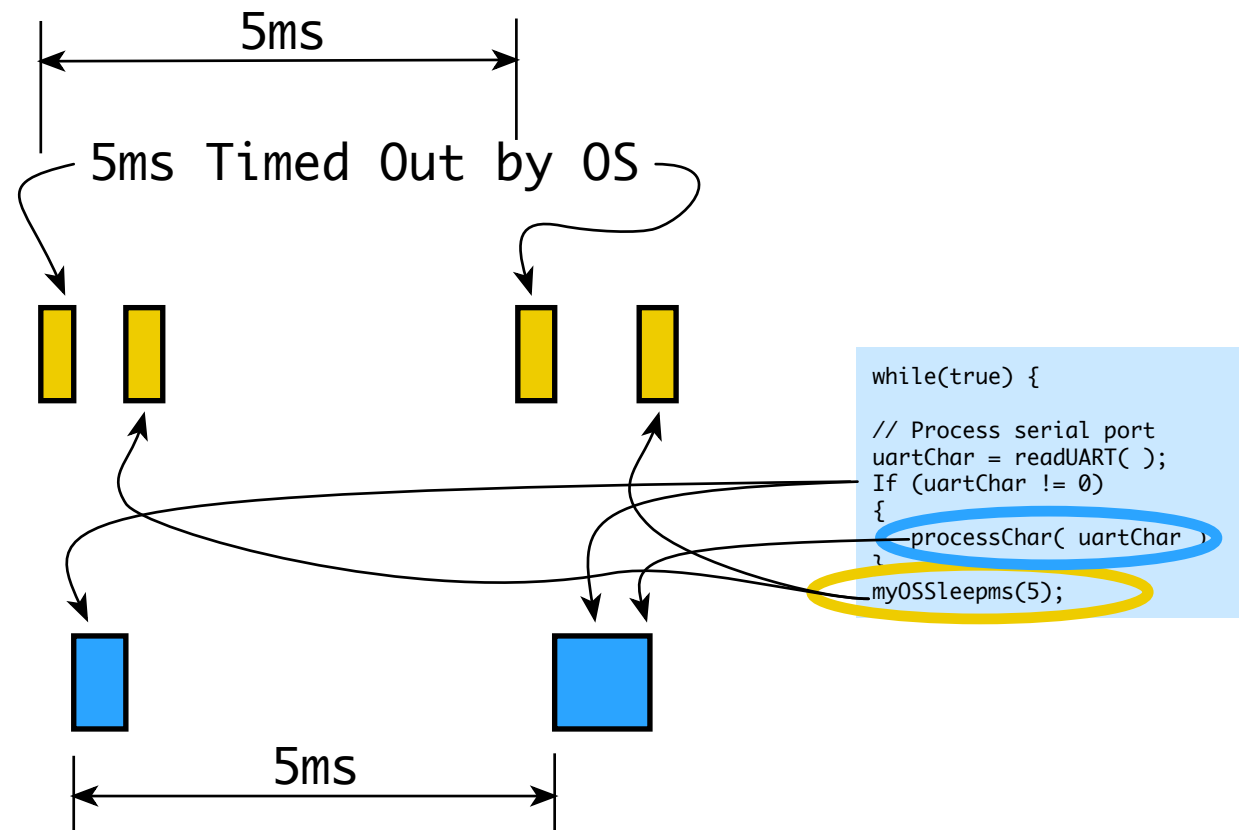


What Defines a Task

- Simple
Serial Port
Monitoring
Task

**Kernel/OS/
Interrupts**

Serial Task



What Defines a Task

- Simple Low-priority Heartbeat Task

```
// Heartbeat task

#include myOSCalls.h
#include myIOAbstraction.h
```

```
#define true 1
```

```
while(true) {
```

```
    // turn on and off heartbeat
    // LED at a half-second rate
    myIOHeartbeatLEDOn();
    myOSSleepms(1000);
    myIOHeartbeatLEDOff();
    myOSSleepms(1000);
```

```
}
```

Endless Loop

Timing and
Start / Stop
Controlled by
OS Calls and
Events

Dedicated Memory Area
- Stack / Heap Structure

Low Address

Unallocated

Stack
Pointer

Working Stack Data -
Prior Stack Frames

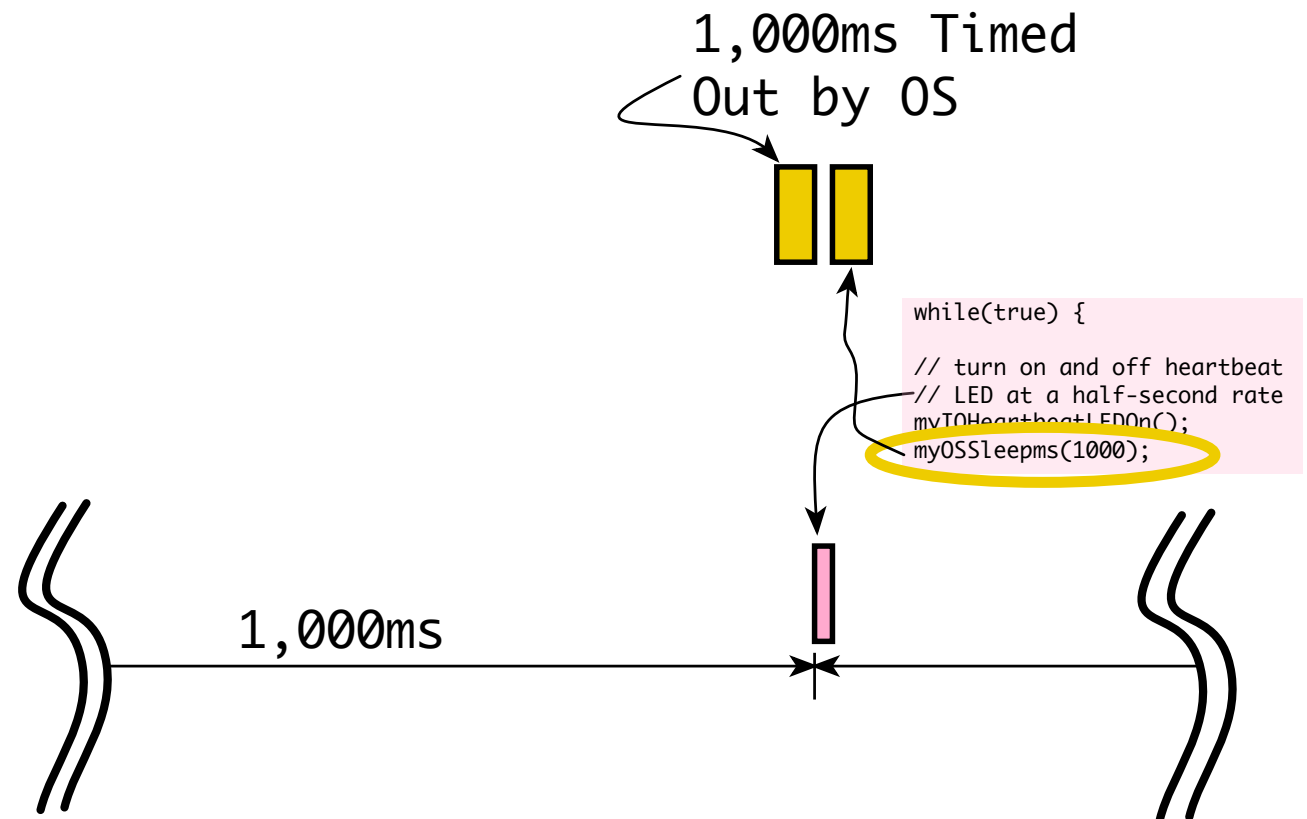
High Address

What Defines a Task

- Simple Low-priority Heartbeat Task

**Kernel/OS/
Interrupts**

Heartbeat Task



What Defines a Task

- Dummy / Always Runnable Task

```
// Dummy Task
// NOTE: Must be lowest
// priority task

#include myOSCalls.h
#include myIOAbstraction.h

#define true 1

while(true) {

    // Constantly flash LED
    myIODummyLEDOn( );
    myIODummyLEDOff( );

}
```

Endless Loop

There are no
Timing and
Start / Stop
OS Calls or
Events

Dedicated Memory Area
- Stack / Heap Structure

Low Address

Unallocated

Stack
Pointer

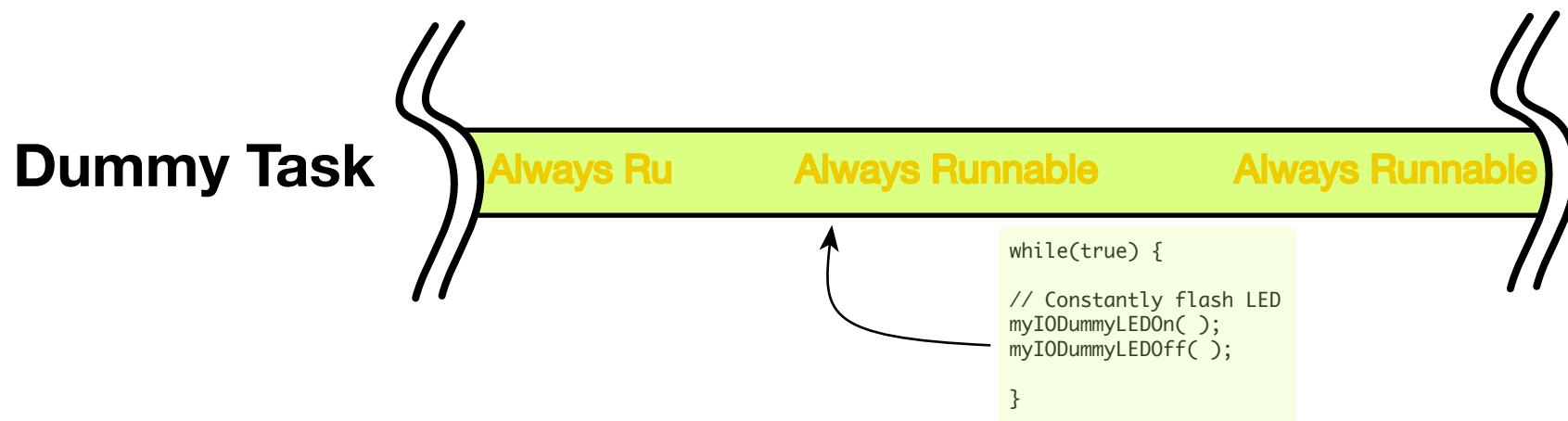
Working Stack Data -
Prior Stack Frames

High Address

What Defines a Task

- Dummy /
Always
Runnable Task

**Kernel/OS/
Interrupts**



System With Three Tasks

// Heartbeat task

```
#include myOSCalls.h
#include myIOAbstraction.h
```

```
#define true 1
```

```
while(true) {
```

```
    // turn on and off heartbeat
    // LED at a half-second rate
    myIOHeartbeatLEDOn();
    myOSSleepms(1000);
    myIOHeartbeatLEDOff();
    myOSSleepms(1000);
```

```
}
```

```
// Dummy Task
// NOTE: Must be lowest
// priority task
```

```
#include myOSCalls.h
#include myIOAbstraction.h
```

```
#define true 1
```

```
while(true) {
```

```
    // Constantly flash LED
    myIODummyLEDOn( );
    myIODummyLEDOff( );
```

```
}
```

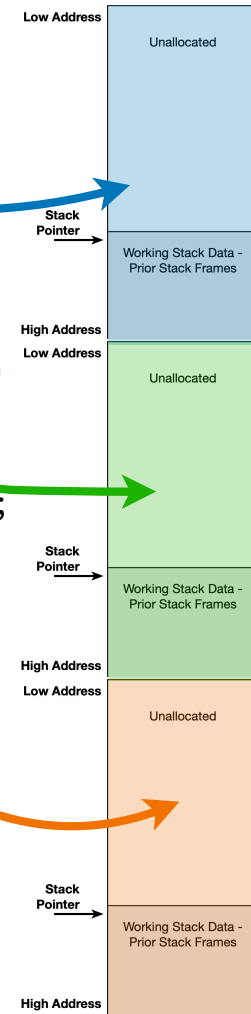
// Serial Port task

```
#include myOSCalls.h
#include mySerialPort.h
```

```
#define true 1
```

```
while(true) {
```

```
    // Process serial port
    uartChar = readUART( );
    If (uartChar != 0)
    {
        processChar( uartChar );
    }
    myOSSleepms(5);
```



What's a *main* To Do?

- `main()`
Creates,
Initializes,
Starts, and
Thats All!

// Main Program

```
#include myOSCalls.h
#include heartbeatTask.h
#include serialTask.h
#include dummyTask.h
```

```
int main( )
{
```

Creates Tasks
Within RTOS and
Assign Priority

```
osCreate( &serialTask, 1 );
osCreate( &heartbeatTask, 2 );
osCreate( &dummyTask, 3 );
```

Call Task
Initialization
Prior to
Starting Task

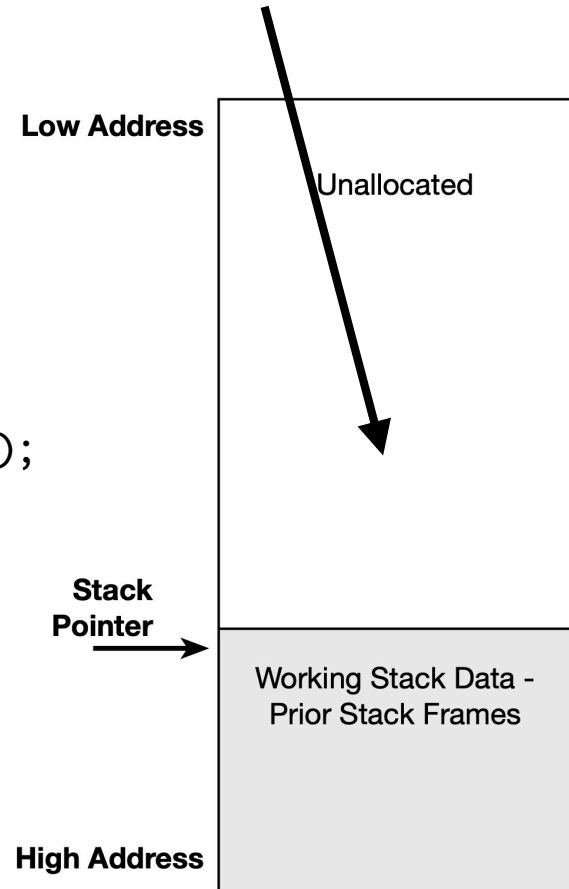
```
initSerialTask( );
initHeartbeatTask( );
initDummyTask( );
```

Start Tasks
Running

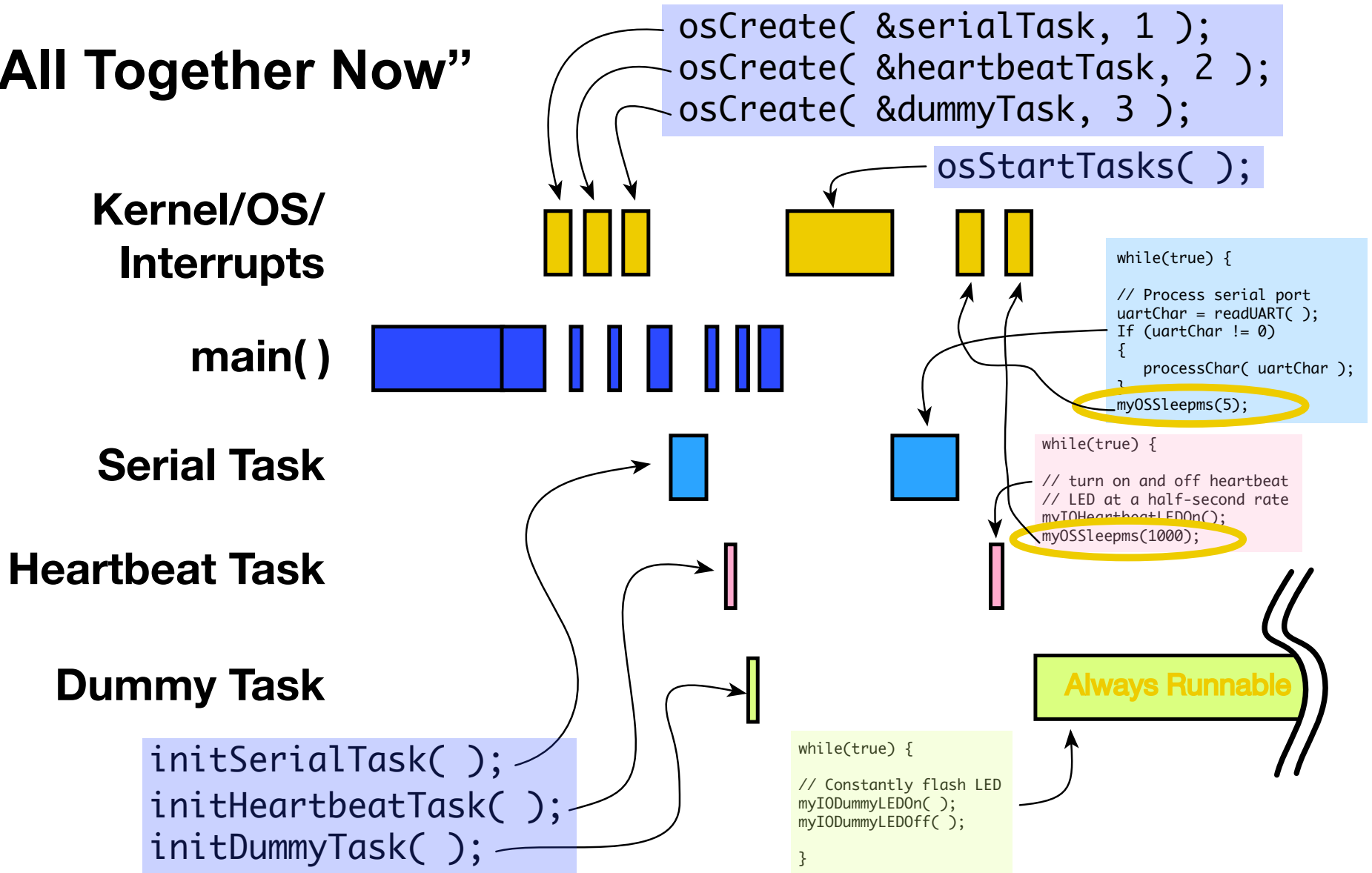
```
osStartTasks( );
// Never returns
```

```
}
```

`main()` Has Its Own
Memory Area - May be
Shared With Kernel/OS



“All Together Now”



“Groovin”

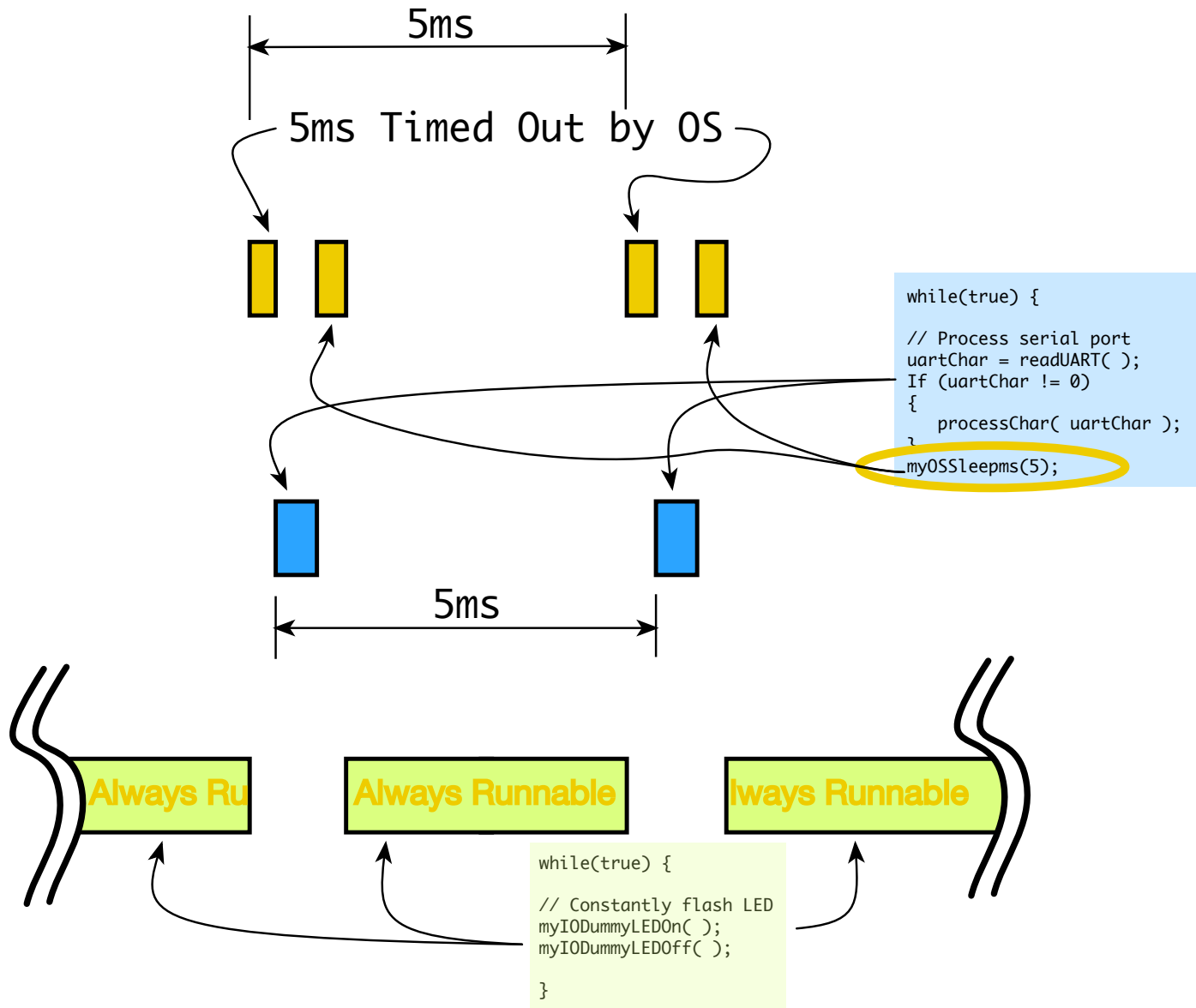
Kernel/OS/
Interrupts

main()

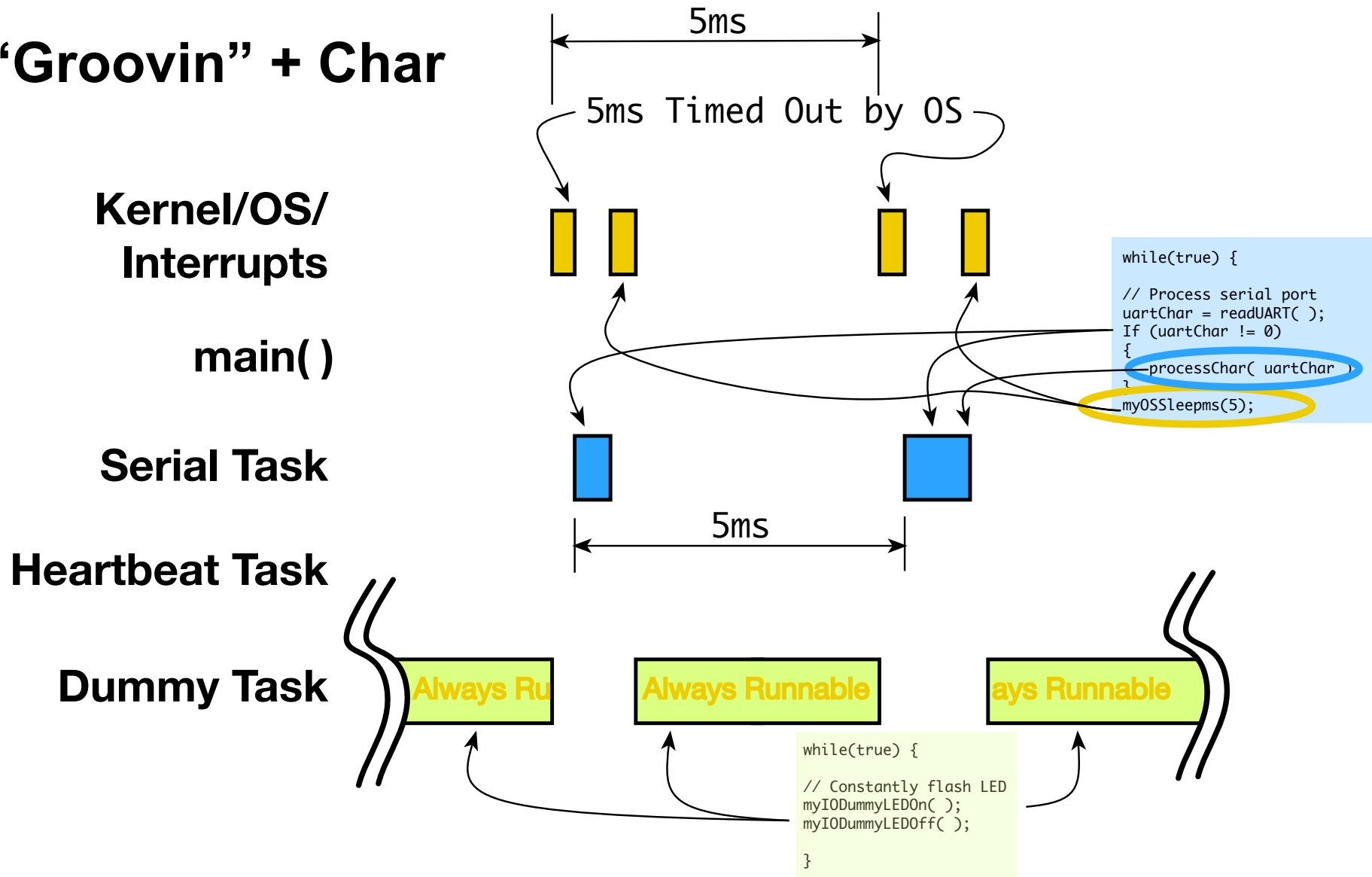
Serial Task

Heartbeat Task

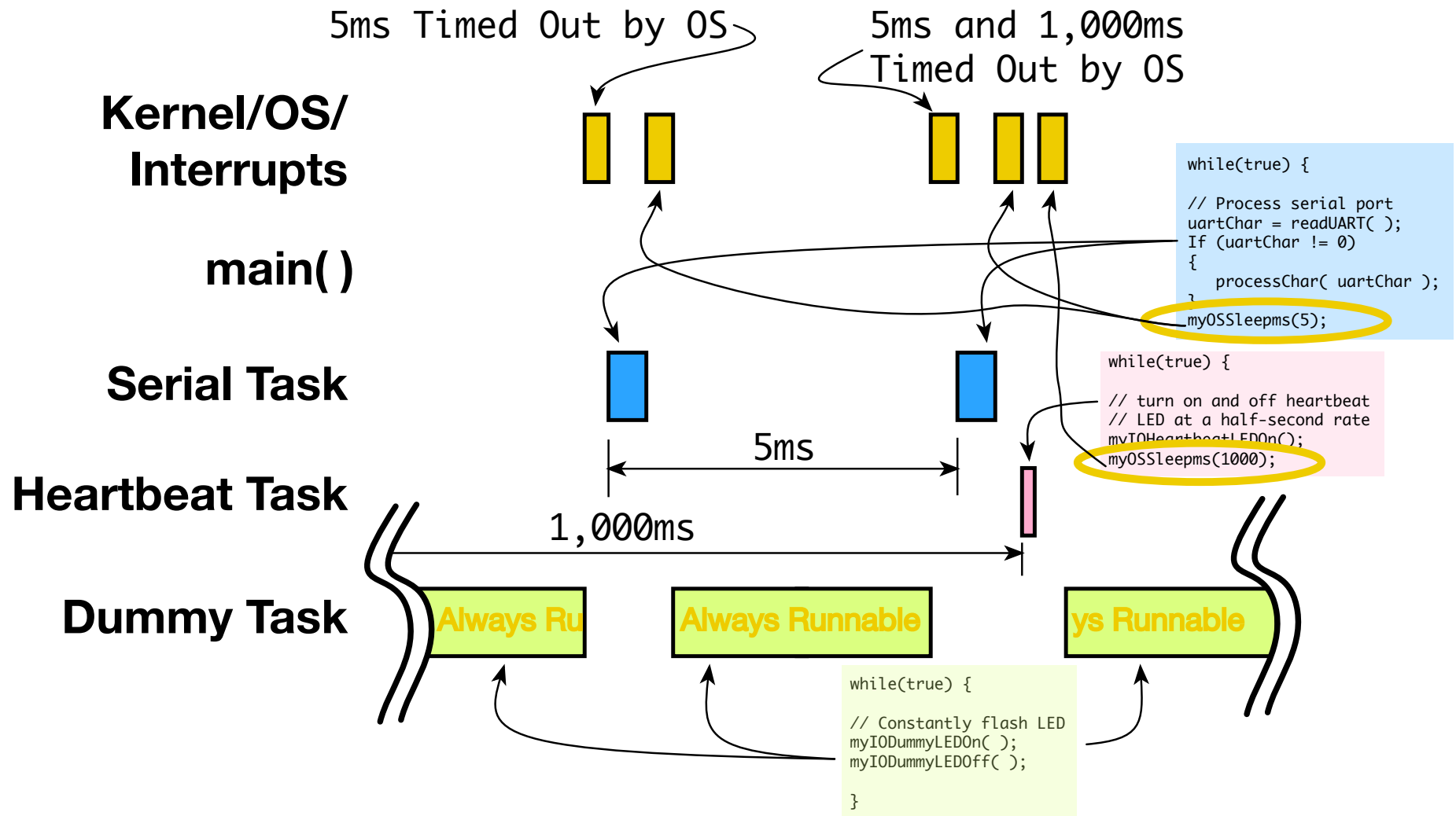
Dummy Task



“Groovin” + Char

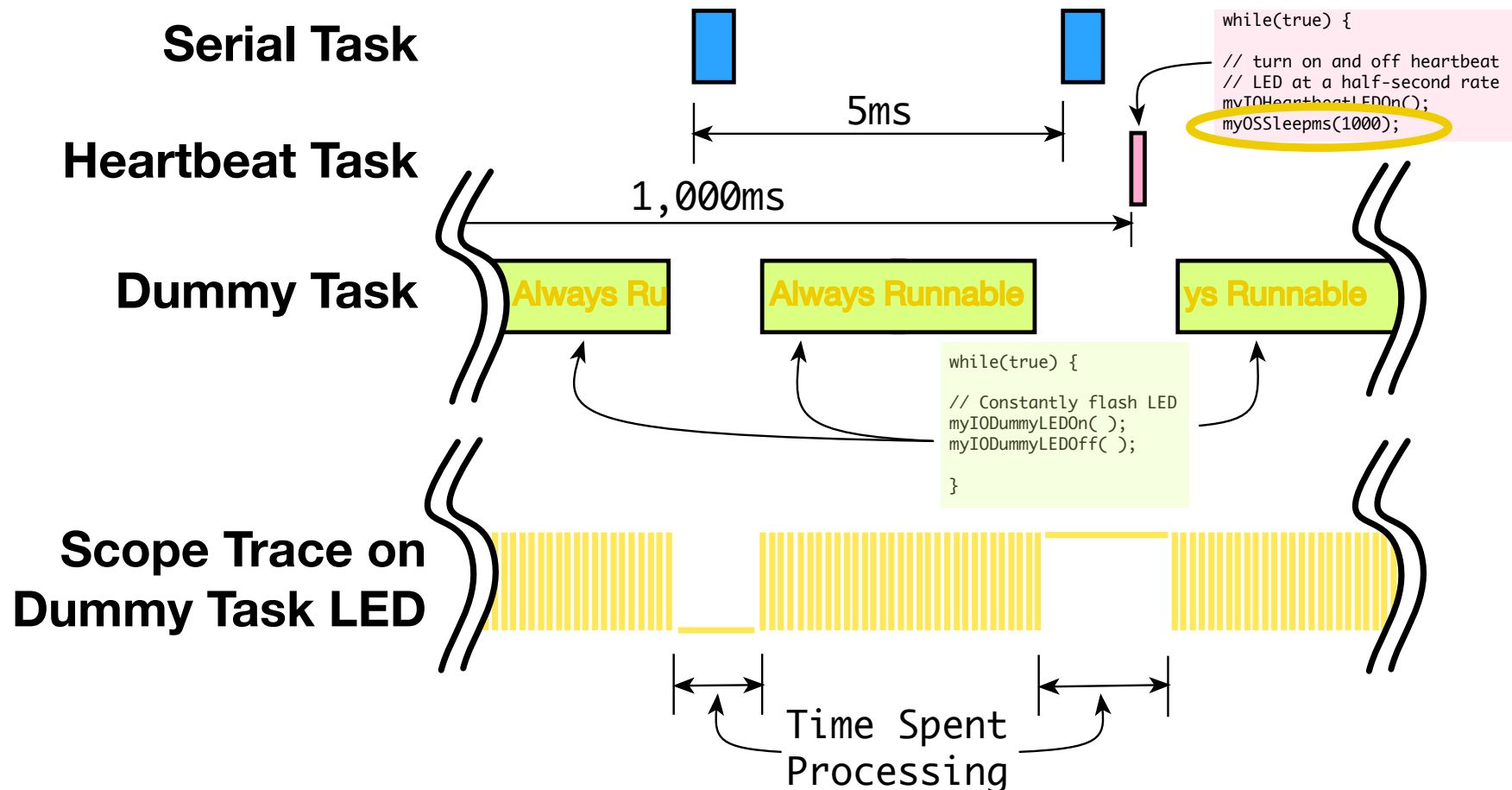


“Just the Two of Us” - Heartbeat Task Executes



“Just the Two of Us” - Heartbeat Task Executes

- Use Oscilloscope to Monitor Spare Processing Time



Task Structure Review

- Synchronization of Tasks
- Protection of Shared Devices/Services
- Controlled Processing of Input Data
- Protection of Non-reentrant Code
- Guarantee Completion of Specific Operations

Use of Semaphores

- Semaphore Functions in Different RTOS

RTOS	P-Action	V-Action
POSIX	int sem_wait (sem_t *sem);	int sem_post (sem_t *sem);
FreeRTOS	pdStatus xSemaphoreTake (SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore, TickType_t xTicksToWait);	pdStatus xSemaphoreGive (SemaphoreHandle_t xSemaphore);
VxWorks	STATUS semTake (SEM_ID semId, int timeout);	STATUS semGive (SEM_ID semId);

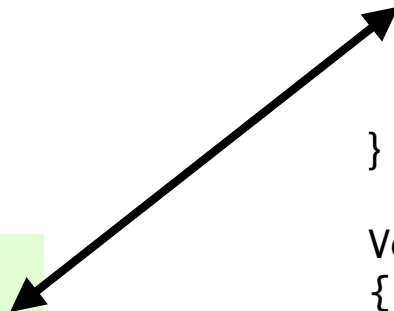
- Code Snippets Not Complete
- Color Highlights Show Semaphore Control

Use of Semaphores - Task Synchronization

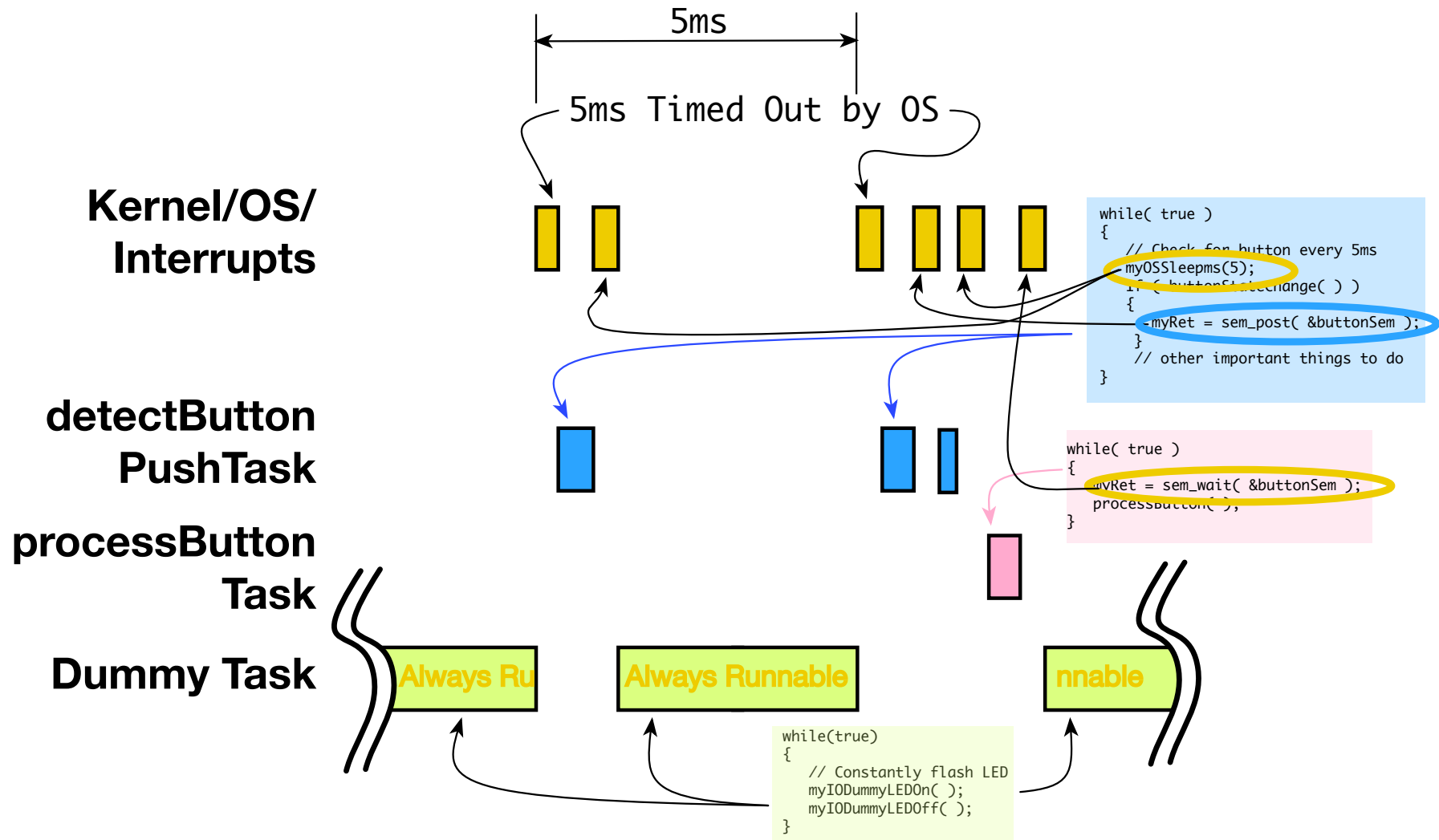
```
sem_t buttonSem;  
bool buttonStateChange( void );  
void processButton( void );
```

```
// High Priority Task  
void detectButtonPushTask (void)  
{  
    int myRet;  
    while( true )  
    {  
        // Check for button every 5ms  
        myOSSleepms(5);  
        If ( buttonStateChange( ) )  
        {  
            myRet = sem_post( &buttonSem );  
        }  
        // other important things to do  
    }  
}
```

```
// Lower Priority Task  
void processButtonTask (void)  
{  
    int myRet;  
    while( true )  
    {  
        myRet = sem_wait( &buttonSem );  
        processButton();  
    }  
}  
  
Void dummyTask( void )  
{  
    while(true)  
    {  
        // Constantly flash LED  
        myIODummyLEDOn( );  
        myIODummyLEDOff( );  
    }  
}
```



Use of Semaphores - Task Synchronization



Lab 5 Goals

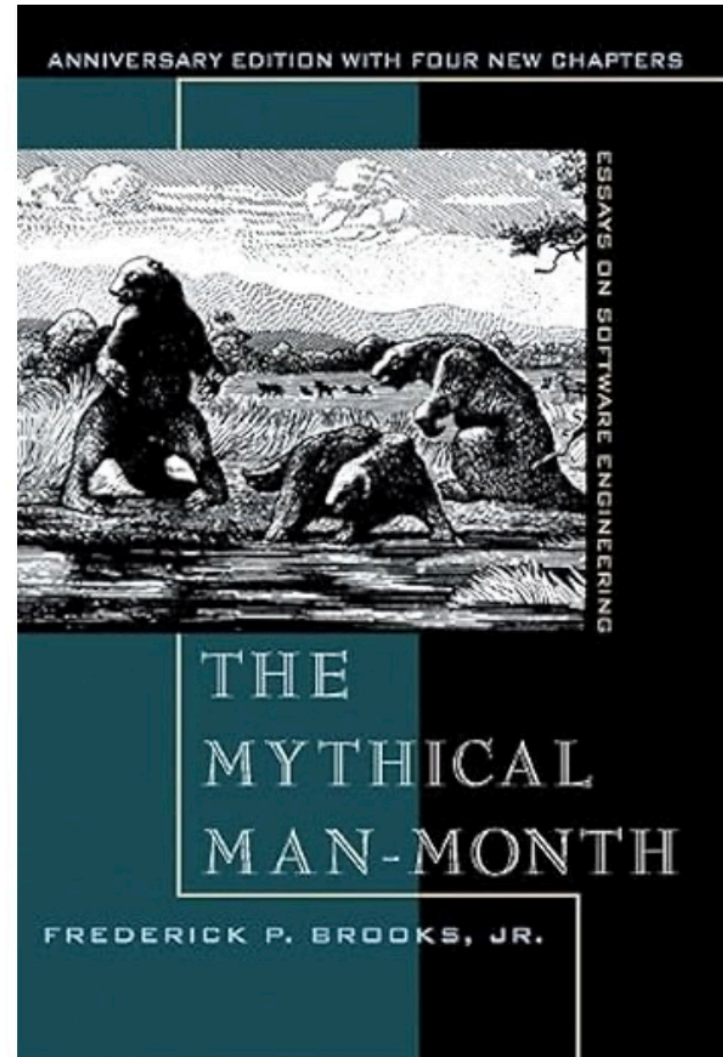
- Complete Any Remaining PWM Software
- Add “DummyTask” Like LED Strobe to 5ms +/- 2ms Loop
- Measure Processing Time, Calculate Utilization

Look Ahead

- Review of Reading
- More Semaphore and Task Control (Part 2)
- Discussion of Lab 5

Assignment - Readings

- The Mythical Man Month
 - Chapter 7, 8 & 9: Why Did the Tower of Babel Fail? - Calling the Shot - Ten Pounds in a Five-Pound Sack
 - Send Me Discussion Topics by 10:00 AM on Thursday, Oct. 3, 2024.



Action Items and Discussion

AI#:	Owner	Slide #	Document	Action