

### 3. [20 points] Typescript and screenshots

#### 3.1 [2 points] Typescript for compilation

Turn in a typescript showing compilation of your code using the provided [Makefile](#).

You should use the following two commands (Note: **\$** is the prompt displayed by the shell and is not part of the command that you type.) The first one deletes all the compiled files so it forces a rebuild if you have compiled before. The second one compiles it.

**\$ make clean**

**\$ make**

It should show actual compilation, warning, or error messages. Note that not all warnings are errors. The compiler should generate several testcoop.\* files with different extensions:

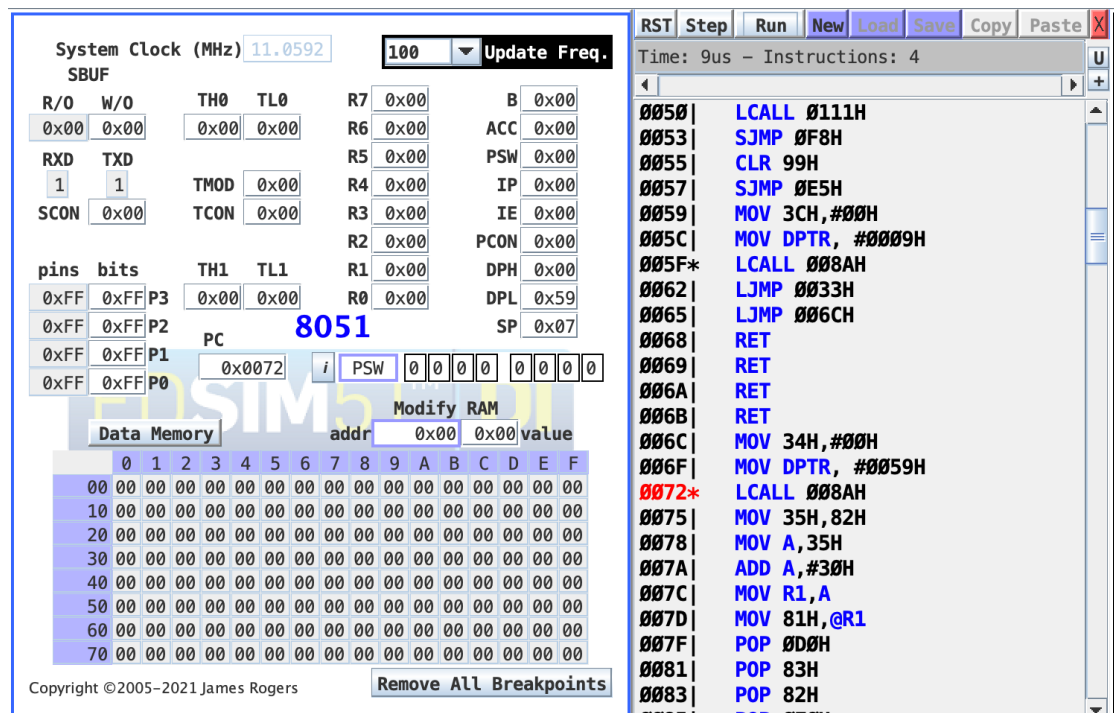
- the .hex file can be opened directly in EdSim51
- the .map file shows the mapping of the symbols to their addresses after linking

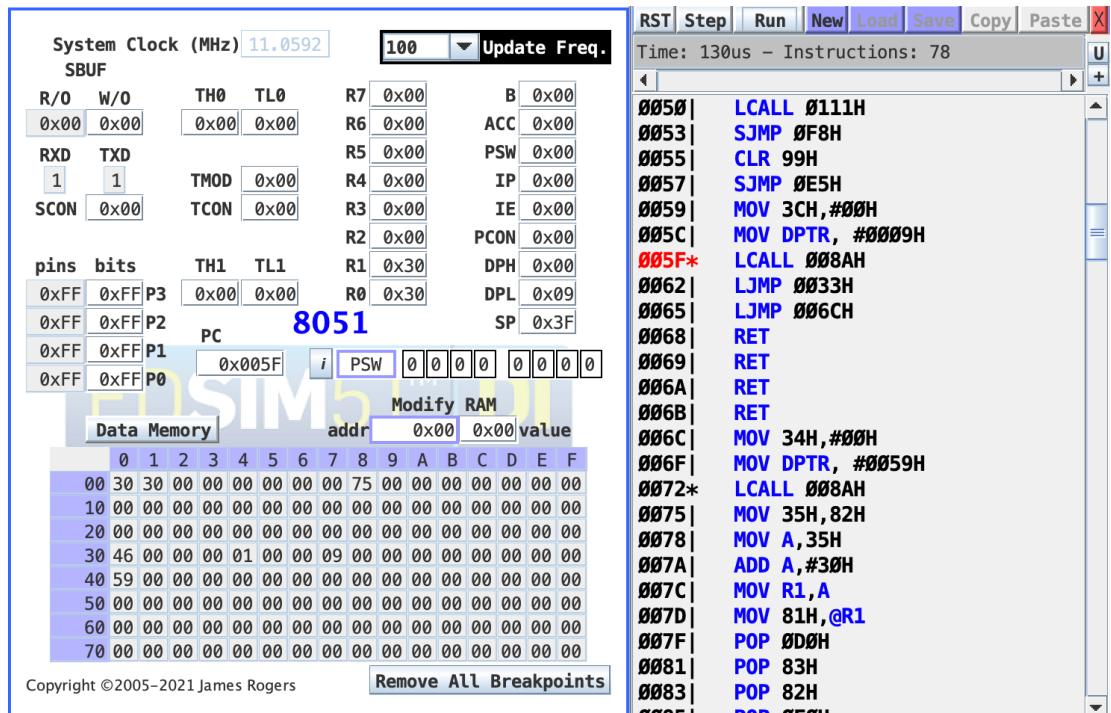
```
[zhangjunteng@zhangjuntengdeMacBook-Air project1 % make clean
rm *.hex *.ihx *.lnk *.lst *.map *.mem *.rel *.rst *.sym *.asm *.lk
rm: *.ihx: No such file or directory
rm: *.lnk: No such file or directory
make: *** [clean] Error 1
[zhangjunteng@zhangjuntengdeMacBook-Air project1 % make
sdcc -c testcoop.c
testcoop.c:56: warning 158: overflow in implicit constant conversion
sdcc -c cooperative.c
cooperative.c:161: warning 85: in function ThreadCreate unreferenced function argument : 'fp'
cooperative.c:255: warning 158: overflow in implicit constant conversion
sdcc -o testcoop.hex testcoop.rel cooperative.rel
zhangjunteng@zhangjuntengdeMacBook-Air project1 %
```

### 3.2 [18 points] Screenshots and explanation

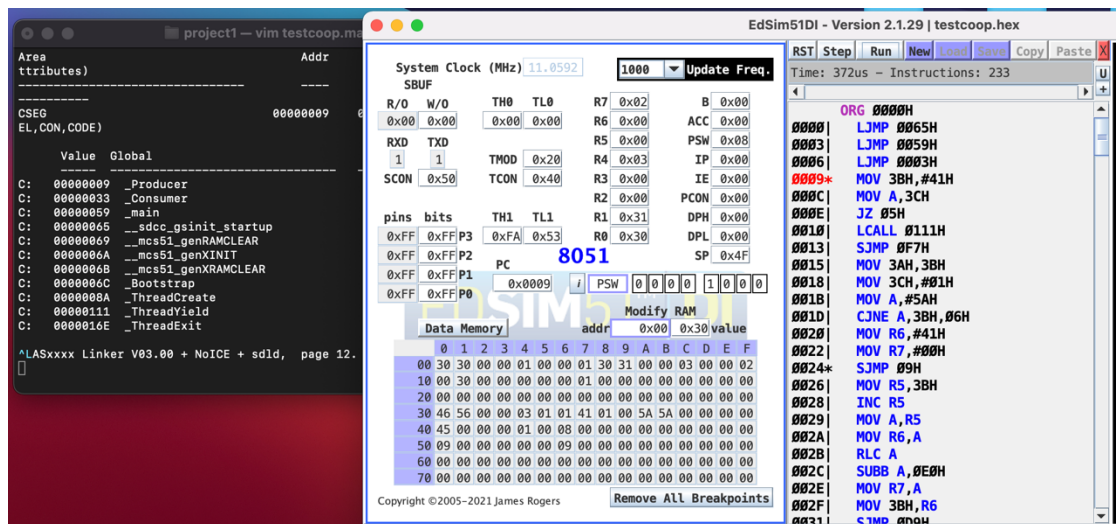
Look up the addresses for your symbols (i.e., functions, variables, etc) in the file testcoop.map. Set one or more breakpoints in EdSim51's assembly code window after you have assembled it.

- Take one screenshot before each ThreadCreate call. Explain how the stack changes.

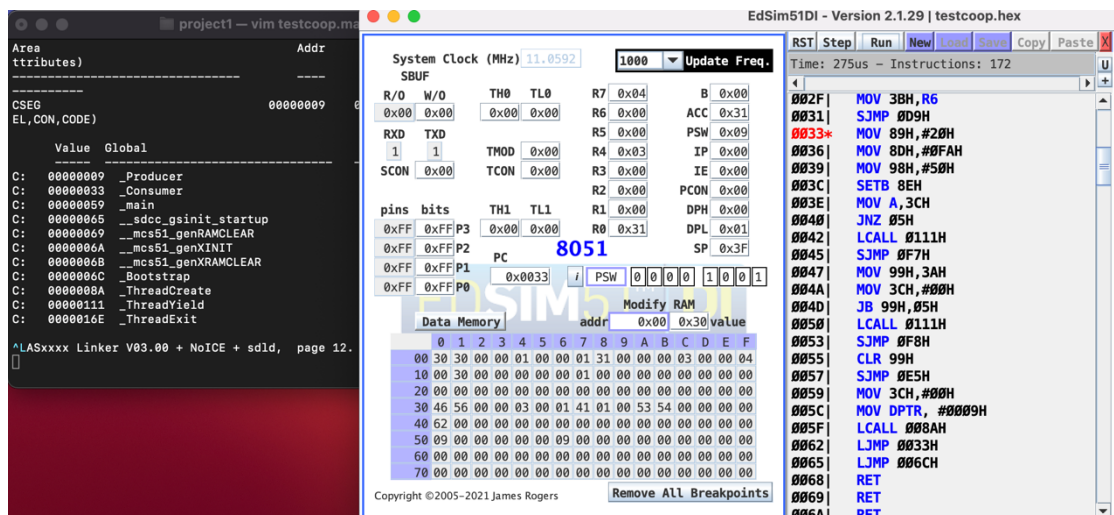




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- Stack was set up by ThreadCreate(main), RESTORESTATE sets SP to the savedSP for stack-0, restore its PSW (which selects register bank 0), DPTR, B, ACC using stack value. Stack 0 now has the return address of main.
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- Take one screenshot when the Producer is running. How do you know?



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- Stack was set up by ThreadCreate(Producer), and PC point to ThreadCreate. Because we want to run producer. That means the address of producer is passed as a parameter, and that is in DPL and DPH as the address that you want the new thread to run.
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- Take one screenshot when the Consumer is running. How do you know?



I set a breakpoint for Consumer(). By observing the stack address, we knew that while calling the Consumer(). The stack space for stack1 which is pointed to 5\_H was changed and we knew that Consumer is running.