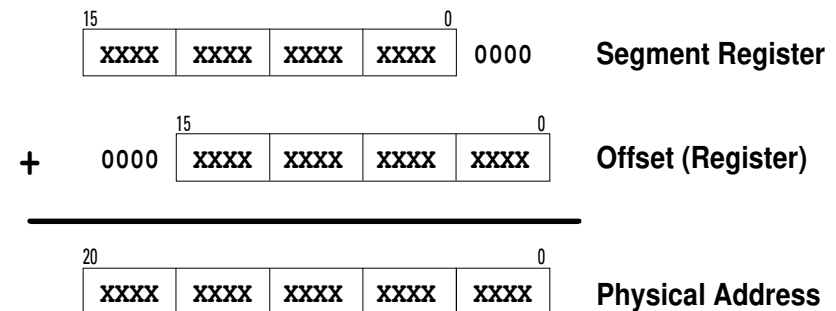
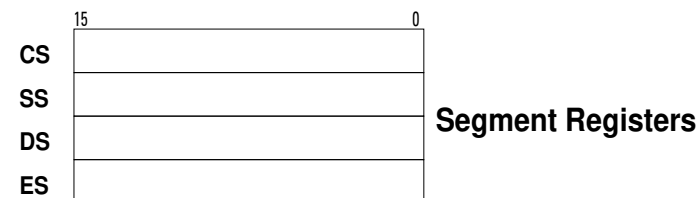
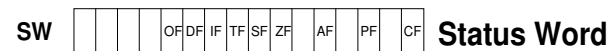
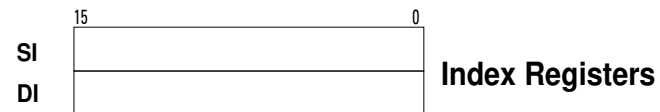
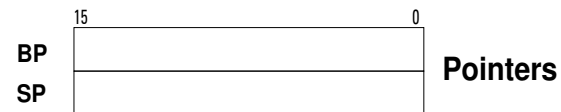
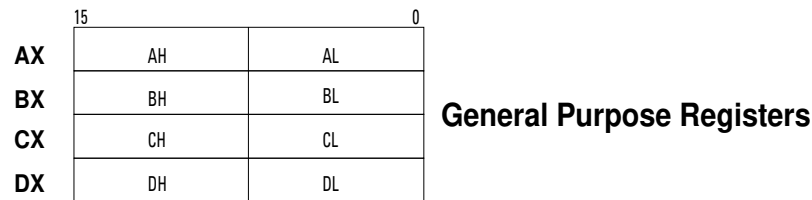


uC/OS-II Part 5: 80x86 Port

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Registers and Addressing of x86 Real Mode (or virtual 86 mode)



OS_CPU.H

```
typedef unsigned char  BOOLEAN;
typedef unsigned char  INT8U;
typedef signed   char  INT8S;
typedef unsigned int    INT16U;
typedef signed   int    INT16S;
typedef unsigned long   INT32U;
typedef signed   long   INT32S;
typedef float        FP32;
typedef double       FP64;
```

OS_CPU.H

```
#define OS_CRITICAL_METHOD      2

#if OS_CRITICAL_METHOD == 1
#define OS_ENTER_CRITICAL()    asm CLI
#define OS_EXIT_CRITICAL()     asm STI
#endif

#if OS_CRITICAL_METHOD == 2
#define OS_ENTER_CRITICAL()    asm { PUSHF; CLI }
#define OS_EXIT_CRITICAL()     asm POPF
#endif

#if OS_CRITICAL_METHOD == 3
#define OS_ENTER_CRITICAL()    (cpu_sr = OSCPUsaveSR())
#define OS_EXIT_CRITICAL()     (OSCPURestoreSR(cpu_sr))
#endif

#define OS_STK_GROWTH          1

#define uCOS                    0x80

#define OS_TASK_SW()           asm INT    uCOS

OS_CPU_EXT  INT8U  OSTickDOSCtr;
```

OS_CPU_C.C

- OSTaskStkInit
- OSTaskStkInit_FPE_x86
 - Borland floating point emulator
- Hook functions
 - OSTaskCreateHook()
 - OSTaskDelHook()
 - OSTaskSwHook()
 - OSTaskIdleHook()
 - OSTaskStatHook()
 - OSTimeTickHook()
 - OSInitHookBegin()

OSTaskStkInit()

- All ready tasks are interrupted and about to leave an ISR
 - A newly created task is a ready task
- Emulate the stack context of a new task as if the task is interrupted and about to leave an ISR

```

_OSTickISR  PROC    FAR
;
        PUSHA                ; Save current task's context
        PUSH    ES           ;
        PUSH    DS           ;
...
...

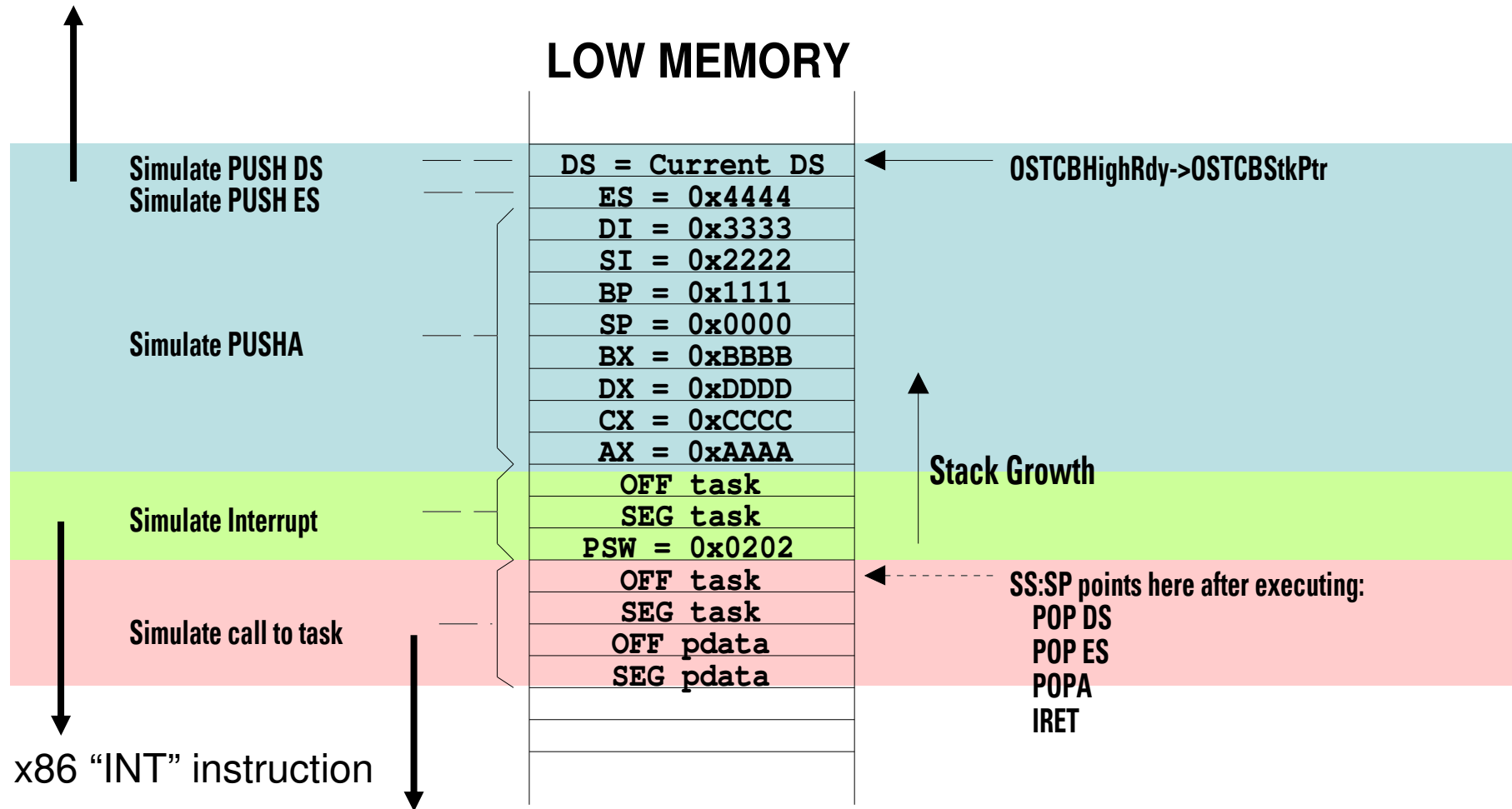
_OSctxSw    PROC    FAR
;
        PUSHA                ; Save current task's context
        PUSH    ES           ;
        PUSH    DS           ;
...
...

```

The prologue of ISR

OSTaskStkInit()

ucOS-2's ISR prologue



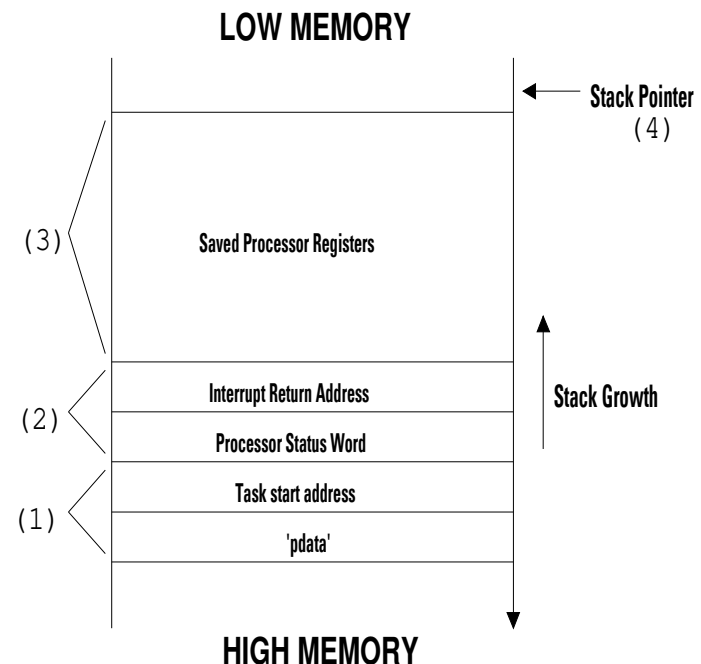
x86 "INT" instruction

The final destination: C-language function return

HIGH MEMORY

OS_CPU.C – OSStkInit()

```
169 OS_STK *OSTaskStkInit (void (*task)(void *pd),
170 □ void *pdata, OS_STK *ptos, INT16U opt) {
171     INT16U *stk;
172     opt = opt;
173     stk = (INT16U *)ptos;
174     *stk-- = (INT16U)FP_SEG(pdata);
175     *stk-- = (INT16U)FP_OFF(pdata);
176     *stk-- = (INT16U)FP_SEG(task);
177     *stk-- = (INT16U)FP_OFF(task);
178     *stk-- = (INT16U)0x0202;
179     *stk-- = (INT16U)FP_SEG(task);
180     *stk-- = (INT16U)FP_OFF(task);
181     *stk-- = (INT16U)0xAAAA;
182     *stk-- = (INT16U)0xCCCC;
183     *stk-- = (INT16U)0xDDDD;
184     *stk-- = (INT16U)0BBBBB;
185     *stk-- = (INT16U)0x0000;
186     *stk-- = (INT16U)0x1111;
187     *stk-- = (INT16U)0x2222;
188     *stk-- = (INT16U)0x3333;
189     *stk-- = (INT16U)0x4444;
190     *stk = _DS;
191     return ((OS_STK *)stk);
192 }
```



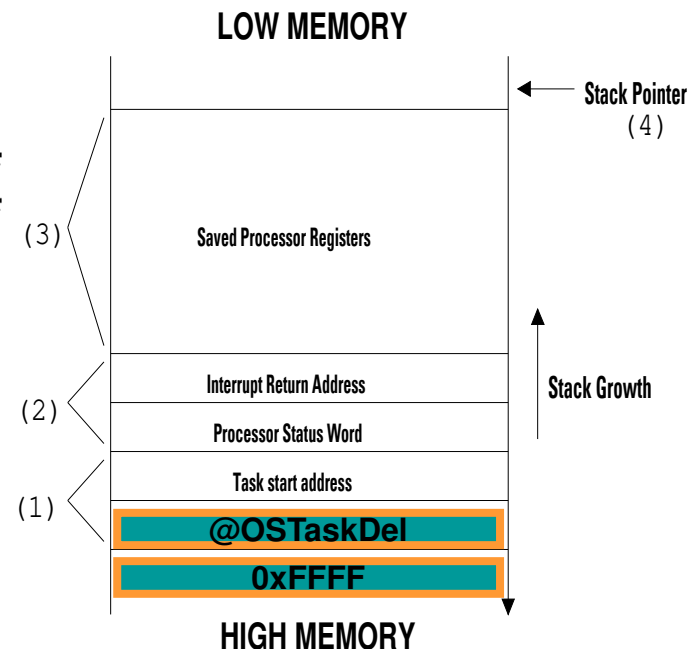
Called by OSTaskCreate() ⁹

OS_CPU.C – OSStkInit()

```

169 OS_STK *OSTaskStkInit (void (*task)(void *pd),
170 void *pdata, OS_STK *ptos, INT16U opt) {
171     INT16U *stk;
172     opt = opt;
173     stk = (INT16U *)ptos;
174     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0xFFFF;
175     *stk-- = (INT16U) FP_SEG(pdata);
176     *stk-- = (INT16U) FP_OFF(pdata);
177     *stk-- = (INT16U) FP_SEG(OSTaskDel);
178     *stk-- = (INT16U) FP_OFF(OSTaskDel);
179     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0x0202;
180     *stk-- = (INT16U) FP_SEG(task);
181     *stk-- = (INT16U) FP_OFF(task);
182     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0xAAAA;
183     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0xCCCC;
184     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0xDDDD;
185     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0xBBBB;
186     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0x0000;
187     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0x1111;
188     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0x2222;
189     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0x3333;
190     *stk-- = (INT16U) 0x4444;
191     *stk = _DS;
192     return ((OS_STK *)stk);
193 }

```

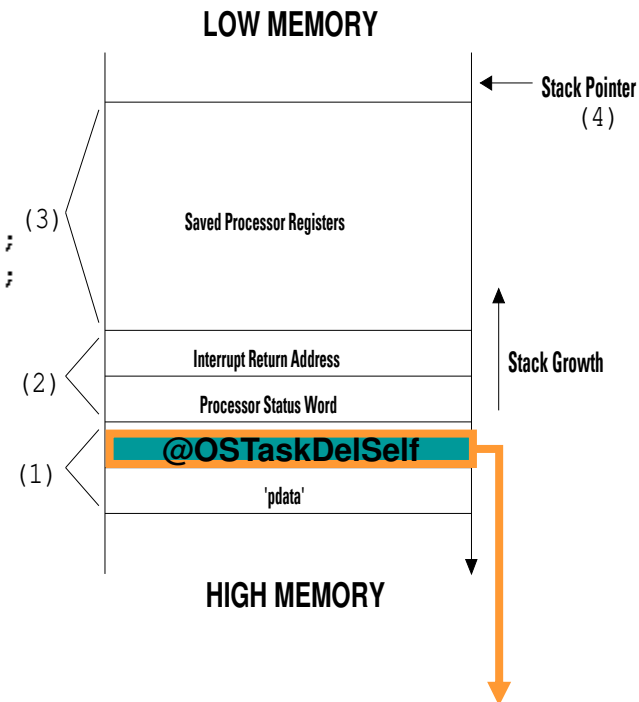


OS_CPU.C – OSStkInit()

```
void OSTaskDelSelf() {
    OSTaskDel(OS_PRIO_SELF);
}
```

```
OS_STK *OSTaskStkInit (void (*task)(void *pd), void *pdata, OS_STK *ptos, INT16U opt)
{
    INT16U *stk;
```

```
    opt      = opt;
    stk      = (INT16U *)ptos;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)FP_SEG(pdata);
    *stk--   = (INT16U)FP_OFF(pdata);
    *stk--   = (INT16U)FP_SEG(OSTaskDelSelf);
    *stk--   = (INT16U)FP_OFF(OSTaskDelSelf);
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0x0202;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)FP_SEG(task);
    *stk--   = (INT16U)FP_OFF(task);
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0xAAAA;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0xCCCC;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0xDDDD;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0BBBBB;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0x0000;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0x1111;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0x2222;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0x3333;
    *stk--   = (INT16U)0x4444;
    *stk     = _DS;
    return ((OS_STK *)stk);
}
```



```
void OSTaskDelSelf() {
    OSTaskDel(OS_PRIO_SELF);
}
```

OS_CPU_A.ASM

- OSStartHighRdy
 - Context switch on OSStart()
- OSCtxSw
 - Task-level context switch (via int 80h)
- OSIntCtxSw
 - Interrupt-level context switch
- OSTickISR
 - Clock tick ISR

OSStartHighRdy()

```
_OSStartHighRdy  PROC FAR

    MOV     AX, SEG _OSTCBHighRdy    ; Reload DS
    MOV     DS, AX                    ;
;
    CALL    FAR PTR _OSTaskSwHook    ; Call user defined task switch hook
;
    MOV     AL, 1                     ; OSRunning = TRUE;
    MOV     BYTE PTR DS:_OSRunning, AL ;   (Indicates that multitasking has started)
;
    LES     BX, DWORD PTR DS:_OSTCBHighRdy ; SS:SP = OSTCBHighRdy->OSTCBStkPtr
    MOV     SS, ES:[BX+2]              ;
    MOV     SP, ES:[BX+0]              ;
;
    POP     DS                         ; Load task's context
    POP     ES                         ;
    POPA                                ;
;
    IRET                               ; Run task

_OSStartHighRdy  ENDP
```

Called by OSStart()

OSCtxSw()

- A task-level context switch is accomplished by triggering a software interrupt (the macro OS_TASK_SW)
- The software trap vectors to the OSCtxSw
- OSCtxSw is installed at ISR 0x80

OSCtxSw()

```
_OSCtxSw    PROC    FAR
;
    PUSHAD                    ; Save current task's context
    PUSH     ES               ;
    PUSH     DS               ;
;
    MOV      AX, SEG _OSTCBCur ; Reload DS in case it was altered
    MOV      DS, AX           ;
;
    LES      BX, DWORD PTR DS:_OSTCBCur ; OSTCBCur->OSTCBStkPtr = SS:SP
    MOV      ES:[BX+2], SS      ;
    MOV      ES:[BX+0], SP      ; Save the current SS:SP to TCB
;
    CALL     FAR PTR _OSTaskSwHook ; Call user defined task switch hook
;
    MOV      AX, WORD PTR DS:_OSTCBHighRdy+2 ; OSTCBCur = OSTCBHighRdy
    MOV      DX, WORD PTR DS:_OSTCBHighRdy   ;
    MOV      WORD PTR DS:_OSTCBCur+2, AX      ; Change the pointer *OSTCBCur
    MOV      WORD PTR DS:_OSTCBCur, DX        ; A pointer is of 4 bytes
```

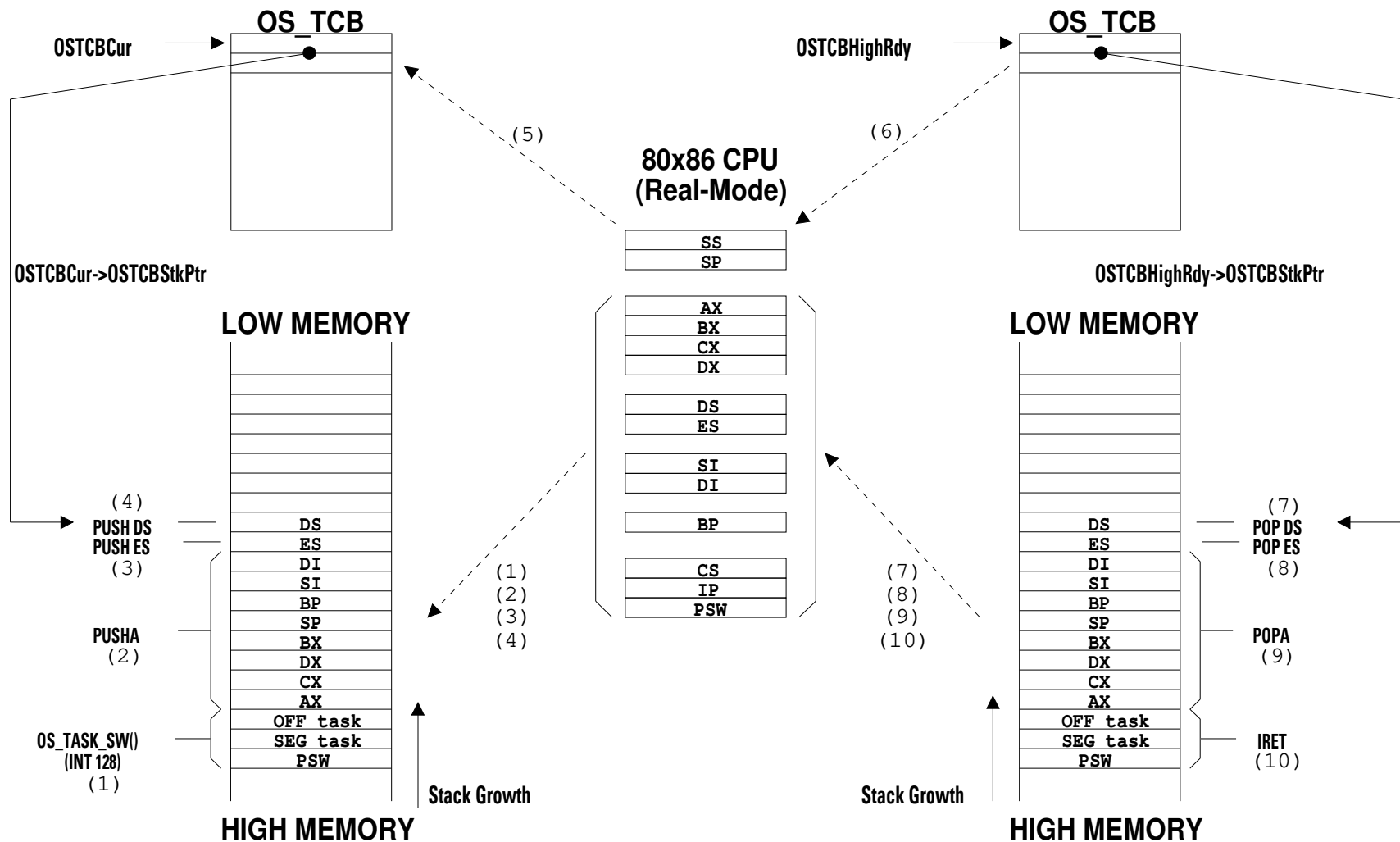
OSTCBHighRdy → task to be switched to

OSTCBCur → the currently running task

OSCtxSw()

```
;
MOV     AL, BYTE PTR DS:_OSPrioHighRdy ; OSPrioCur = OSPrioHighRdy
MOV     BYTE PTR DS:_OSPrioCur, AL    ;
;
LES     BX, DWORD PTR DS:_OSTCBHighRdy ; SS:SP = OSTCBHighRdy->OSTCBStkPtr
MOV     SS, ES:[BX+2]                  ;
MOV     SP, ES:[BX]                    ; ES:BX→OSTCBHighRdy
;
POP     DS                             ; Load new task's context
POP     ES                             ;
POPA                                         ;
;
IRET                                     ; Return to new task
;
_OSCtxSw ENDP
```

OSPrioHighRdy: the priority of the HPT

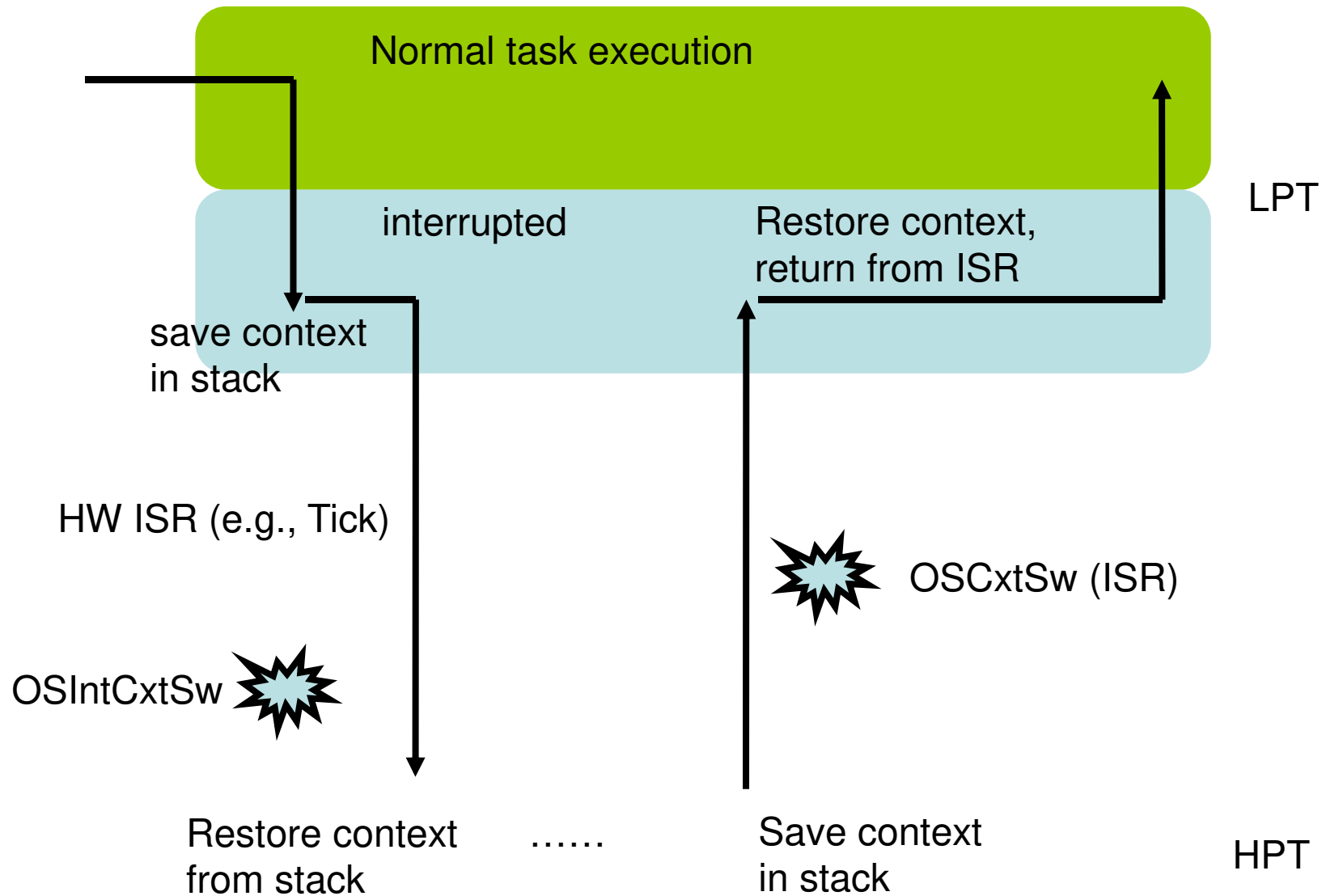


OSIntCtxSw()

- OSIntCtxSw is called by OSIntExit to perform a context switch when returning from an ISR
 - It is already in ISR
- All registers, including SS:SP, has been saved in the stack of the interrupted task (ISR prologue)

OSIntCtxSw()

```
_OSIntCtxSw PROC FAR
;
;      CALL    FAR PTR _OSTaskSwHook          ; Call user defined task switch hook
;
;      MOV     AX, SEG _OSTCBCur              ; Reload DS in case it was altered
;      MOV     DS, AX                          ;
;
;      MOV     AX, WORD PTR DS:_OSTCBHighRdy+2 ; OSTCBCur = OSTCBHighRdy
;      MOV     DX, WORD PTR DS:_OSTCBHighRdy  ;
;      MOV     WORD PTR DS:_OSTCBCur+2, AX    ;
;      MOV     WORD PTR DS:_OSTCBCur, DX      ;
;
;      MOV     AL, BYTE PTR DS:_OSPrioHighRdy ; OSPrioCur = OSPrioHighRdy
;      MOV     BYTE PTR DS:_OSPrioCur, AL
;
;      LES     BX, DWORD PTR DS:_OSTCBHighRdy ; SS:SP = OSTCBHighRdy->OSTCBStkPtr
;      MOV     SS, ES:[BX+2]                  ;
;      MOV     SP, ES:[BX]                    ;
;
;      POP     DS                             ; Load new task's context
;      POP     ES                             ;
;      POPA                                ;
;
;      IRET                                  ; Return to new task
;
_OSIntCtxSw ENDP
```



OSTickISR() – the Setup Procedure

void main():

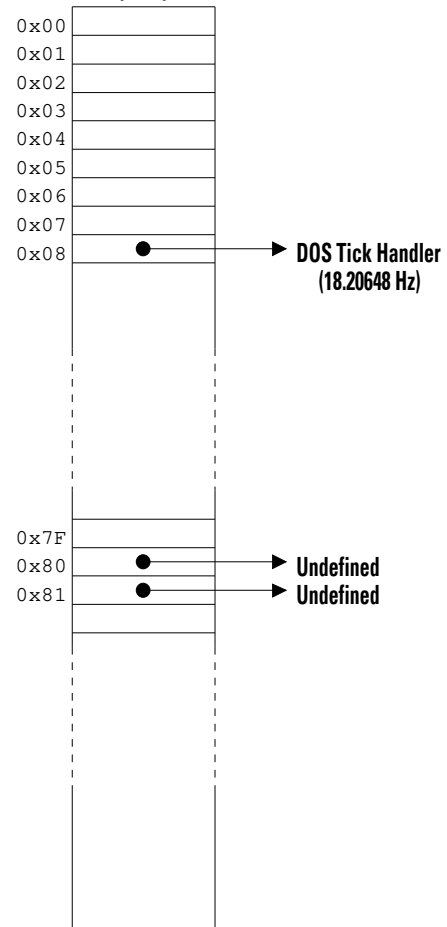
- Call OSInit
- PC_DOSSaveReturn
- PC_VecSet //install switch vector at vector 0x80
- Create at least one application task
- Call OSStart

The first task:

- Install OSTickISR
- (Change the tick rate)

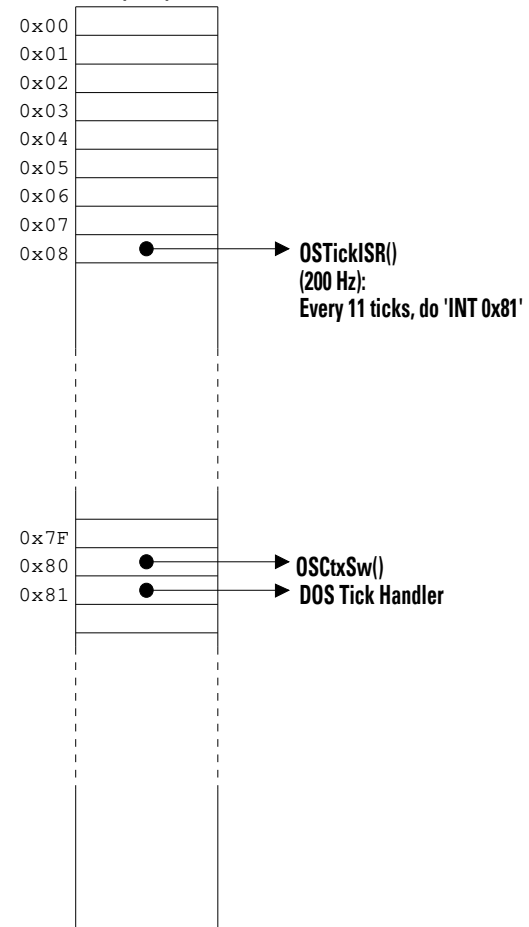
Before (DOS only)

Interrupt Vector Table
(IVT)



After (OS/2 installed)

Interrupt Vector Table
(IVT)



Pseudocode

```
void OSTickISR(void) {
    save all registers on the current task's stack
    OSIntNesting++;
    if (OSIntNesting == 1) {
        OSTCBCur->OSTCBStkPtr = SS:SP; //We've just ran into an ISR
    }
    OSTickDosCrt--;
    if (OSTickDosCrt == 0) {
        OSTickDosCtr = 11;
        INT 81H; //DOS will send the EOI
    } else {
        send EOI to PIC;
    }
    OSTimeTick();
    OSIntExit();
    restore all registers that were save on the current task's stack;
    return from interrupt;
}
```

OSTickISR()

```
_OSTickISR PROC FAR
;
; Save interrupted task's context
PUSHA
PUSH ES
PUSH DS
;
MOV AX, SEG(_OSIntNesting) ; Reload DS
MOV DS, AX
INC BYTE PTR DS:_OSIntNesting ; Notify uC/OS-II of ISR
;
CMP BYTE PTR DS:_OSIntNesting, 1 ; if (OSIntNesting == 1)
JNE SHORT _OSTickISR1
MOV AX, SEG(_OSTCBCur) ; Reload DS
MOV DS, AX
LES BX, DWORD PTR DS:_OSTCBCur ; OSTCBCur->OSTCBStkPtr = SS:SP
MOV ES:[BX+2], SS
MOV ES:[BX+0], SP
;
```

```
save all registers on the current task's stack
OSIntNesting++;
if (OSIntNesting == 1) {
    OSTCBCur->OSTCBStkPtr = SS:SP;
}
```


OSTickISR()

OSIntExit: check if there is a HPT becomes ready. May potentially trigger a context switch

OSTimeTick: to decrement the wait timer and put '1' in the bitmap if it becomes ready

```

_OSTickISR1:
    MOV     AX, SEG(_OSTickDOSCtr)      ; Reload DS
    MOV     DS, AX
    DEC     BYTE PTR DS:_OSTickDOSCtr
    CMP     BYTE PTR DS:_OSTickDOSCtr, 0
    JNE     SHORT _OSTickISR2          ; Every 11 ticks (~199.99 Hz), chain into DOS
;
    MOV     BYTE PTR DS:_OSTickDOSCtr, 11
    INT     081H                      ; Chain into DOS's tick ISR
    JMP     SHORT _OSTickISR3

_OSTickISR2:
    MOV     AL, 20H                   ; Move EOI code into AL.
    MOV     DX, 20H                   ; Address of 8259 PIC in DX.
    OUT     DX, AL                    ; Send EOI to PIC if not processing DOS timer.
;
_OSTickISR3:
    CALL    FAR PTR _OSTimeTick
;
    CALL    FAR PTR _OSIntExit
;
    POP     DS
    POP     ES
    POPA
;
    IRET
;
_OSTickISR ENDP
;
END
    
```

Diagram illustrating the flow of the `OSTickISR()` routine:

- `_OSTickISR1` reloads `DS` and decrements the tick counter. If the counter reaches 0, it chains into `_OSTickISR2`.
- `_OSTickISR2` sends an EOI to the PIC (8259) and chains into `_OSTickISR3`.
- `_OSTickISR3` calls `_OSTimeTick` and `_OSIntExit`.
- The routine then pops `DS`, `ES`, and `POPA`, and finally `IRET`.

Conditional logic in `_OSTickISR3`:

```

if (OSTickDosCrt == 0) {
    OSTickDosCtr = 11;
    INT 81H;
} else {
    send EOI to PIC;
}
    
```

Final calls shown in the diagram:

- `OSTimeTick();`
- `OSIntExit();`

Using OSTaskStkInit_FPE_x86()

```
OS_STK Task1Stk[1000];
OS_STK Task2Stk[1000];

void main(void) {
    OS_STK *ptos;
    OS_STK *pbos;
    OS_Init();

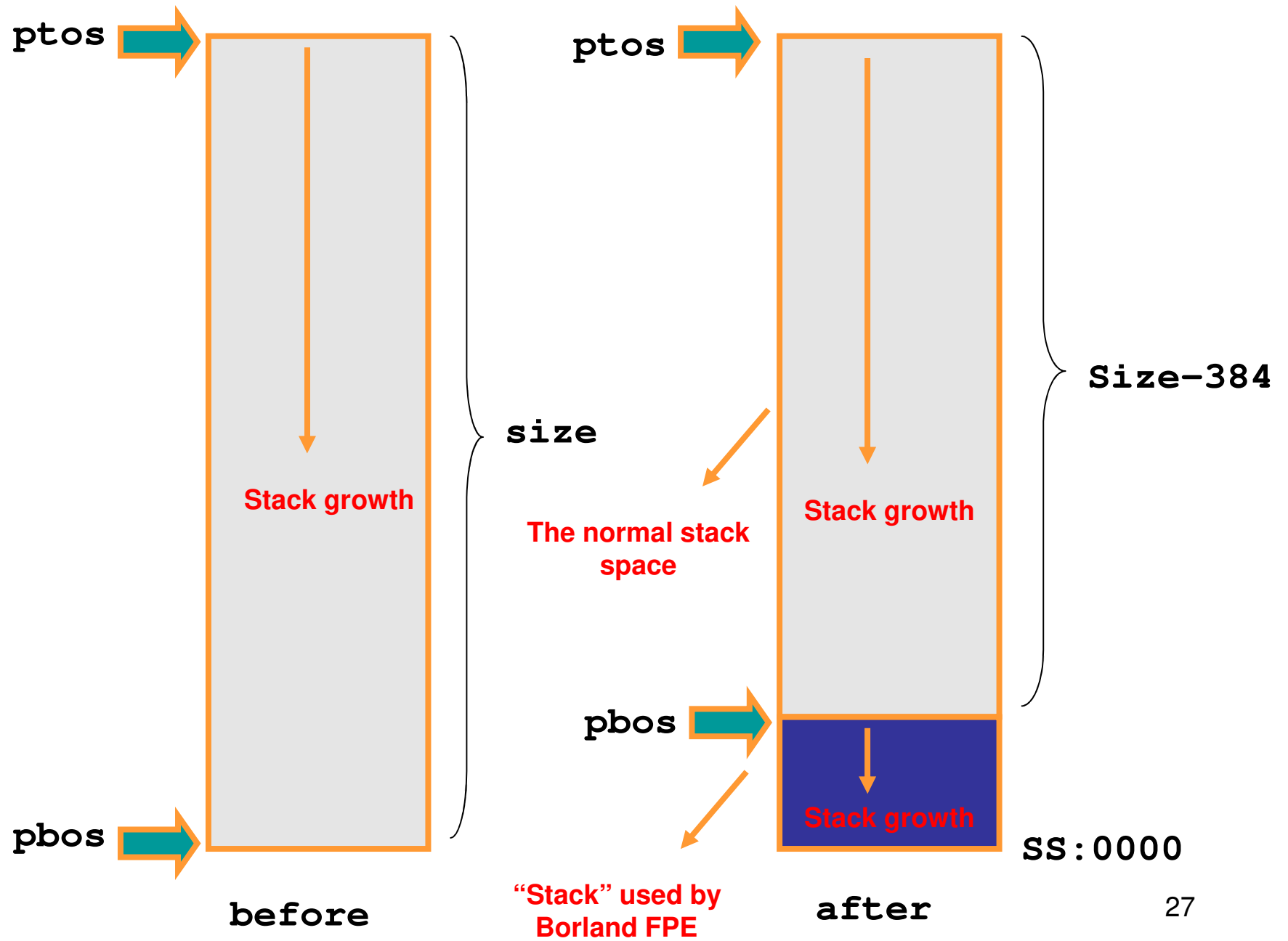
    ptos = &Task1Stk[999];
    pbos = &Task1Stk[0];
    size = 1000;

    OSTaskStkInit_FPE_x86(&ptos, &pbos, &size);
    OSTaskCreate(Task1, null, pbos, 10);

    ptos = &Task2Stk[999];
    pbos = &Task2Stk[0];
    size = 1000;

    OSTaskStkInit_FPE_x86(&ptos, &pbos, &size);
    OSTaskCreate(Task2, null, pbos,
        11, 11, pbos, size, null, OSTask_OPT_SAVE_FP);

    OSStart();
}
```



```

void OSTaskStkInit_FPE_x86 (OS_STK **pptos, OS_STK **ppbos, INT32U *psize)
{
    /* 'Linear' version of top-of-stack address */
    INT32U lin_tos;
    /* 'Linear' version of bottom-of-stack address */
    INT32U lin_bos;
    INT16U seg;
    INT16U off;
    INT32U bytes;

    /* Decompose top-of-stack pointer into seg:off */
    seg = FP_SEG(*pptos);
    off = FP_OFF(*pptos);
    /* Convert seg:off to linear address */
    lin_tos = ((INT32U)seg << 4) + (INT32U)off;
    /* Determine how many bytes for the stack */
    bytes = *psize * sizeof(OS_STK);
    /* Ensure paragraph alignment for BOS */
    lin_bos = (lin_tos - bytes + 15) & 0xFFFFFFF0L;

    /* Get new 'normalized' segment */
    seg = (INT16U)(lin_bos >> 4);
    /* Create 'normalized' BOS pointer */
    *ppbos = (OS_STK *)MK_FP(seg, 0x0000);
    /* Copy FP emulation memory to task's stack */
    memcpy(*ppbos, MK_FP(_SS, 0), 384);
    /* Loose 16 bytes because of alignment */
    bytes = bytes - 16;
    /* Determine new top-of-stack */
    *pptos = (OS_STK *)MK_FP(seg, (INT16U)bytes);
    /* Determine new bottom-of-stack */
    *ppbos = (OS_STK *)MK_FP(seg, 384);
    bytes = bytes - 384;
    /* Determine new stack size */
    *psize = bytes / sizeof(OS_STK);
}

```

Remarks:
FP_OFF is a macro that can get or set the offset of the far pointer *p.
FP_SEG is a macro that gets or sets the segment value of the far pointer *p.
MK_FP is a macro that makes a far pointer from its component segment <seg> and offset <ofs> parts.

Summary

- A port includes
 - Stack initialization
 - Context switch (task-level and interrupt level)
 - Timer ISR
- The bootloader is hardware-specific
- Refer to micrium.com for information of other ports
 - ARM, microblaze, NIOS-II...