



# Operating System Concepts

Che-Wei Chang

[chewei@mail.cgu.edu.tw](mailto:chewei@mail.cgu.edu.tw)

Department of Computer Science and Information  
Engineering, Chang Gung University

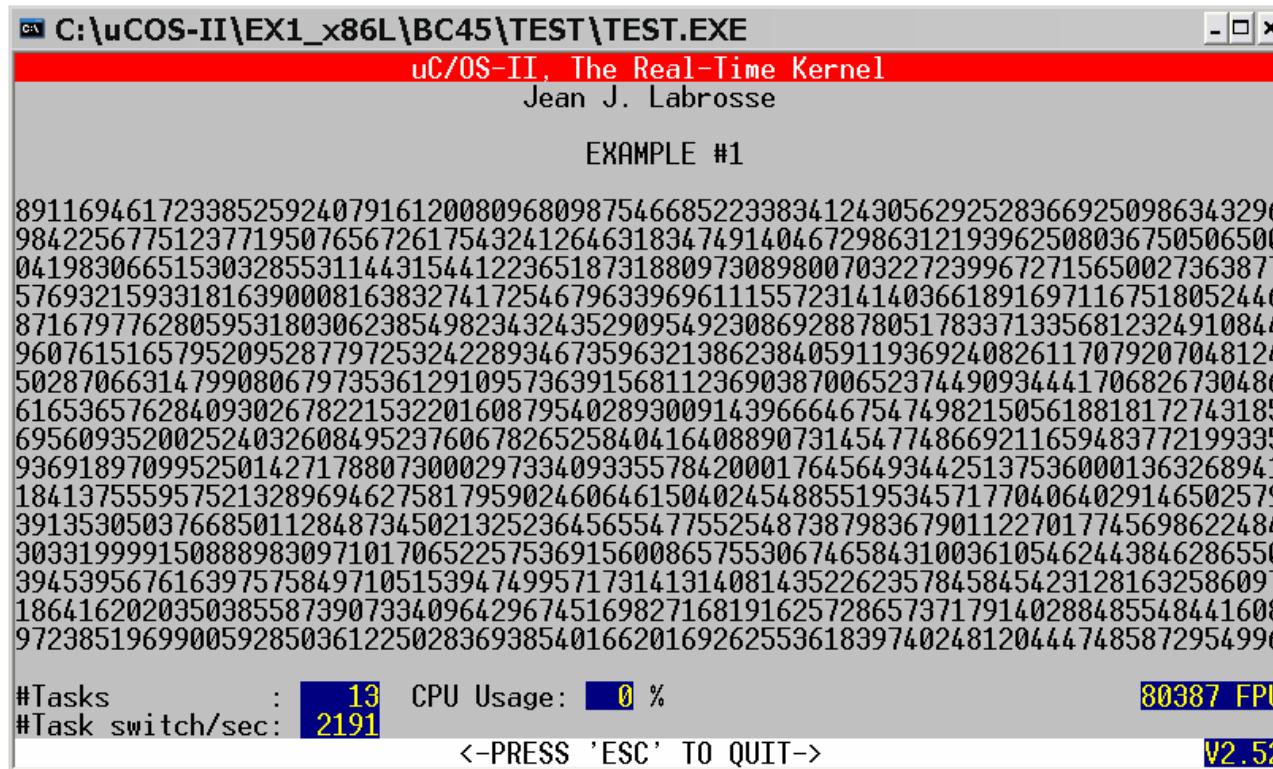


# Homework 5 (Final Project)- Exercise on μC/OS-II



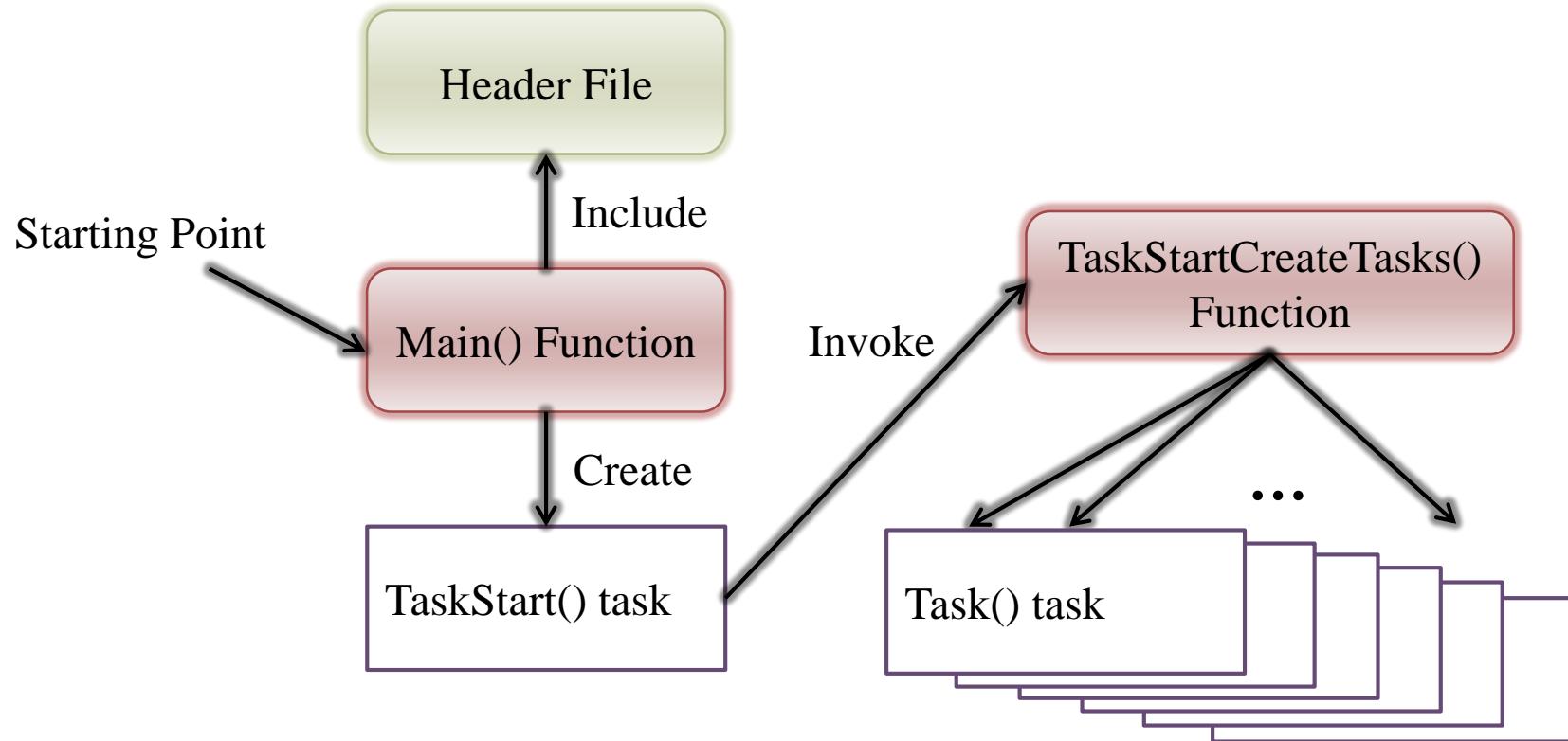
# Example 1 on the Textbook

# An Example on μC/OS-II: Multitasking



- ▶ Three system tasks
- ▶ Ten application tasks randomly prints its number

# Multitasking: Workflow



# Multitasking: TEST.C

(\SOFTWARE\uCOS-II\EX1\_x86L\BC45\SOURCE\TEST.C)

```
#include "includes.h"
/*
*****
CONSTANTS
*****
*/
#define TASK_STK_SIZE 512
#define N_TASKS 10
/*
*****
VARIABLES
*****
*/
OS_STK TaskStk[N_TASKS][TASK_STK_SIZE];
OS_STK TaskStartStk[TASK_STK_SIZE];
char TaskData[N_TASKS];
OS_EVENT *RandomSem;
```

# Multitasking: Main()

```
void main (void)
```

```
{
```

```
    PC_DispClrScr(DISP_FGND_WHITE + ISP_BGND_BLACK);
```

```
    OSInit();
```

```
    PC_DOSSaveReturn();
```

```
    PC_VectSet(uCOS, OSCtxSw);
```

```
    RandomSem = OSSemCreate(1);
```

```
    OSTaskCreate( TaskStart,
```

Top of stack

```
(void *)0,
```

Priority (0=highest)

```
(void *)&TaskStartStk[TASK_STK_SIZE-1],
```

```
    0);
```

Entry point of the task  
(a pointer to a function)

User-specified data

```
}
```

# Multitasking: TaskStart()

```
void TaskStart (void *pdata)
{
    /*skip the details of setting*/
    OSStatInit();
    TaskStartCreateTasks();
    for (;;)
    {
        if (PC_GetKey(&key) == TRUE)
        {
            if (key == 0x1B) { PC_DOSReturn(); }
        }
        OSTimeDlyHMSM(0, 0, 1, 0);
    }
}
```

Call the function to create the other tasks

See if the ESCAPE key has been pressed

Wait one second

# Multitasking: TaskStartCreateTasks()

```
static void TaskStartCreateTasks (void)
```

```
{
```

```
    INT8U i;
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < N_TASKS; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
        TaskData[i] = '0' + i;
```

```
        OSTaskCreate(
```

```
            Task,
```

```
            (void *)&TaskData[i],
```

```
            &TaskStk[i][TASK_STK_SIZE - 1],
```

```
            i + 1 );
```

Top of stack

Priority

Entry point of the task  
(a pointer to function)

Argument:  
character to print

```
}
```



# Multitasking: Task()

```
void Task (void *pdata)
{
    INT8U x;
    INT8U y;
    INT8U err;
    for (;;)
    {
        OSSemPend(RandomSem, 0, &err);
        /* Acquire semaphore to perform random numbers */
        x = random(80);
        /* Find X position where task number will appear */
        y = random(16);
        /* Find Y position where task number will appear */
        OSSemPost(RandomSem);
        /* Release semaphore */
        PC_DisPChar(x, y + 5, *(char *)pdata, DISP_FGND_BLACK +DISP_BGND_LIGHT_GRAY);
        /* Display the task number on the screen */
        OSTimeDly(1);
        /* Delay 1 clock tick */
    }
}
```

Print & delay

Randomly pick up the position to print its data

# OSinit()

(\SOFTWARE\uCOS-II\SOURCE\OS\_CORE.C)

- ▶ Initialize the internal structures of μC/OS-II and MUST be called before any services
- ▶ Internal structures of μC/OS-2
  - Task ready list
  - Priority table
  - Task control blocks (TCB)
  - Free pool
- ▶ Create housekeeping tasks
  - The idle task
  - The statistics task

# PC\_DOSSaveReturn()

(\SOFTWARE\BLOCKS\PC\BC45\PC.C)

- ▶ Save the current status of DOS for the future restoration
  - Interrupt vectors and the RTC tick rate
- ▶ Set a global returning point by calling setjump()
  - μC/OS-II can come back here when it terminates.
  - PC\_DOSReturn()

# PC\_VectSet(uCOS,OSCtxSw)

(\SOFTWARE\BLOCKS\PC\BC45\PC.C)

- ▶ Install the context switch handler
- ▶ Interrupt 0x08 (timer) under 80x86 family
  - Invoked by INT instruction

# OSStart()

(SOFTWARE\uCOS-II\EX1\_x86L\BC45\SOURCE\CORE.C)

- ▶ Start multitasking of μC/OS-II
- ▶ It never returns to main()
- ▶ μC/OS-II is terminated if PC\_DOSReturn() is called



# Project Requirements

# A Two-Mode Control System

## ▶ Normal Mode

- Show your student ID on the screen
- Keep changing something on the screen to show the system is active
- For each second, randomly generate an integer  $x$ ,  $1 \leq x \leq 10$ , and show it on the screen

Press “f”

If  $x \leq 2$

## ▶ Emergency Mode

- Count down for 5 seconds
- Show the remaining time on the screen
- If no pressing “f” in 5 seconds:
  - Show “System Failure”
  - Delay for 3 seconds
  - Then terminate μC/OS-II

# Bonus

- ▶ Bonus 1 (10%): Implement the normal mode and emergency mode in different tasks
- ▶ Bonus 2 (0%~10%): Implement another mode doing something else

# Report

1. The steps for your implementation
2. The problem you met, and how you solved it
3. The bonus you have done
4. **The reference of this homework**

- ▶ The report is limited within 4 pages in PDF
  - One bonus, one extra page
- ▶ Each bonus you have done, one more page for the report

# Grading

- ▶ Implementation
  - Implement the two modes 30%
  - The timing behavior is correct 30%
- ▶ Report
  - 20%
- ▶ Bonus
  - Bonus 1 10%
  - Bonus 2 10%
- ▶ Demo Q&A
  - 20%

# Submission

- ▶ Homework 5 deadline: at 23:00 on 2025-12-16  
**→NO DELAY!**
- ▶ Upload to e-learning system
- ▶ The title of the report: OSHomework5StudentID
- ▶ **Point deduction for wrong format: 10%**

**→DEMO will be arranged!**