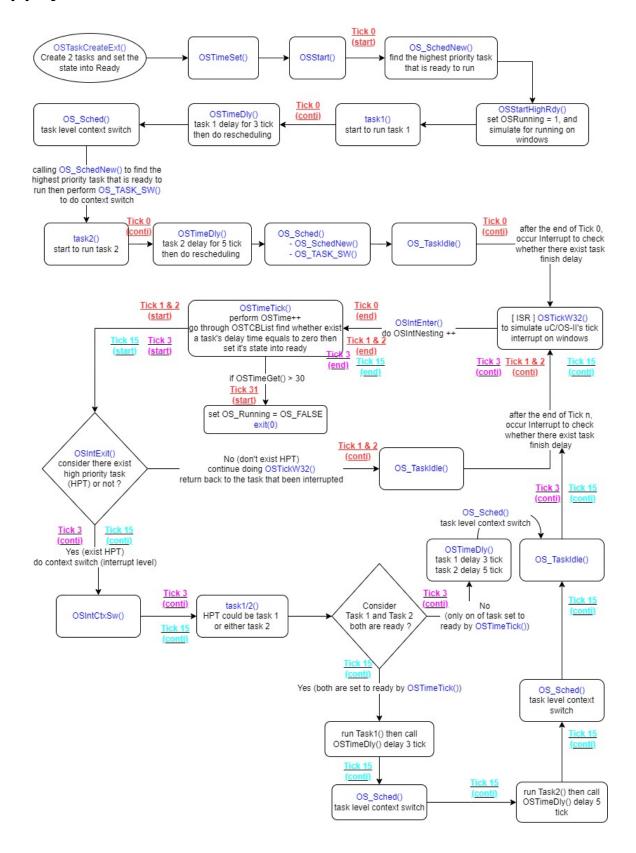
# RTOS\_M11102155\_HW1

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## (a) System flow



The sign of the tick on the system flow means the each tick will go through which process, tick will despite into three parts, start, conti, and end. start means the start of the tick, conti means the tick continue going, and end means the end of the tick. (Cause the figure of the flow might be not clear enough so i provide a .jpg in the assignment file)

Explain of each tick on the system flow:

### Tick 0:

Start when enter OSStart(), and doing task1() then delay task 1, perform task level context switch by calling OS\_Sched(). After context switch start to execute task2() then delay task 2, and task level context switch occur again, switching on OS\_TaskIdle().

At the end of Tick 0 occur interrupt executing ISR OSTickW32(), to check whether exist task finish delaying. First in OSTickW32(), perform OSIntEnter() to increase OSIntNesting, then execute OSTimeTick().

In OSTimeTick(), will increase OSTime, a global variable to recording the recent system tick, after doing this the tick 0 really ended.

### Tick 1 & 2:

After increasing OSTime the tick become 1, and start to go through OSTCBList find whether exist a task's delay time equals to zero and set it's state into ready, else do nothing just decrease the delay count or set it into 1 cause some condition such that the task isn't ready although the delay tick become to zero.

After OSTimeTick(), doing OSIntExit() for consider exist high priority task(HPT) to perform interrupt level context switch, in this assignment sepcial case there is no other HTP found by OS, so it

will continue doing ISR OSTickW32() and pop out all thing from stack execute OS\_TaskIdle() until end of Tick 1, so asTick 2.

### Tick 3:

At Tick 3 Task 1 wakes up after performing OSTimeTick(), when doing OSIntExit() find exist HPT then call OSIntCtxSw() executing interrupt level context switch, OSIntCtxSw() do less thing than task level context switch OS\_TASK\_SW(). Task 1 start to run on cpu and perform delay for 3 ticks, and consider whether task 2 is either awake, the case here is no, so just do task level context switch OS\_Sched() switch into OS\_TASKIdle() and execute it until end of Tick 3 occur interrupt then perform ISR OSTickW32().

### Tick 4:

So as Tick 1 & 2

Tick 5 & 6:

So as Tick 3

Tick 7 & 8:

So as Tick 1 & 2

And so on

#### Tick 15:

Tick 15 Task 1 and Task 2 both wake up, the front processes are same as Tick 3 until Consider both task are awake or not. the different between Tick 15 and Tick 3 is that Tick 15 has to perform a task level context switch OS\_Sched once more than Tick 3.

Tick after 15 is same as Tick 1 & 2, Tick 3, and Tick 15

### Tick 31:

When performing OSTimeTick(), it'll consider whether OSTimeGet() is greater than SYSTEM\_END\_TIME, which we set as 30 in this assignment, if is true will set OSRunning = OS\_FALSE and exit(0).

### (b) Screenshot of the result

# (c) Code modify and results

# The code I modify will wrapped between

```
#ifdef M11102155_HW1

# modify code !!!

#endif /* M11102155_HW1 */
```

### usos\_ii.h:

for using #ifdef M11102155\_HW1 #endif in all code segament.

## app\_hooks.c:

modify the priority of task 1 and 2 into 1 and 2.

First, declar a new variable priority\_count as 1.

Second, assign priority\_count.

### main.c:

print the title of output for tracing.

#### os core.c:

### OSStart():

open the Output.txt, cause there is no running task recently, print the selected next running highest priority task (task 1, priority 1), and output the infomation to Output.txt

```
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```

### OS\_Sched():

Modify task level context swtich.

First, close the increasing of two variable, local variable, the next highest priority task's OSTCBCtxSwCtr and global variable, recording the total number of context switch OSCtxSwCtr.

Second, print the informations and output to Output.txt, if the next task is idle task then the task ID will print as the priority of the idle task and won't show the number of context switch that happen on idle task. Then we increase the local variable that record the number of context switch of the current task will be swap out cpu, means we are recording the number of the task that been swap out cpu.

```
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```

### OSIntExit():

Modify interrupt level context switch.

Fisrt, same as previous i remain close the operation on two variable.

Second, cause in this assignment is a special case, the task happen interrupt will never be other high priority task escept idle task, task 1 and task 2 perform delay immediately, i just ignore the condition for judging whether the current task is ilde task or other task, print the current task and the next task, so as previous i remain, the task ID of the idle task is the priority of the idle task. After print the infomations and output to Output.txt, cause we don't care about the number of idle task been swap out cpu, i also ignore the increaseing of local variable of idle task's OSTCBCtxSWCtr, just increase the global variable OSCtxSwCtr.

### OSTimeTick():

close the output file before exit().

```
void OSTimeTick (void)
            OS_TCB
                      *ptcb;
       ##if OS_TICK_STEP_EN > Ou
         BOOLEAN step;
        #endif
       #if OS_CRITICAL_METHOD == 3u
          OS_CPU_SR cpu_sr = 0u;
       ##if OS_TIME_TICK_HOOK_EN > Ou
            OSTimeTickHook();
                                                                     /* Call user definable hook
        #endif
       #if OS_TIME_GET_SET_EN > Ou
| OS_ENTER_CRITICAL();
            OSTime++;
            OS_TRACE_TICK_INCREMENT(OSTime);
            OS_EXIT_CRITICAL();
        #endif
            if (OSRunning == OS_TRUE) {
   /* Setting the end time for the OS */
                 if (OSTimeGet() > SYSTEM_END_TIME)
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       🖢 #ifdef M11102155_HW1
                     fclose(Output_fp);
        #endif /* M11102155_HW1 */
        OSRunning = OS_FALSE;
                    exit(0);
       ##if OS_TICK_STEP_EN > Ou
                switch (OSTickStepState) {
                    case OS_TICK_STEP_DIS:
                         step = OS_TRUE;
                          break;
```