

Checkpoint 1 Report

Testcoop.c

In this file, I will use only two variables : buffer and token. Buffer is used for the shared buffer between the producer and consumer. Token is used to generate characters from A to Z for the producer.

In the main function, buffer is initialized to '1', which simply means that buffer is empty and producer can generate an alphabet to it. Token is initialized to A. Main will spawn consumer thread, while main itself calls producer. This is done to not waste main's thread, more economical.

In the producer function, before it enters the infinite loop, I initialized the token to 'A' first, to make sure that token is really initialized to 'A'. After it enters the loop, it will check whether buffer is not equal to 1, if yes, then buffer is still full (consumer hasn't consumed yet), producer will thread yield. Else if buffer is already empty, buffer will take the value in token, then update the value in token.

In the consumer function, before it enters the infinite loop, we initialize Tx for polling. After it enters the loop, it will check whether buffer is equal to 1, if yes, then buffer is still empty (producer hasn't produced it yet), then it will thread yield. Else, SBUF(reading or writing register) will take the value in buffer, then we reset buffer to 1 to indicate if it's empty, then we check if Tx is busy (serial port hasn't finished writing it yet), then we thread yield again. Finally, we reset it to 0 again.

Cooperative.c

In this file, I use quite a lot of variables, I will explain some later as I explain the functions. Sp[4] is used for the saved stack pointers. Cur_thread is for the current thread ID. Bitmap is used to determine which thread ID is a valid thread.

First, we define SAVESTATE. It is a C macro for saving the context of the current thread and it is written in inlined assembly. First we push the ACC, B register, DPTR, and PSW onto stack. Then we save the stack pointer for the current thread into the saved stack pointers array as indexed by the current thread ID.

Next, we define a C macro for restoring the context of the current thread by basically doing reverse the operation of SAVESTATE.

Bootstrap is the start-up code to set up and run the first thread. First we initialize the bitmap to 0000 (which is 0 in decimal value), which means that all of the threads are available for use. Then we create a thread for main and set current thread to this thread ID and restore its context with RESTORESTATE so that it starts running the main function. Stack was set up by the threadcreate(main). Stack 0 now has the return address of main.

Next is the thread create function to create a thread data structure so it is ready to be restored. First we check to see whether we have not reached the maximum number of threads. Maximum number of threads is reached if the bitmap value is equal to 15 (which is 1111 in binary value), because we will set the bit value to 1 if a thread is used. If so, we will return -1 which is not a valid thread ID. Otherwise, we will find a thread ID that is not in use and grab it. I did this by first initializing a variable called mark to 1 (this means that mark will have the value of 0001 in binary initially). Then it will enter the while loop.

First it will look for which thread is available by keep shifting the mark to the left by 1 bit position. If there is an available thread, then bitmap & mark value will be 0, then we simply set the new thread accordingly. Then we update the bitmap value to indicate that the selected thread is now used by XOR-ing the bitmap with mark. Then we calculate the starting stack location for new thread. We will check if new thread is 0, 1, 2 or 3. If new thread is 0, we set the address to 0x3F as the hardware stack in 8051 is pre increment. If new thread is 1, 2 and 3, we set the address to 0x4F, 0x5F, 0x6F respectively. Then we save the current SP in a temporary and set SP to the starting location for the new thread, which is address basically. Then we push the return address of fp onto stack by pushing DPL and DPH as in SDCC convention, 2-byte ptr is passed in DPTR, but push instruction can only push it as two separate registers, DPL and DPH. Then we initialize the registers to 0. So we assign ACC to 0 by ANL, an instruction to perform a bitwise logical AND operation between the specified operands and stores the result in the destination operand (ACC), and push it four times for ACC, B, DPL and DPH. Then we need to push PSW registers. RS1 and RS0 is used for register bank selection. Therefore, we can fill RS1 and RS0 by shifting the new thread ID by 3 as RS1 and RS0 is 4 and 3 bits away from the least significant bit. Then we push the PSW. Then we can write the current stack pointer to the saved stack pointer array, SP will take the previously saved SP, and return this newly created thread ID.

Thread Yield function is called by a running thread to yield control to the other thread. First it will find the next thread that can run and set the current thread ID to it. Then if the bitwise AND value of bitmap and the current thread ID is not equal to 0, we break from the while loop. This means that thread can run, so we break from the loop. If the bitwise AND value of that thread ID and bitmask is equal to 0, this means that thread ID is still not active, then the while loop will continue to find the next thread that can run. It is guaranteed that at least one thread is active, so this loop will always terminate.

I did not fill the Thread Exit function as this function is not used anywhere.

Testcoop.map

Value	Global	Global Defined In Module
00000000	ABS.	cooperative
00000030	i	cooperative
00000031	_flag	cooperative
00000032	_sp	cooperative
00000036	_cur_thread	cooperative
00000037	_bitmap	cooperative
00000038	_mark	cooperative
00000039	_new_thread	cooperative
0000003A	_address	cooperative
0000003B	_temp_sp	cooperative
0000003C	_buffer	testcoop
0000003D	_token	testcoop
00000080	_p0	cooperative
00000080	_p0_0	cooperative
00000081	_p0_1	cooperative
00000081	_SP	cooperative
00000082	_DPL	cooperative
00000082	_p0_2	cooperative
00000083	_DPH	cooperative
00000083	_p0_3	cooperative
00000084	_p0_4	cooperative
00000085	_p0_5	cooperative
00000086	_p0_6	cooperative
00000087	_p0_7	cooperative
00000087	_PCON	cooperative
00000088	_IT0	cooperative
00000088	_TCON	cooperative
00000089	_IE0	cooperative
00000089	_TMO0	cooperative
0000008A	_IT1	cooperative
0000008A	_TL0	cooperative
0000008B	_IE1	cooperative
0000008B	_TL1	cooperative
0000008C	_TH0	cooperative
0000008C	_TR0	cooperative
0000008D	_TF0	cooperative
0000008D	_TH1	cooperative
0000008E	_TR1	cooperative
0000008F	_TF1	cooperative
00000090	_P1	cooperative

```
testcoop.map - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
0000003C _buffer      testcoop
0000003D _token      testcoop
00000080 _P0          cooperative
00000080 _P0_0        cooperative
00000081 _P0_1        cooperative
00000081 _SP         cooperative
00000082 _DPL        cooperative
00000082 _P0_2        cooperative
00000083 _DPH        cooperative
00000083 _P0_3        cooperative
00000084 _P0_4        cooperative
00000085 _P0_5        cooperative
00000086 _P0_6        cooperative
00000087 _P0_7        cooperative
00000087 _PCON       cooperative
00000088 _IT0         cooperative
00000088 _TCOM        cooperative
00000089 _IE0         cooperative
00000089 _TMO0       cooperative
0000008A _IT1         cooperative
0000008A _TL0         cooperative
00000088 _IE1         cooperative
00000088 _TL1         cooperative
0000008C _TH0         cooperative
0000008C _TR0         cooperative
0000008D _TF0         cooperative
0000008D _TH1         cooperative
0000008E _TR1         cooperative
0000008F _TF1         cooperative
00000090 _P1          cooperative
00000090 _P1_0        cooperative
00000091 _P1_1        cooperative
00000092 _P1_2        cooperative
00000093 _P1_3        cooperative
00000094 _P1_4        cooperative
00000095 _P1_5        cooperative
00000096 _P1_6        cooperative
00000097 _P1_7        cooperative
00000098 _RI          cooperative
00000098 _SCON       cooperative
*ASxxxx Linker V03.00 + NoICE + sld, page 4.
Hexadecimal [32-Bits]
```

```
testcoop.map - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
. .ABS. 00000000 00000000 = 0. bytes (ABS,CON)

Value Global Global Defined In Module
-----
00000099 _SBUF      cooperative
00000099 _TI         cooperative
0000009A _RB8        cooperative
0000009B _TB8        cooperative
0000009C _REN        cooperative
0000009D _SM2        cooperative
0000009E _SM1        cooperative
0000009F _SM0        cooperative
000000A0 _P2          cooperative
000000A0 _P2_0        cooperative
000000A1 _P2_1        cooperative
000000A2 _P2_2        cooperative
000000A3 _P2_3        cooperative
000000A4 _P2_4        cooperative
000000A5 _P2_5        cooperative
000000A6 _P2_6        cooperative
000000A7 _P2_7        cooperative
000000A8 _EX0        cooperative
000000A8 _IE         cooperative
000000A9 _ET0        cooperative
000000AA _EX1        cooperative
000000AB _ET1        cooperative
000000AC _ES         cooperative
000000AF _EA         cooperative
000000B0 _P3          cooperative
000000B0 _P3_0        cooperative
000000B0 _RXD        cooperative
000000B1 _P3_1        cooperative
000000B1 _TXD        cooperative
000000B2 _INT0       cooperative
000000B2 _P3_2        cooperative
000000B3 _INT1       cooperative
000000B3 _P3_3        cooperative
000000B4 _P3_4        cooperative
000000B4 _T0         cooperative
000000B5 _P3_5        cooperative
000000B5 _T1         cooperative
000000B6 _P3_6        cooperative
```

```
testcoop.map - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
000000A2 _P2_2 cooperative
000000A3 _P2_3 cooperative
000000A4 _P2_4 cooperative
000000A5 _P2_5 cooperative
000000A6 _P2_6 cooperative
000000A7 _P2_7 cooperative
000000A8 _PX0 cooperative
000000A8 _IE cooperative
000000A9 _ET0 cooperative
000000AA _EX1 cooperative
000000AB _ET1 cooperative
000000AC _ES cooperative
000000AF _EA cooperative
000000B0 _P3 cooperative
000000B0 _RXD cooperative
000000B1 _P3_1 cooperative
000000B1 _TXD cooperative
000000B2 _INT0 cooperative
000000B2 _P3_2 cooperative
000000B3 _INT1 cooperative
000000B3 _P3_3 cooperative
000000B4 _P3_4 cooperative
000000B4 _T0 cooperative
000000B5 _P3_5 cooperative
000000B5 _T1 cooperative
000000B6 _P3_6 cooperative
000000B6 _WR cooperative
000000B7 _P3_7 cooperative
000000B7 _RD cooperative
000000B8 _IP cooperative
000000B8 _PX0 cooperative
000000B9 _PT0 cooperative
000000BA _PX1 cooperative
000000BB _PT1 cooperative
000000BC _PS cooperative
000000D0 _P cooperative
000000D0 _PSM cooperative
000000D1 _F1 cooperative
000000D2 _OV cooperative

▲ASxxxx Linker V03.00 + NoICE + sldd, page 5.
Hexadecimal [32-Bits]

Area Addr Size Decimal Bytes (Attributes)
-----
. .ABS. 00000000 00000000 = 0. bytes (ABS,CON)

Value Global Global Defined In Module
-----
00000003 _RS0 cooperative
00000004 _RS1 cooperative
00000005 _F0 cooperative
00000006 _AC cooperative
00000007 _CY cooperative
000000E0 _ACC cooperative
000000F0 _B cooperative

▲ASxxxx Linker V03.00 + NoICE + sldd, page 6.
Hexadecimal [32-Bits]

Area Addr Size Decimal Bytes (Attributes)
-----
REG_BANK_0 00000000 00000008 = 8. bytes (REL,OVR)

Value Global Global Defined In Module
-----

▲ASxxxx Linker V03.00 + NoICE + sldd, page 7.
Hexadecimal [32-Bits]

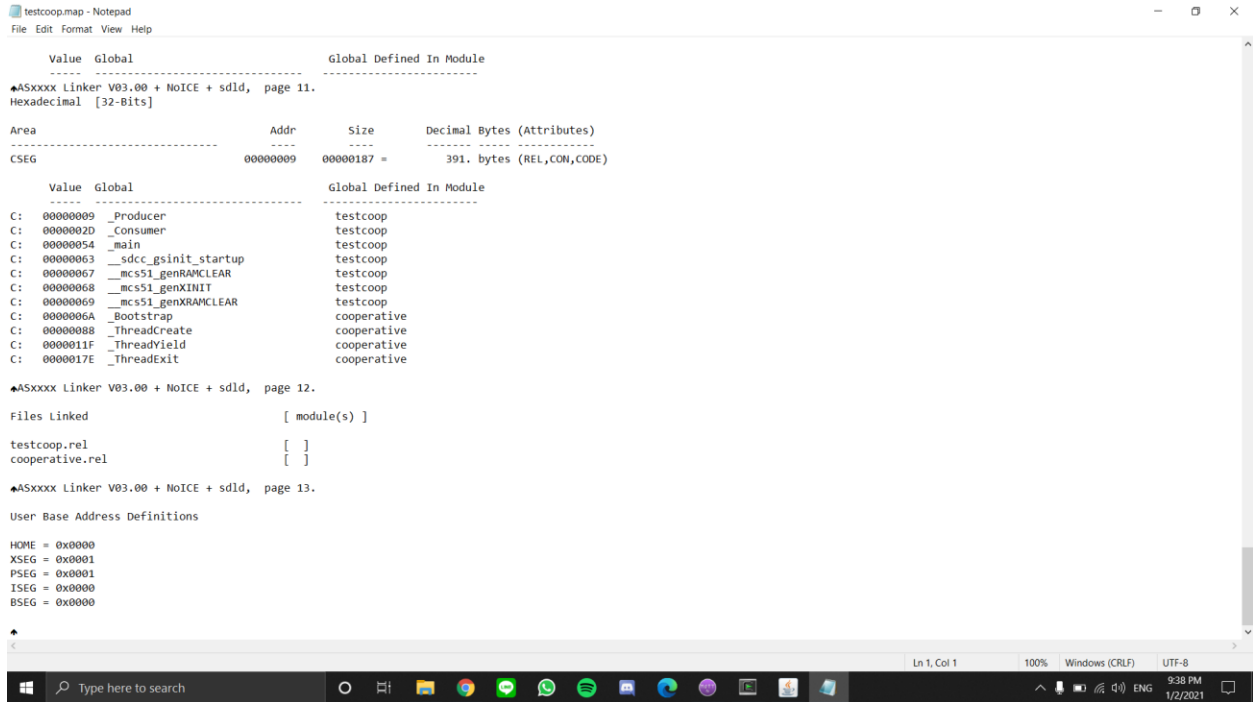
Area Addr Size Decimal Bytes (Attributes)
-----
DSEG 00000000 00000080 = 128. bytes (REL,CON)

Value Global Global Defined In Module
-----

▲ASxxxx Linker V03.00 + NoICE + sldd, page 8.
Hexadecimal [32-Bits]

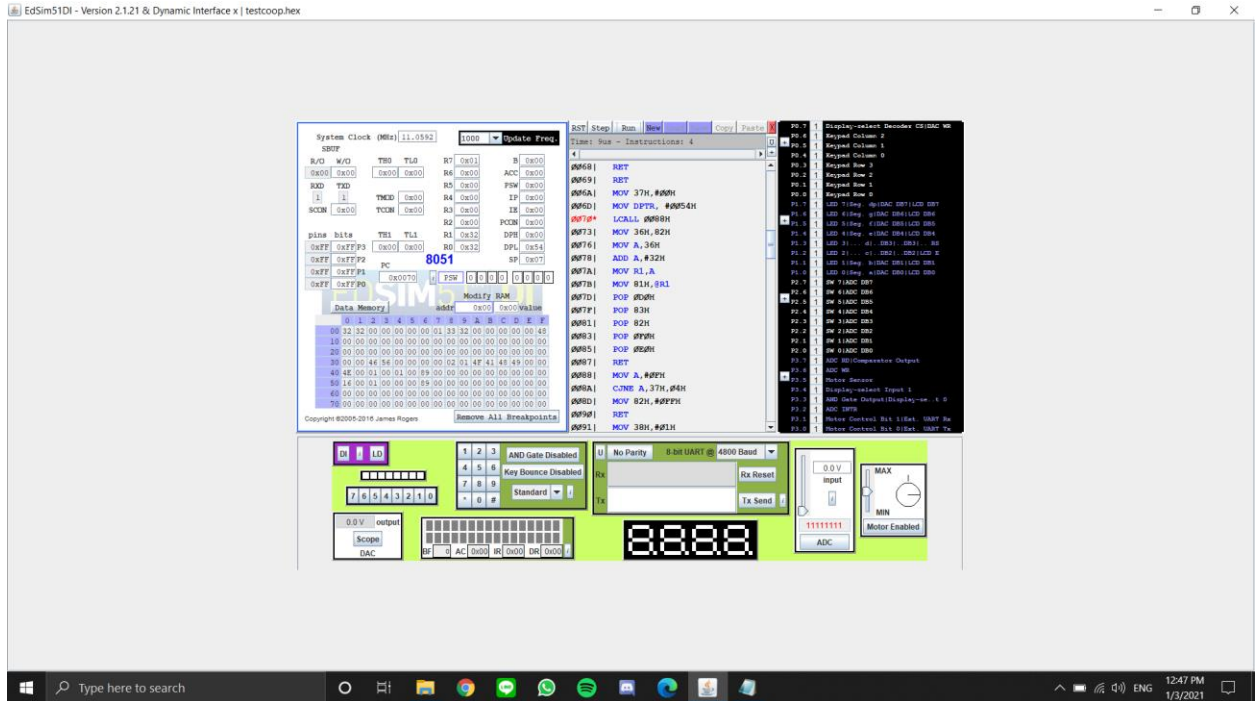
Area Addr Size Decimal Bytes (Attributes)
-----
SSEG 00000008 000000F8 = 248. bytes (REL,OVR)
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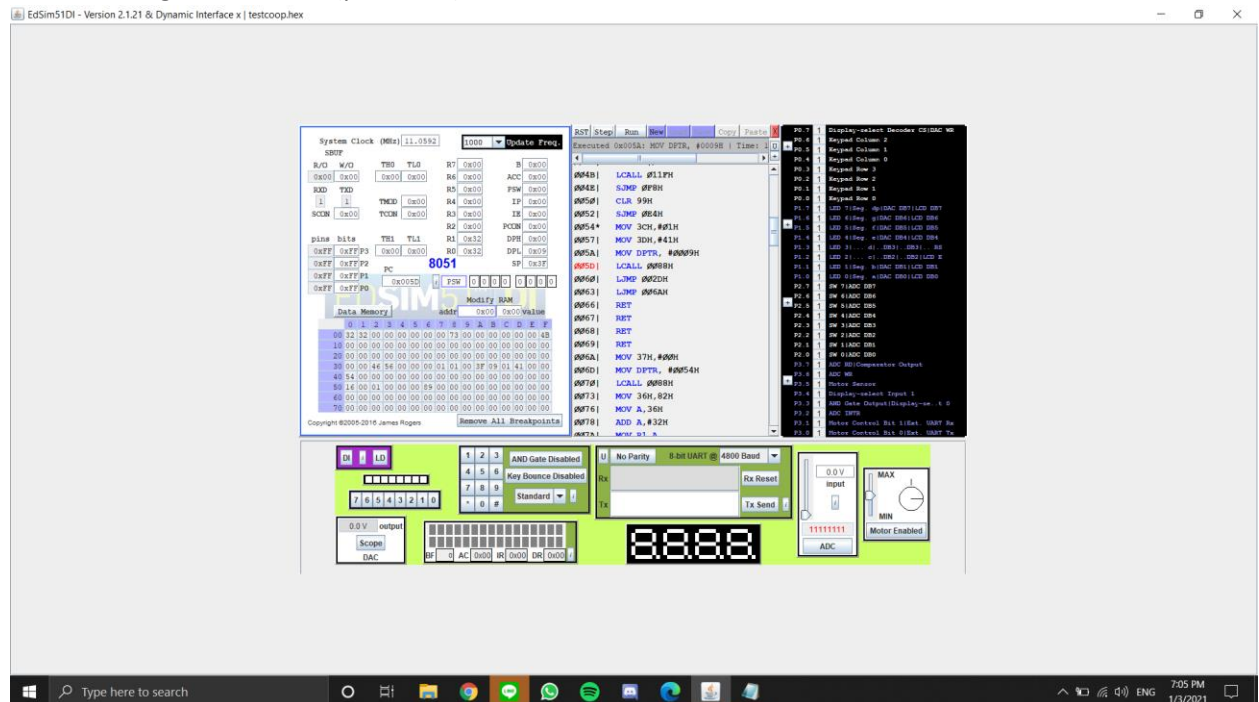


Breakpoints

1. Threadcreate(main)
Before calling threadcreate(main)



Before calling threadcreate(producer)

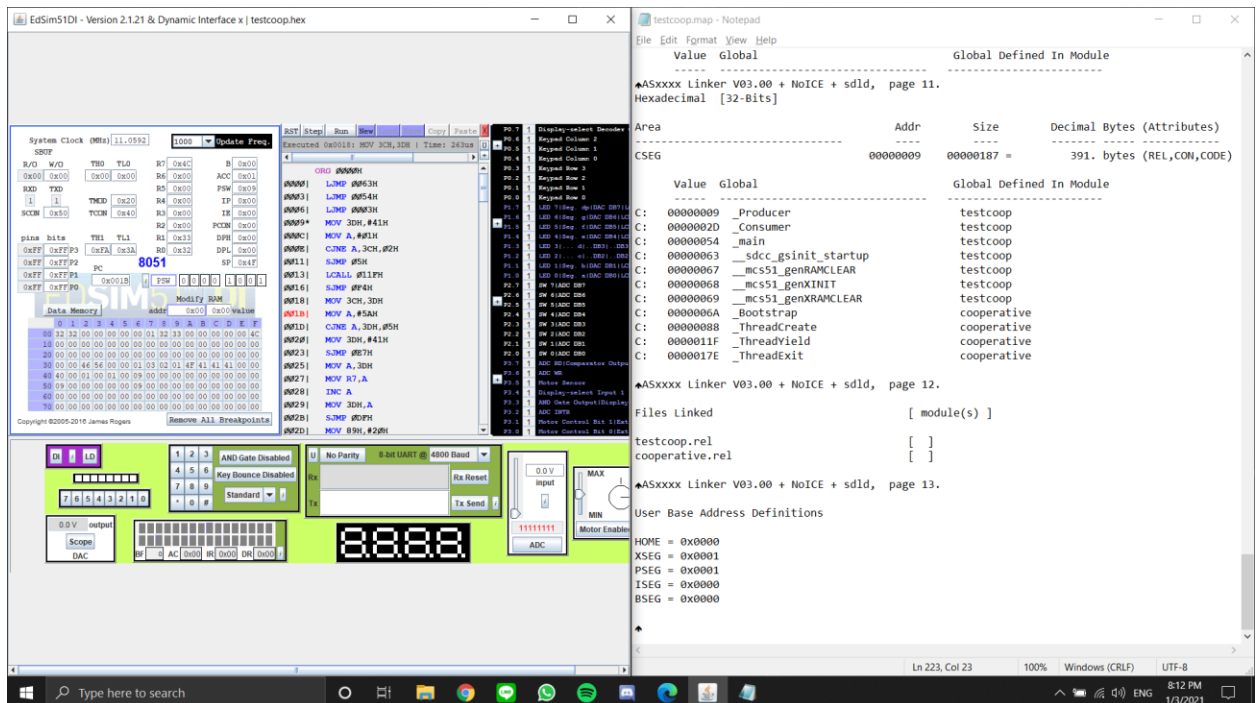


For the stack changes,

when it is running the threadcreate for main, there is no threads created yet. Therefore, thread ID will be set to 0. The address for thread ID 0 is 0x40. Therefore, when pushing DPL, DPH, ACC 4 times and PSW, they all will be pushed to the memory starting at 0x40. This can be seen from the eds51. After the command reached the line "PUSH 82H" which means PUSH DPL, the data in memory 0x40 that was previously filled with the data 4E turns into 54. When push ACC 4 times is carried out, the data in 0x42 to 0x46 all changed to 00 as ACC is filled with 00. When pushing PSW, the data in 0x46 that was previously filled with 89 now changed to 00.

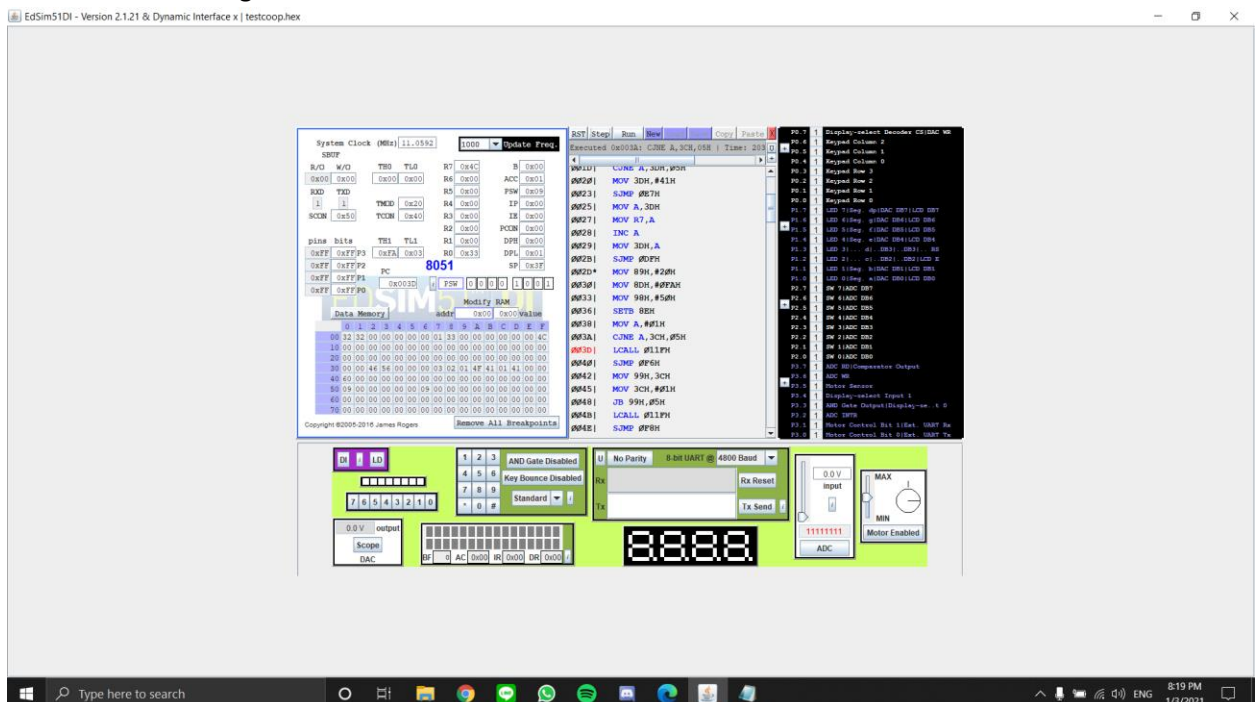
When it is running the threadcreate for producer, now thread create will take the ID of 1. Thread ID 1 will take the memory starting at 0x50. This means that pushing DPL, DPH, ACC 4 times and PSW will now fill the memory starting 0x50. The rest of the procedures are the same as the previous one.

2. Producer is running



I know that producer is running since, after the command MOV 3CH 3DH, which means that buffer takes the value in token, the value in 3CH that was previously different from 3DH, now have the same value, which indicates that buffer takes the value in token, which means that producer is running.

3. Consumer is running



I know that consumer is running by the command CJNE A 3CH 05H, which means that it checks whether A, that has the value of 1 is the same as 3CH, which is buffer, if yes, then thread yield,

which is represented by LCALL 011FH. These commands can only be found in consumer, and since they are carried out by the edsim51, it means that consumer is working.