

Embedded Systems

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KL25Z

ARM - معمولی کنترلر

ARM (M0⁺) processor
M2

2017 : MIT - Dr. Lee & Seshia

M3
M4

تمرين پروژه (از زیر تا زیر) - مین ترم اول - بین فرم

(2) ستم خصوصی چیست؟ پردازنده خاص مخصوص نیازهای خاص طراحی شده و درون یک سامانه (برنامه) قرار می‌گیرد.

میل: دستگاهی که مخصوص یک کاربرد خاص است، مواردی دارند که مخصوصاً این کاربرد را برآورده باشد.

flexibility

مزایه اینها در چیست؟

performance & efficiency

more functions & features

lower cost systems

more dependability

قابلیت اطمینان = طول عمر بالاتر

Embedded Systems

Discrete Logic → موزعه (on per instruction/program) توان (کاربرد خاص) و اخواز ()

ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit)

جزئیاتی

Programmable Logic

پردازندهی مرتفع (low level) - program

FPGA, PLD

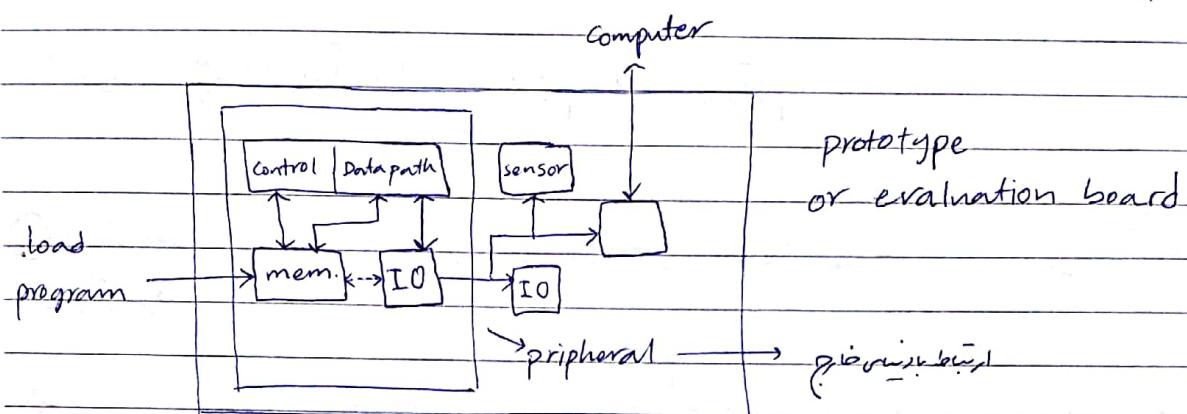
MP + Mem. + Peripherals

IC



Microcontrollers (Internal mem. & peripherals)

* خالتوں والے ھم ترزاں اتریں اس جوں پاسخوں لکھ رہیں سنئے ھوڑو جو مرد اے۔
رسنگھر کر بے اتری طاری کارپ کنے اتریں محدود طارے ہیں فائتوں اتریں سان ھم اے۔
دیگھر کر اتریں پیٹر بالا نیز طارے، کرچاں زندگی تو لیدھ نہ دھوکہ ان سندھر اے ہیں اتریں
رکن قلن عرصہ اے۔



Accelerator friendly IO

بررسی حرکات این سرف دار

دوس برائی تیرلر لار امکانات اعماق

دارد. در این حرف مود سر برانی خواسته است

٩٦ / ٦ / ٢٨ - مدرسة

example: A Green House

→ Inputs : Temperature

Humidity

Light

→ Outputs : Heater

Humidifier

Light Switch

Display

→ Functions : Keep the parameters in a predefined range; within constraints



مقدمة بحث معملي MCV

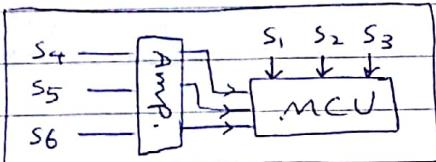
ADC description

```

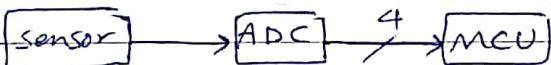
graph LR
    subgraph Inputs [Analog Inputs (sensors)]
        I1[+1]
        I2[+2]
        I3[+3]
    end
    subgraph MCU [MCU]
        direction TB
        I1 --> L1[Light sensor]
        I2 --> T1[Temp. Sensor]
        I3 --> H1[Humidity Sensor]
        L1 --- C1[Light on/off]
        T1 --- C2[Temp. on/off]
        H1 --- C3[Humidifier on/off]
    end
    subgraph Control [Control Signals]
        I1
        I2
        I3
    end

```

The diagram illustrates a microcontroller (MCU) system. It receives three analog inputs from sensors: a light sensor, a temperature sensor, and a humidity sensor. These inputs are processed by the MCU, which then generates three control signals: Light on/off, Temp. on/off, and Humidifier on/off.



الآن لو اردت ان تغير طول المكبس او تغير مدة التأخير
فما عليك الا تغير الكود المكتوب في الميكروكونترولر
لذلك فهو يدعى جهاز ذكي



96/7/2 - مراجعة

Microcontroller

microprocessor + memory + IO + ADC + communication means
+ Timer + MMU (memory management unit) → SPI, I²C, CAN, UART, LAN

microprocessor Applications 1% → ~~الذكاء الاصطناعي~~
microcontroller Applications 99%

↳ need to add:

power supply

mechanical enclosure

software → requirements

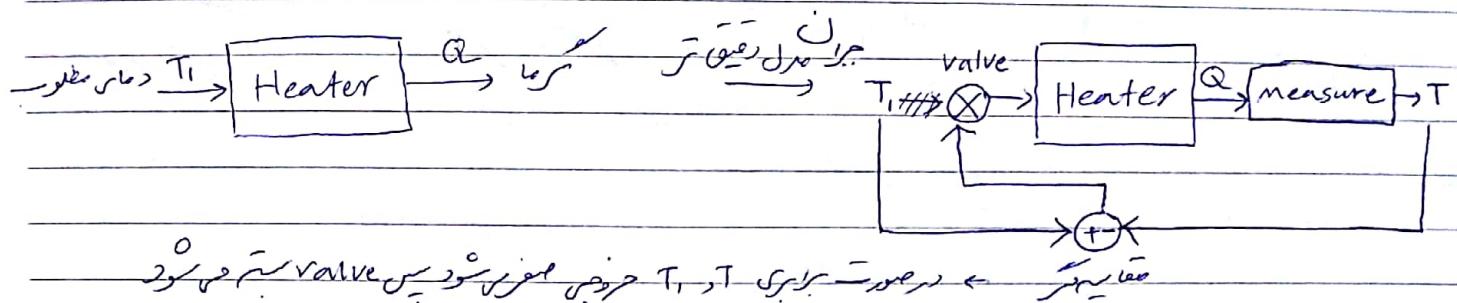
design

development cycle

testing

Embedded System Functions

→ Closed-loop control system → no accurate model



سیستم کنترل بسته است که در آن مقدار خروجی از یک مرحله تغیر می‌کند و آن را با مقدار مورد نظر مقایسه کرده و بر اساس نتیجه این مقایسه، کنترل کننده عمل کرده و مقدار خروجی را تغیر می‌دهد.

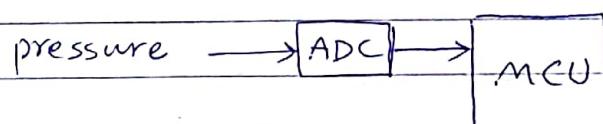
→ Sequencing → ترتیب اجرای فرایند

→ Signal processing

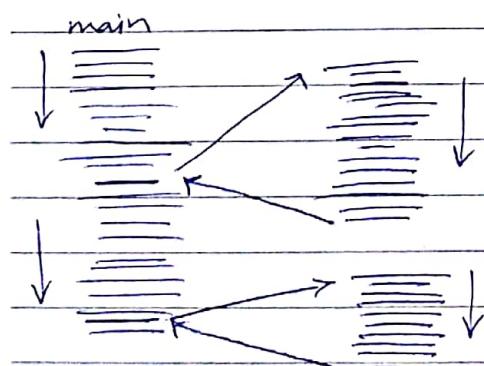
→ Communication & Networking

Attributes of Embedded Systems

→ Concurrent reactive behaviour



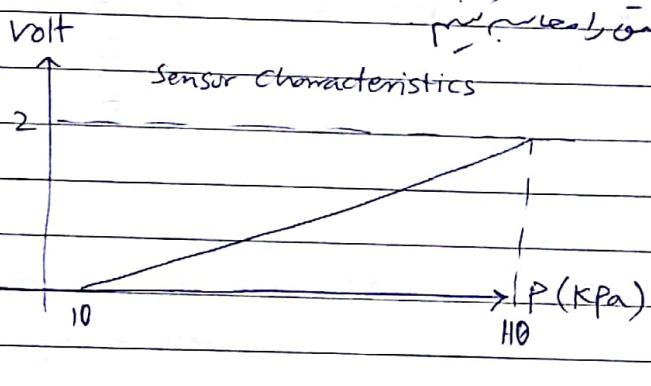
میتواند این اتفاق را در مدار میکروکنترلر (MCU) باعث می‌گیرد
که در همان زمان دو فرایند را اجرا کند



پارالل (Concurrent) فرایند
(parallel)

Constraints

- Cost
- Size & weight limits
- Power & Energy limits
- Environment



$$P = 10 + \frac{V_{out}}{0.02} = 10 + 50 \times V_{sensor}$$

$$\text{and } Z = \frac{1}{g} (P - P_0)$$

$$Z = \frac{1000}{9.8} (P - 101.3)$$

Voltage range : $+V_{ref} - -V_{ref}$. \rightarrow 10 to 100 kPa gives 10 to 2 volt range.

$$\text{step} = \frac{V_{ref} - (-V_{ref})}{2^{10}} = \frac{5}{1024} = 4.9 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{measured voltage} = \text{ADC output} \times \text{step} = V_{sensor}$$

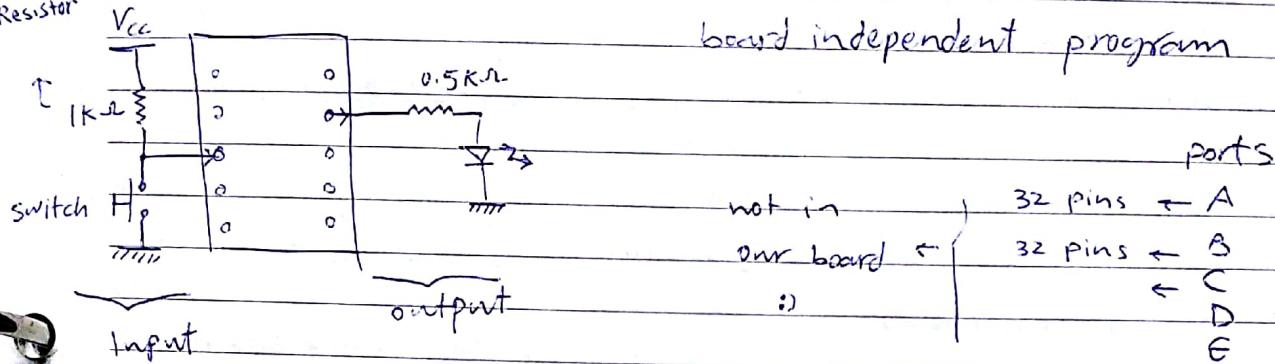
عن انتقالات فراغات مائية من انتقالات غازية
عند انتقالات فراغات مائية من انتقالات غازية
عند انتقالات فراغات مائية من انتقالات غازية

mbed.com

96/7/4 - Fri 18:00

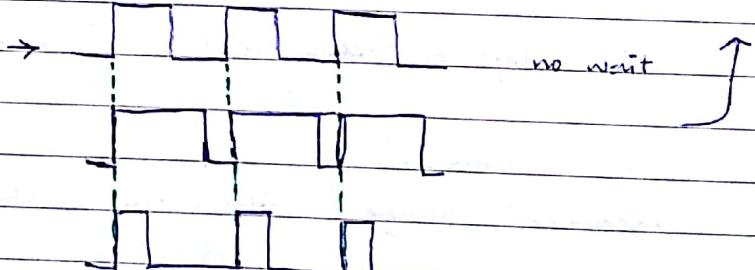
→ write and compile your code → .bin file in Download folder

connect the board and copy .bin file in it and reset the board

pull-up
Resistor

blinking LED (hello world)

```
#include "mbed.h"
DigitalOut LedPin(PTD2);
int main() {
    LedPin = 1;
    while (true) {
        LedPin = 0;
        wait(0.5);
        LedPin = 1;
        wait(0.5);
    }
}
```



```
#include "mbed.h"
pwmout LedPWM(PTD2);
int main() {
    LedPWM.period(0.01);
    LedPWM = 0.0;
    while (true) {
        for (float val = 0.0; val < 1.0; val += 0.05) {
            LedPWM = val;
            wait(0.05);
        }
    }
}
```

for (float val = 1; val > 0; val -= 0.05) {
 LedPWM = val;

wait(0.05);
}

clips™

Reading Input

use internal pullup

```
#include "mbed.h"           , pullup
DigitalIn switchOn(PTD3);
DigitalOut LedPin(PTO2);

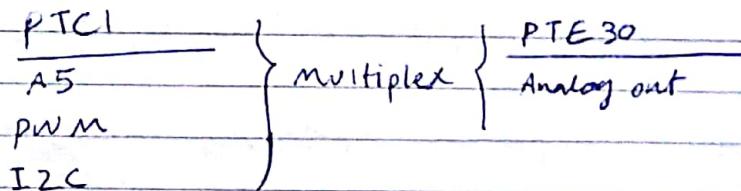
int main() {
    LedPin = 0;
    while(true) {
        if(switchOn == true)
            LedPin = 1;
        else
            LedPin = 0;
    }
}
```

Project 0 (96/7/16) with documentation → mail

Each time you press the switch; led light increases 20%.

- with pwm
- without pwm

96/7/11 - previous



Digital to Analog → 12 bit

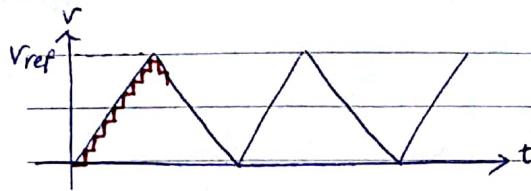
Analog to Digital → 16 bit

Input output = $260 \text{ mV} \cdot \frac{1}{V_{ref}} = 2.7 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{12 bits DAC}$

$$V_{out} = V_{ref} \times \frac{n}{2^{10}-1} = 2.7 \times \frac{260}{1023} = 0.68 \text{ V}$$

? $\frac{V_{in}}{V_{ref}} \times (2^N - 1)$ $\rightarrow 0.92 \text{ mV} \cdot \frac{1}{3.3 \text{ V}} = 1.142 \text{ bits ADC}$

$$\left\lceil \frac{V_{in}}{V_{ref}} \times (2^N - 1) \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{0.92}{3.3} \times (2^{12} - 1) \right\rceil = 1142$$



فرضیه ای برای نزدیکی خواص تولید کننده

```
#include "mbed.h"
```

```
AnalogOut dac(PTE30);
```

```
int main()
```

```
while(1) { Vref 1V0
```

```
for (float i=0.0; i<=1.0; i+=0.0001) {
```

```
    dac = i;
```

```
    wait(0.0001); → بجزی این قسمت → ولی این
```

```
}
```

```
for (float i=1.0; i>=0.0; i-=0.0001) {
```

```
    dac = i;
```

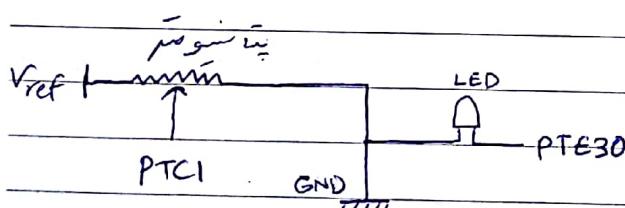
```
    wait(0.0001);
```

```
}
```

```
{
```

project 1

چنین تو اول سفارش بخوبی را بخواهد :



Analog output → Analog input ←

تغیرهای سیستم را در آنLED خواهیم شد.

```
#include "mbed.h"
```

```
AnalogOut dac(PTE30);
```

```
AnalogIn adc(PTC1);
```

```
int main()
```

```
while(1)
```

```
    float A_val = adc;
```

```
    dac = A_val;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

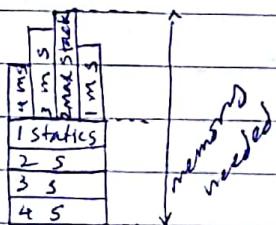
RTOS (Real Time Operating System)

↳ guarantee the maximum response time for each task

in the RTOS:

- Task Scheduler → support interrupt
- Core Integrated RTOS Services
 - ↳ Safe data sharing
 - ↳ Time management
- Optional Integrated RTOS Services
 - ↳ I/O abstraction → high level
 - ↳ Mem. management
 - ↳ File system
 - ↳ Network support
 - ↳ GUI

non-preemptive = run to completion



→ Memory needed for Non-preemptive statics model

↳ just one task is running at time

Interrupt code :

#include "mbed.h"

Interrupt button (PTD3); Ticker time-up;

DigitalOut LED (PTD2);

DigitalOut Flash (PTB2);

```
void flip() { LED = !LED; } // ISR (Interrupt Service Routine)
int main() {
```

button.rise (&flip); time-up.attach (&flip, 1.0); // interrupt by time

while (1) {

Flash = !flash;

wait (0.25);

}

clips™

C as Implemented in Assembly Language

programmer's world → Land of chocolate :)
 processors' world → ?

→ Memory Requirements

in a program : - code

- Read only static Data
- Writable static Data
- Stack
- Heap

What goes where?

Can the information change?

How long the data need to exist?

→ reuse the memory ←

statically allocated → in stack → not reusable

Automatically allocated → scoped variables → usually short-lived

Dynamically allocated → runtime variables → usually short-lived

↓ saved in RAM → reuse

⇒ program memory use

variable { volatile → a variable may change from different sources
 non volatile

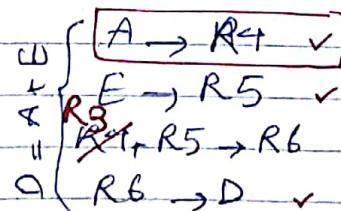
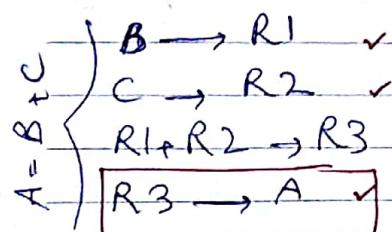
$$A = B + C;$$

variables should be loaded from memory to Registers

$$D = A * E;$$

and then after operation, memory data should be updated

if compilers don't update variables instantly, and it can be changed from two sources, they might not be synched.



Communication with memory

→ Solution :

volatile int A;

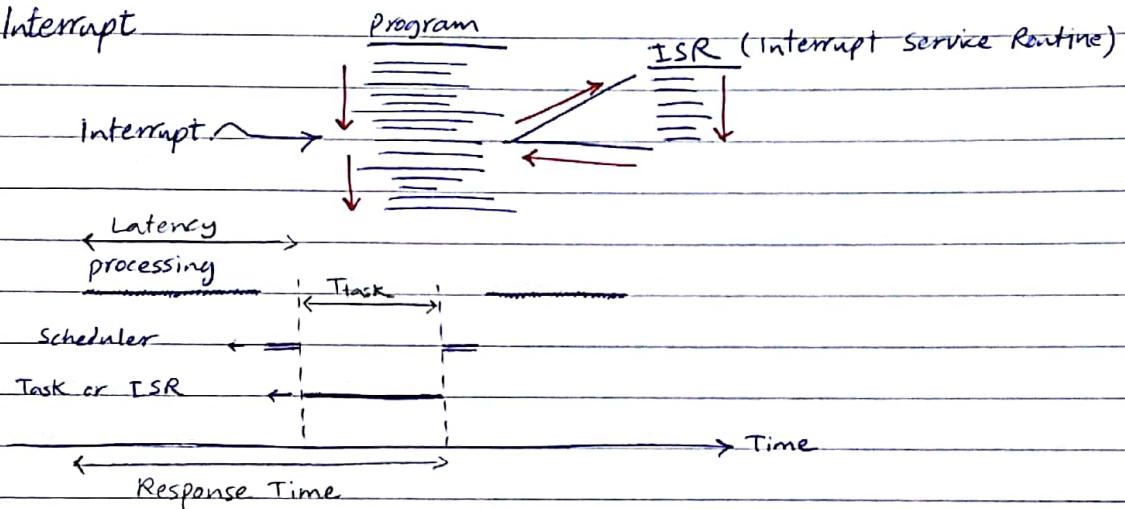
⇒ compiler will omit these two steps for optimization

Software Design Basics

- Concurrency & parallelism parallel \Rightarrow concurrent
- Software Engineering for Embedded systems

Concurrency

↳ Go to [Wikipedia](#) for more information

→ Interrupt

96/7/17

So if an interrupt or something change the value of A in memory before the second operation ($D = A \oplus E$) so with the optimization compiler did for us, the result would be incorrect

to protect critical section → semaphore
test & set |
Atomic running of c.s.

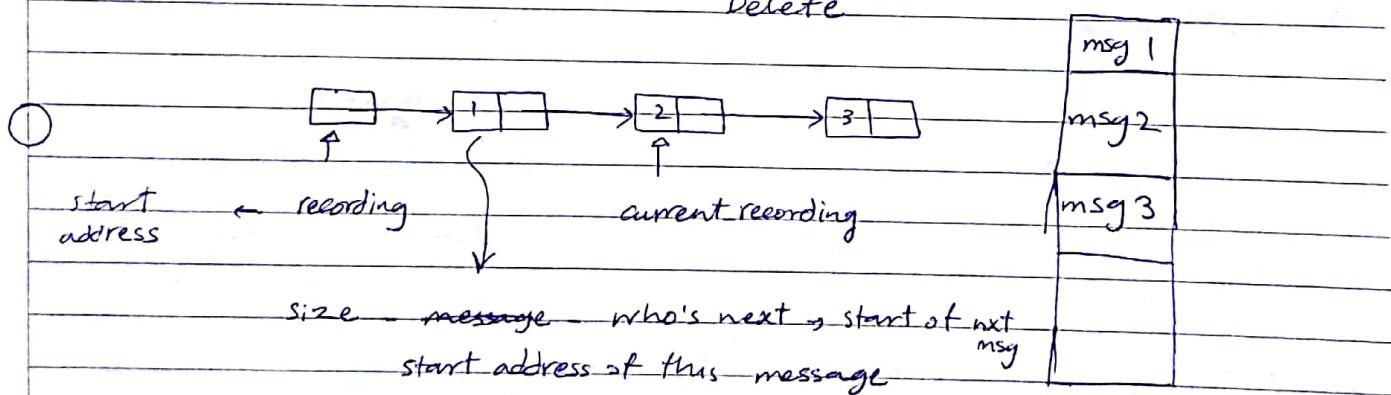
↳ Interrupts will be saved to be serviced later.

Slide 11 → find the problems & Solutions (HW)

↳ Time is updated in each second and a function may read the time data at any time

Example: Voice Recorder → Record
Forward
Delete

Slide 36-40



all messages are stored in memory consecutively

Cortex-M0

96 / 7 / 25

Core Architecture → load / store → store, load etc., register file, bus

Instruction Register, PC, Address Register, etc.

general purpose 32-bit (16-bit) registers

Link Register

function call *func 2000000000000000*

instruction set :

7	3	3	3	16 bit
opcode	Rm	Rn	Rd	
s2	s1	dest		

opcode	Rm	Rn	
--------	----	----	--

ADD R3, R1, R2
ADD R3, R1

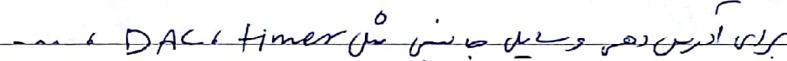

ADDS R3, R1


→ updates flags (sets flags)

* 128 KB Flash, 16 KB SRAM

4 GIG → 

Peripheral →

DAC, timer, 

port Data Output Register → PDOR

base ↗ ↘ index

LD R2, R3, R4

port Data Input Register → PDIR

R2 ← [R3 + R4]

↑

(memory map) 

→ Addressing modes:

offset (displacement)

LD R2, R3, #40 : R2 ← [R3 + #40]

index

→ Flags: Negative, Zero, Carry, Overflow

Load literal value into register

LDR Rd, value

→ Decimal

→ Hex

→ character

→ string

clips™

→ Stack Access ↑

$\text{mem}[\text{SP}+4] \leftarrow \text{Ra}$

$\text{R}_b \leftarrow \text{mem}[\text{SP}+4]$

PUSH { Ra, R_b, ... }

↑ $\text{SP}+4$

PUSH { R1-R4, LR }

POP { Ra, R_b, ... }

LSR (Logical Shift Right)

LSL Rd, Rn : $\text{R}_d \leftarrow \text{R}_d \ll \text{R}_n$

ASL (Arithmetic) ↗ logical sign extension

↑ 500

→ Program Flow Control Register

(branch) B <label> ± 2046 (relative)

BX Rn

function call ↗
↓ procedure

B <cond> <label>

(branch & link) BL <label> → ↗ register LR reservation

Project 2

96/8/9

Task 1 & Task 2 → Concurrent

Task 3 & Task 4 → Interrupt Service

HW3 → 96/8/7

#include "mbed.h"

DigitalOut LedPin(PD2);

int main()

LedPin = 1;

while(1)

LedPin = 0;

wait(0.5);

LedPin = 1;

wait(0.5);

{

↓ without mbed compiler

1 activate clock for port D

2 Define Port D as GPIO (general purpose digital)

3 Define Port D as output

4 output 0, 1

5 program wait or delay

SCGCS5 → bit 12 → Port D clock



IF define SIM_SCGCS5_PORTD_MASK 12

① SIM → SCGCS5 |= 1 <= SIM_SCGCS5_PORTD_MASK

Pin Control Register

→ ... controls JTAG - I/O pins

Interrupt Status Flag Register (ISFR) (32bit) and interrupt enable register

② PORTD → PCR[²LedPin] |= PORT_PCR_MUX(1) → reg 1 → MUX_SEL

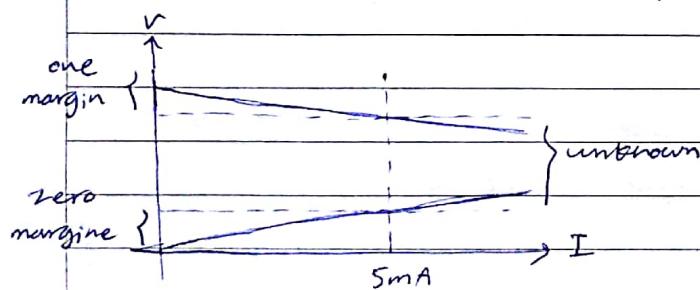
PTOR → Toggle output Register

Subject: Embedded Sys Date: 30-03-2023

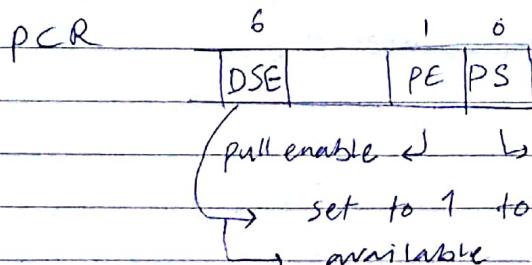
/* C program to have a blinking LED */

```
#include "MKL25Z4.h"
#define LedPin 2
// enable clock
SIM → SCGC5 |= SIM_SCGC5_PORTD_MASK;
// select GPIO / PORTD, PCR[LedPin] &= ~PORT_PCR_MUX_MASK) o input
PORTD → PCR[LedPin] |= PORT_PCR_MUX(1); → 1 output
// LedPin output
PTD → PDDR |= MASK(LedPin); // Data Direction Register
// LED on
PTD → PDOR = MASK(LedPin);
// Delay
while(1)
    delay(cycles);
    PTD → PDOR = ~MASK(LedPin); → MASK(n) → 32 bit
    delay(cycles);
    PTD → PDOR = MASK(LedPin);
}

void Delay(int cycles) { while(cycles--) {
```



j4/2
pin pin driving capability
int. state



Interrupt

کتابیں کہ میں بودا رضا صاحب را اطالع فرمادم
باعث فرستاد بر نام اعلیٰ مطلع فرمادم ISR اجرا فرمادیں برقا صاحب اعلیٰ فرمادم

--enable-interr } --disable-irq → كل وقته مارعفه
mbed μusb ↪ } --enable-irq → PTAS

Interrupt In int pin(sw2);

int-pin.rise (& ISR); → تُوْجِّه ISR ، rising edge وَجْه
int-pin.rise (NULL); → غير مُعَيّن وَجْه (أي تُوْجِّه ISR)

NVIC_SetPriority(PORTD_IRQn, 128); \rightarrow أولوية وقوع الامر
Nested Vector Interrupt Control
0x00 0x40 0x80 0xc0 \leftarrow 0 64 128 192 \leftarrow

PTB1 → DBG_Main

PTB0 → DBG-1 SR

PTD6 → Smith

falling edge ← previous position → current position

`init_switch();` → clock, GPO, input

init_RGB_LEDs(); *initialization* output

init - debbug - signals(); . . . output

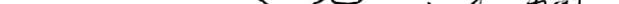
--enable-irq();

while (1) { Toggle ↑ }

`DEBUG_PORT → PTOR = MASK(DBG_MAIN_POS);`

Control - RGB LEDs (Count & 1, Count & 2, Count & 4):

1

↳ Counter :  control LEDs

```

init-Switch()           PTxD
    {
        // enable clock
        PORTD → PCR[SW-POS] |= PORT-PCR-MUX(1) | PORT-PCR-PS-MAS
        | PORT-PCR-PE-MASK → pull enable
        | PORT-PCR-IRQC(0x0a);
        interruption falling edge
    }

```

```

// set priority
// clear pending interrupt
}

```

```

PORTD-IRHandler() {
    : interrupt service flag Register
    : status
    if ( PORTD → ISFR & MASK(SW-POS) ) {
        counter++;
    }
    // clear status flag
    PORTD-ISFR = 0xFFFFFFFF;
}

```

project 3 → ~~ميكروسيس~~ → Keil development environment

→ critical section

lock mutex

unlock mutex

lock mutex

unlock mutex

lock mutex

unlock mutex

test & set: ③ of
swap instruction: ④ of

note: if the value is zero, nothing

Subject _____ Date _____

LDREX → Load Register Exclusive
STREX → store Register Exclusive

{ داده را در یکیندیس از میراث می کند
برای اینکه تغییر نماید

vector int

empty

push fra, r1

تغییر ایجاد کننده اینترپرتو

درینه کردن اینترپرتو

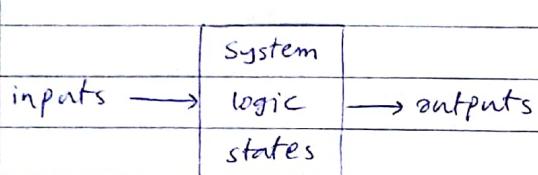
utilization =

زمان اجرا زدن

زمان اجرا زدن \rightarrow وقتی که بروزگردانی شود

state Machine

→ Finite state machine (FSM) → Abstraction for system description



→ 5-Tuples:

1 set of inputs

2 set of outputs

3 set of states → Graph (STG)

4 state transition → Table / matrix

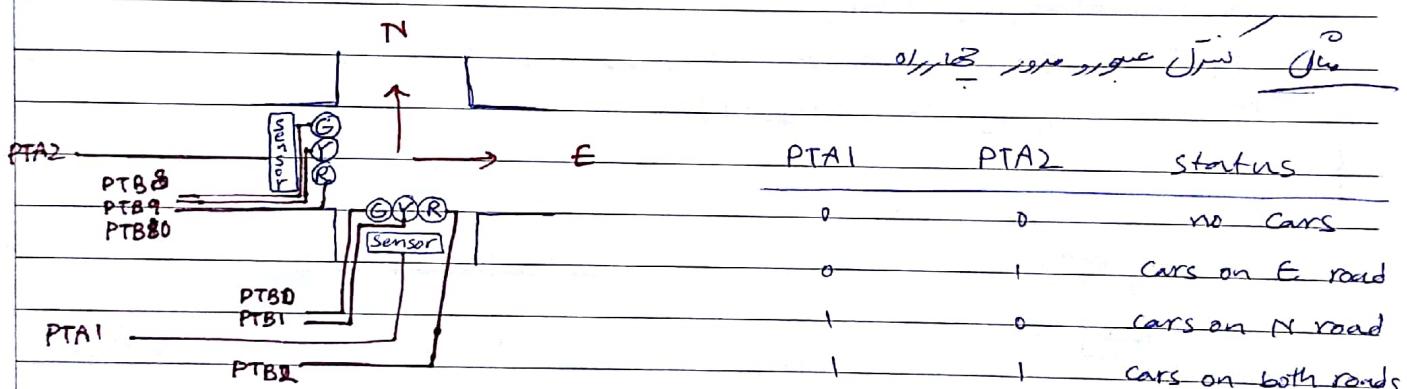
5 Output Description (Determination)

Initial state

Moore FSM → next state = $f_1(\text{current state}, \text{input})$

Meadly FSM → Output = $f_2(\text{current state})$ → ~~Output = f₁(current state, Input)~~

Output = $f_3(\text{current state}, \text{input})$



set of states : goN, waitN, goE, waitE

↓ ↓ ↑ ↓

PTB10:8

1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

PTB2:0

0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0

Time

30 5 30 5

} outputs

Inputs

0 0	goN	goE	goE	goN	5 Transitions
0 1	waitN	goE	goE	goN	↑, right
1 0	goN	goE	waitE	goN	down
1 1	waitN	goE	waitE	goN	→, down
N E					

Starvation is ~~useless~~ undesirable, not

clips™

10 9 8

0 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0

Subject

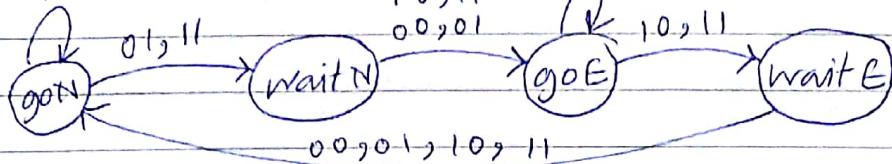
Date

00, D1

00, 10

10, 11
00, 01

10, 11

State
Transition
Graph

PTB 10:8

PFB 2:0

100

001

0x401

Next array

out Time

```

SType FSM[4] = { {0x401, 30, { goN, waitN, goN, waitN } },
                  { 0x402, 5, { goE, goE, goE, goE } },
                  { },
                  { } };
  
```

CS = goN; // initialize current state

while(1) {

PTB → PDIR I = FSM[CS].out; (→ 0 je - 1 je 1, 1 je 0)

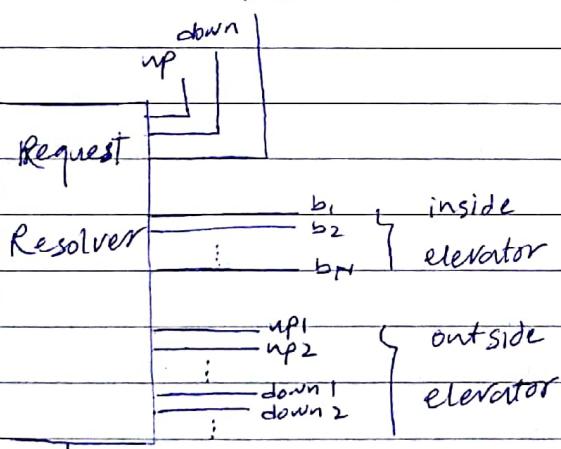
delay (FSM[CS].Time);

Input = (PTA → PDT & 0x06) >> 1;

CS = FSM[CS].next(Input);

{

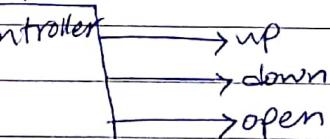
Floor

elevator Control

Jun

floor

Controller



→ Sequential program model

→ Finite state machine model

state set: Idle, goingup, goingdown, dooropen

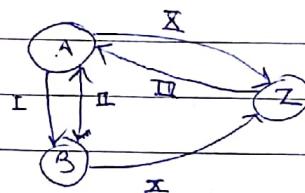
Outputs: up, down, timer, open

Inputs : uprequest, downrequest, timer reaches end time or not

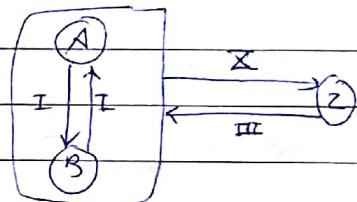
درازینج سری طایفی بین رشته های ایالتی (صلیبی) در این دوره ایالتی داشت که از این نظر ممتاز است.

→ Hierarchical FS m

Current FSM



CEFSM



HFSM

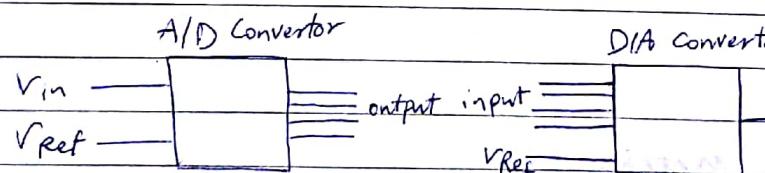
S_HF_{5m}

6/116

Converting between Analog and Digital Values

comparator

input voltage Reference output { on $V_{in} > V_{Ref}$
 " " } off



Example 1. 10 bit DAC ($V_{REF} = 2.7V$)

$$\text{input code} = 0x10f \Rightarrow V_{out} = ?$$

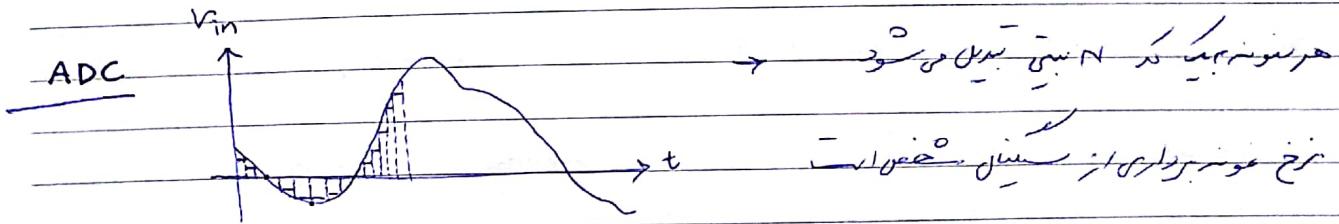
$$V_{out} = V_{Ref} \times \frac{n}{2^N - 1} = 2.7 \times \frac{0x104}{0x3FF} = 2.7 \times \frac{260}{1023} = 0.68 \text{ V}$$

Example 2. 12 bit DAC ($V_{Ref} = 3.3V$)

$$V_{out} = 1.43 \text{ V} \Rightarrow \text{Input code} = ? = \frac{1.43}{3.3} \times (2^{12} - 1) \div 1777 = 0x6E$$

Example 3. 8 bit DAC ($V_{ref} = 3V$) resolution?

$$\text{resolution} = \frac{V_{ref}}{2^N - 1} = \frac{3.0}{255} = 0.0117 V$$



\hookrightarrow $f_m \rightarrow f_m$ Sampling Frequency = $2f_m$ ←
Interval between Samples = $\frac{1}{2f_m}$ ←

$$n = \left\lfloor \frac{(V_{in} - V_{ref}^-)(2^N - 1)}{V_{ref}^+ - V_{ref}^-} + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$V_{in} < V_{ref}^+ \Rightarrow n = 111\cdots 1$$

$$V_{in} = V_{ref}^- \Rightarrow n = 000\cdots 0$$

\hookrightarrow $+ \frac{1}{2}$

$$V_{in_min} = \left(\frac{V_{ref}^-}{2^{N-1}} \right) \times (n - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$V_{in_max} = \left(\frac{V_{ref}^+ - V_{ref}^-}{2^{N-1}} \right) \times (n + \frac{1}{2})$$

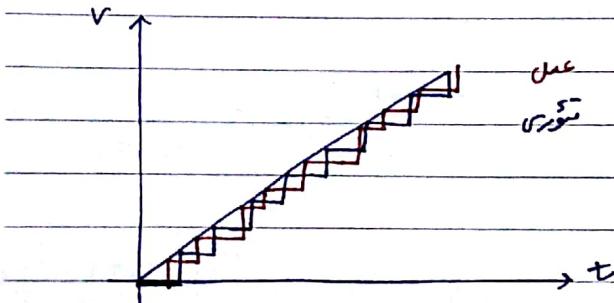
(Digital code) n هي
قيمة رقمية تم الحصول عليها من المدخلات

Quantization error

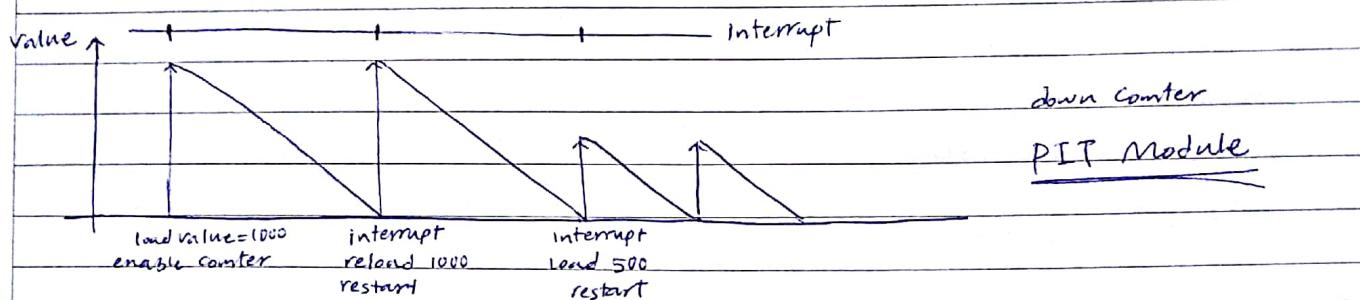
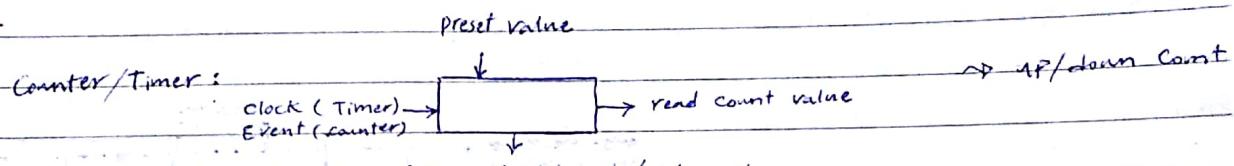
ADC Performance Metric

- INL (Integral NonLinear)
- DNL (Differential NonLinear)

→ تغير بين الخط المستقيم والخط المنحني
→ تغير في القيمة المقابلة لـ 1LSB



Timer



Generate interrupt every T seconds \rightarrow , load value = round($T \times f_{count}$)

↳ Interrupt every 137.41ms → Load value = $137.41 \frac{\text{ms}}{\text{ms}} \times 24 \frac{\text{MHz}}{\text{Hz}} = 3297.840$

L; Interrupt with a freq. of 91 Hz. \rightarrow load value = $\frac{1}{91} \times 2^{48 \text{ MHz}} = 263735$

Example : write a program to generate interrupt with frequency of 315 Hz (watch video)

Example: Stopwatch → Resolution = 100 ms , update LCD screen every 10 ms

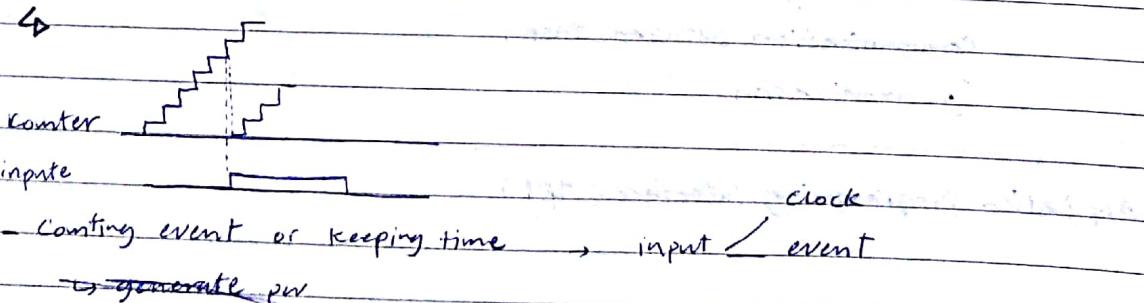
$\frac{10\text{ms}}{100\text{ms}} = 100 \rightarrow \text{every } 100 \text{ tick, will update screen}$

ISR

```
counter++;  
if (counter == 100)  
    setUpdateFlag();  
counter = 0; }
```

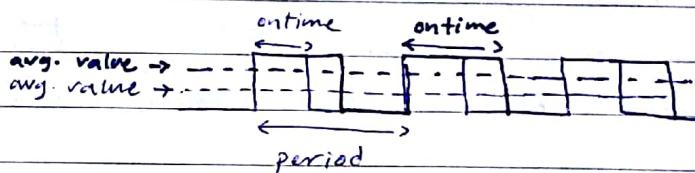
→ TPM (Timer pwm module)

- time measurement \rightarrow capture time



Generate PWM Signal → motor speed control, light dimmer, ...

PWM - modulation frequency



Time Control → amplitude control

period

on-Time = pulse width

duty cycle = $\frac{\text{on-Time}}{\text{period}}$

Example:



$$\text{period} = (150 + 27) \text{ ms} \times 24 \text{ MHz} = 4248 \text{ cycle}$$

$$\text{pulse width} = 150 \text{ ms} \times 24 \text{ MHz} = 3600 \text{ cycle}$$

* * *

over programming in real time operating system in embedded system
over scheduling in real time operating system in embedded system
in RTOS scheduling in operating system, message passing in real time operating system
inter task communication, task synchronization

RTOS (Real Time Operating System) - RTX

- RTX Kernel
- Task
- Scheduling
- Task Switching
- Starting RTX
- Creating Tasks
- Task management
- Time management
- Communication between tasks
- Synchronization

Application programming Interface (API)

<u>objects</u>	<u>services</u>	scheduler runs program code as tasks
Tasks	Task management	
events	Time management	
semaphore	memory management	
mutex	ISR Support	
message		communication is accomplished by objects
mail box		

procedure

unsigned int procedure (void) {

 return (value);
}

Task

```
task void Task(void) {
    for(;;) {
        // ...
    }
}
```

a function is expected to return.

a RTX task contains an endless loop

Scheduling

- Scheduling → default → Time slicing

 - Round Robin → (preemptive without priority) } → first come first served
 - priority scheduling, preemptive
 - Cooperative scheduling →
 - ready processes
 - run to completion
 - (no pre-emption)

→ Launching RTX

```
void main() {
```

11 Do any C code you want

OS_Sys_init(task1);

١٢٣ باب

process = process

بوجع و جز اطیاف

ایجاد روشی که در آن انتخابی سیستم عمل

مختصر در عالی ایران

↳ Launch RTX, but only starts the first task. After RTX initialization, control is passed to task1. task1 has a default priority.

Subject

Date

UVI 23

→ Creating tasks

the first task started is used to create additional tasks.

```
task void task1() {  
    priority  
    ↑  
    tskID2 = os_tsk_create(task2, 0x10);  
    tskID3 = os_tsk_create(task3, 0x10);  
    os_tsk_delete_self(); // no API for system call  
}
```

② Task control block, stack is com-

process control block, 2b... address of process, state, PCB in process table, resource counter, stack pointers, program, update PCB in table

command, 0x10 new process in table, copy word from this to table

process state is default, can be init, ready, or reset

process is created, ready to run, can be blocked, waiting for resource, etc.

• producer consumer دلیل میانجی بین دو کاربر است

producer consumer دلیل میانجی بین دو کاربر است

مینیموم رقابت
پردازش
مینیموم انتظار

pro shared memory و message passing و چه فرماتیں بین کاربر است

▪ new process flag places ↪

OS_RESULT os_evt_wait_and(unsigned short wait_flags, unsigned short timeout);
↳ event management

↳ i (or w) is involved in while loop in task loop task ID . no return, 6

void os_evt_set(unsigned short event_flags, OS_TID task);

(0---0011) 16bit
= 3
flag

result = os_evt_wait_and(0x0003, 500)

→ timeout in.

if (result == OS_R_TMO)

else

task void task1()

os_evt_set(0x0003, tsk1);