

Date: 10/25/2021

Assignment 3: Tasks

The following will document completion of the third assignment for ECE-40290, with the stated goals of:

- Create "Task 1" that blinks the LED2 (Green LED) every 250 msec
- Create "Task 2" that blinks LED3_WIFI_LED4_BLE every 1000 msec
- Create "Task 3" that displays a counter (e.g. "count = 1", "count = 2", etc.) on the STM32 Virtual Console

After generating a new project file with the default FreeRTOS config we've used in previous examples, we can navigate to the Task and Queues tab under the configuration interface and define the three tasks listed above, using appropriately descriptive names for each. Note the varied priority levels between each to prevent creating a locked-out condition between one task or another of equal priority.

Interface: CMSIS_V1

Configuration

Reset Configuration

Tasks and Queues

Task Name	Priority	Stack Size (Words)	Entry Function	Code Gen.	Parameter	Allocation	Buffer Name	Control Block Name
BlinkLED2Task	osPriorityNormal	128	StartBlinkLED2Task	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL
BlinkLED3_LED4T	osPriorityLow	128	StartBlinkLED3_LED4Task	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL
CounterTask	osPriorityBelowNo...	128	StartCounterTask	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL

Add Delete

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1. Create "Task 1" that blinks the LED2 (Green LED) every 250 msec

Tasks defined in the configuration and the project rebuilt, we can define code as needed for each one. BlinkLED2Task is self-explanatory:

```
492 /* USER CODE BEGIN Header_StartBlinkLED2Task */
493 /**
494  * @brief Function implementing the BlinkLED2Task thread.
495  * @param argument: Not used
496  * @retval None
497  */
498 /* USER CODE END Header_StartBlinkLED2Task */
499 void StartBlinkLED2Task(void const * argument)
500 {
501     /* USER CODE BEGIN 5 */
502     /* Infinite loop */
503     for(;;)
504     {
505         // Create "Task1" that blinks LED2 (Green LED) every 250 msec
506         HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(LED2_GPIO_Port, LED2_Pin);
507         osDelay(250);
508     }
509     /* USER CODE END 5 */
510 }
```

2. Create "Task 2" that blinks LED3_WIFI_LED4_BLE every 1000 msec

And again, for BlinkLED3_LED4Task:

```
512 /* USER CODE BEGIN Header_StartBlinkLED3_LED4Task */
513 /**
514  * @brief Function implementing the BlinkLED3_LED4T thread.
515  * @param argument: Not used
516  * @retval None
517  */
518 /* USER CODE END Header_StartBlinkLED3_LED4Task */
519 void StartBlinkLED3_LED4Task(void const * argument)
520 {
521     /* USER CODE BEGIN StartBlinkLED3_LED4Task */
522     /* Infinite loop */
523     for(;;)
524     {
525         // Create "Task2" that blinks LED3_WIFI_LED4_BLE every 1000 msec
526         HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(LED3_WIFI_LED4_BLE_GPIO_Port, LED3_WIFI_LED4_BLE_Pin);
527         osDelay(1000);
528     }
529     /* USER CODE END StartBlinkLED3_LED4Task */
530 }
```

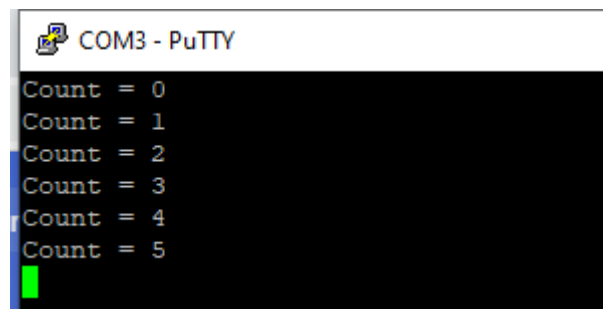
3. Create "Task 3" that displays a counter (e.g. "count = 1", "count = 2", etc.) on the STM32 Virtual Console

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CounterTask is similarly straightforward:

```
532 /* USER CODE BEGIN Header_StartCounterTask */
533 /**
534  * @brief Function implementing the CounterTask thread.
535  * @param argument: Not used
536  * @retval None
537  */
538 /* USER CODE END Header_StartCounterTask */
539 void StartCounterTask(void const * argument)
540 {
541     /* USER CODE BEGIN StartCounterTask */
542     unsigned int counter = 0;
543
544     /* Infinite loop */
545     for(;;)
546     {
547         // Create "Task 3" that displays a counter on the virtual console
548         char buffer[100];
549         snprintf(buffer, sizeof(buffer), "Count = %d\n", counter++);
550         HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart1, (uint8_t*) buffer, strlen(buffer), 1000);
551
552         osDelay(1000);
553     }
554     /* USER CODE END StartCounterTask */
555 }
556
```

All of that complete and downloaded to the board, we observe the LEDs ticking away at their proscribed intervals as well as the counter incrementing on the console:



```
COM3 - PuTTY
Count = 0
Count = 1
Count = 2
Count = 3
Count = 4
Count = 5
```

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Closing Thoughts

Again, a fairly straightforward assignment to complete. A couple of years back, I picked up the Kindle version of *Beginning STM32: Developing with FreeRTOS, libopencm3 and GCC* and read the first few chapters during a flight back east for the holidays. At the time, I found a lot of the content to be both abstract and difficult to follow as well as kind of boring. As we continue to progress through the course and the reading in the *Mastering FreeRTOS* book, I see how wrong I was to dismiss the concept so quickly.