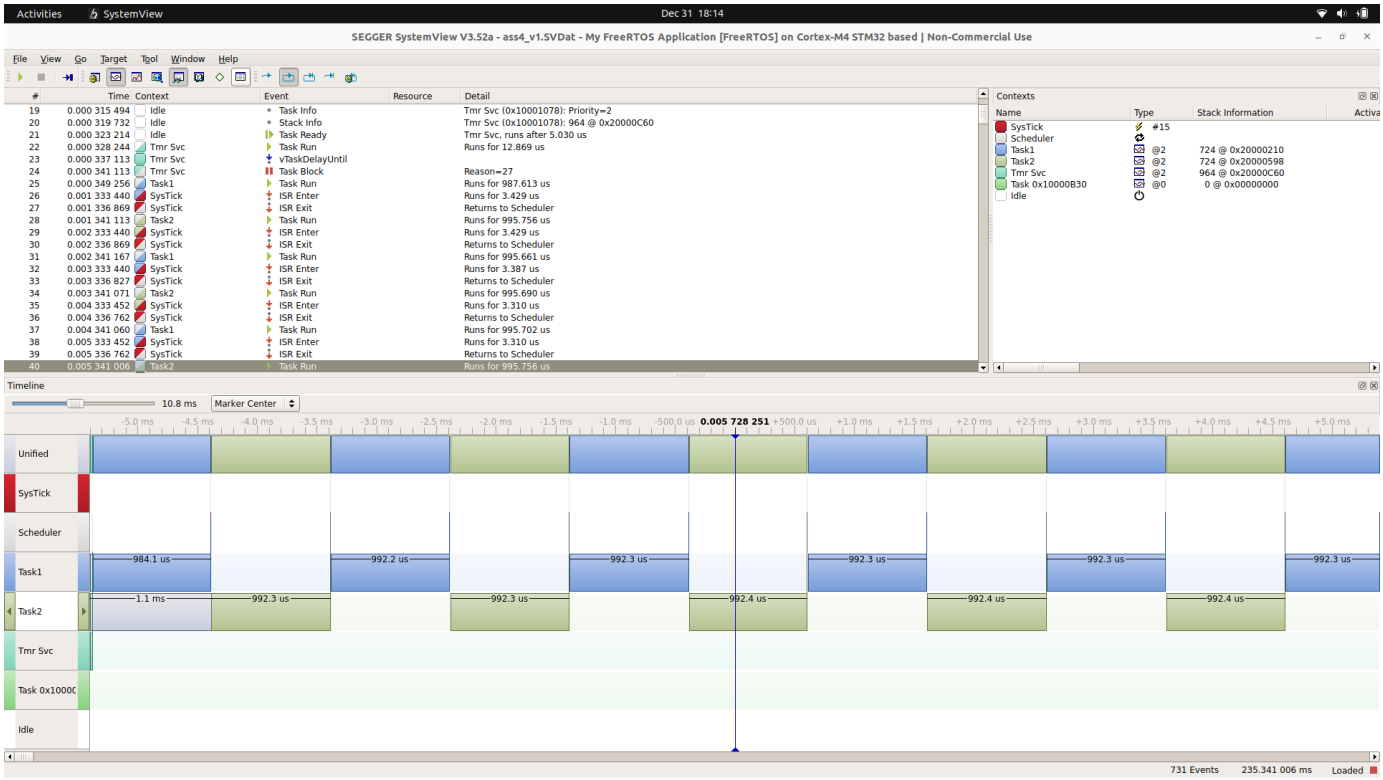
Assignment 4

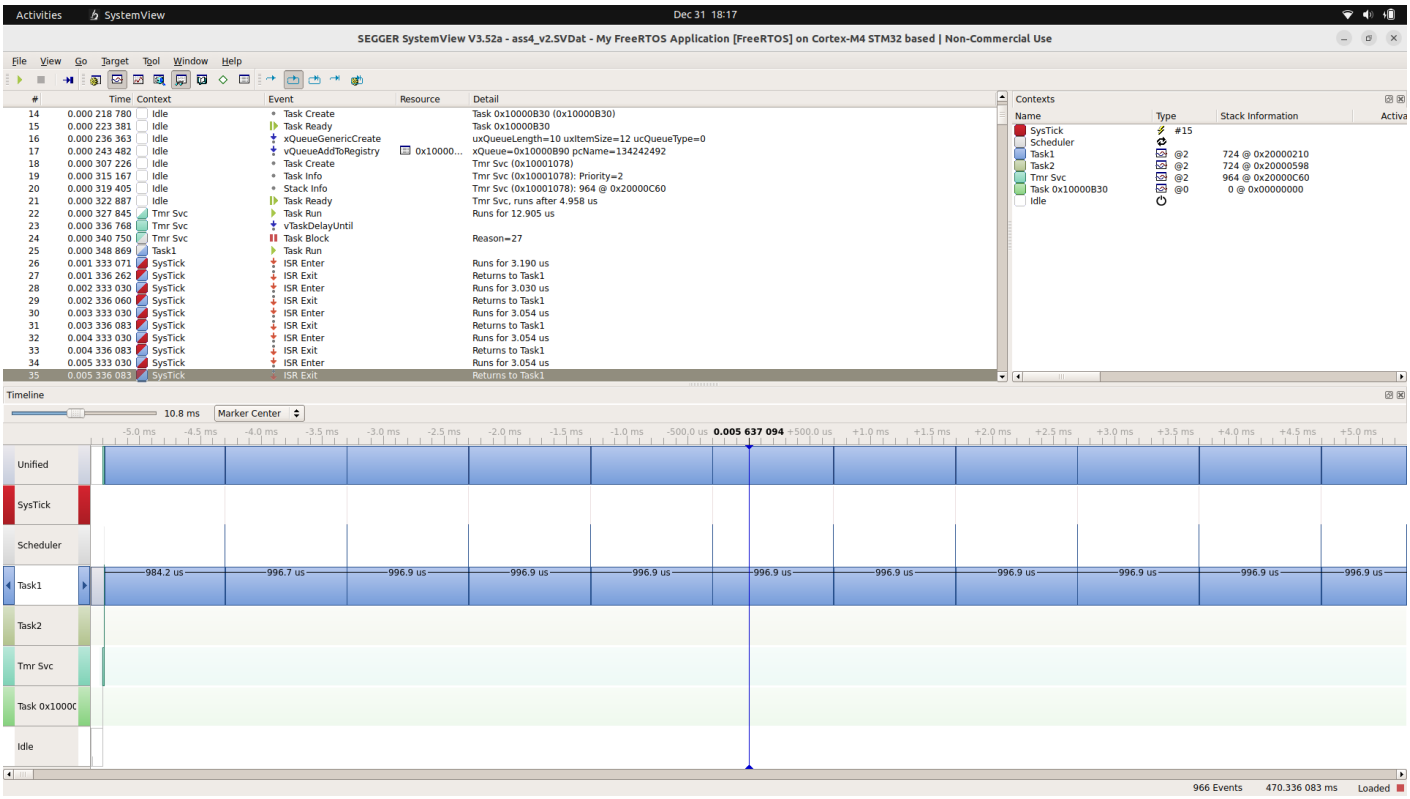
Scenario 1
(Pre-Emptive Scheduling)



In the above question, the task functionality was same as the previous question, but the delay were observable. Thus, we can see that, LED 1 glows for the delay provided, after that LED 2 glows and the cycle continues. The systick invokes the scheduler at every tick giving the CPU time to every task. This type of scheduling is known as preemptive scheduling alogrithm.

At such high delays, it is not possible to get the trace of the tasks, the trace is observed by decreasing the delay values.

Scenario 2
(Co-Operative Scheduling)



In the above question, when the pre-emption is disabled, the clear diffrence which can be seen is that only the LED 1 glows for the provided delay, but the glowing never shifts to the other LED i.e. LED 2 because of the pre-emptive scheduling being disabled the algorithm shifts to the co-operative style of scheduling.

For the same reason, the LED 1 (task 1) keeps on executing and the scheduling is known as Co-Operative Scheduling.

At such high delays, it is not possible to get the trace of the tasks, the trace is observed by decreasing the delay values.