FreeRTOS Lab 4 Memory Management



Outline

- Pre Lab
- Memory Management Introduction
- Requirements
- Grading



Pre Lab

- 新增一個新的專案,並以助教提供的 Template 的檔案取代專案中對應的檔案
 - Template 中包含的檔案如下圖所示 (細節稍後說明)
 - FreeRTOS/portable/MemMang 目錄下只保留 heap_2.c
- Lab4 會使用到前幾次lab 使用過的 USART2 與 LED, 相關 pin 腳與 console 的
 - 設定請自行依照之前 lab 簡報完成設定
- Core/Src/main.c
- FreeRTOS/include/FreeRTOSConfig.h
- FreeRTOS/include/portable.h
- FreeRTOS/include/taskh
- FreeRTOS/portable/MemMang/heap_2.c
- FreeRTOS/tasks.c



FreeRTOSConfig.h 修改內容: 縮小 heap 以方便觀察記憶體使用狀況

- task.h 修改內容: 宣告 huart2 變數以使用 UART 輸出文字到 Console
 - 。 task.h 會被多個 .c 檔 include,所以需要用 extern 避免重複定義變數

```
#include "stm32f4xx_hal.h"
extern UART_HandleTypeDef huart2;
```

▶ tasks.c 修改內容: 在建立 Task 時透過 UART 輸出訊息到 Console

```
TCB_t *pxNewTCB;
BaseType_t xReturn;
char name[20];
strcpy(name, pcName);
strcat(name, "\n\r");
HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (uint8_t *)name, strlen(name), 0xffff);
```



• heap_2.c 修改內容 1:在動態分配記憶體時透過 UART 輸出訊息到

```
size_t BlockSize, WantedSize;
char data[80];
WantedSize = xWantedSize;
BlockSize = xWantedSize;
sprintf(data, "pvReturn: %p | heapSTRUCT_SIZE: %0d | WantedSize: %3d | BlockSize: %3d\n\r",
    pvReturn, heapSTRUCT_SIZE, WantedSize, BlockSize);
HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (uint8_t *)data, strlen(data), 0xffff);
```

portable.h 修改內容: 宣告 vPrintFreeList (for lab4)

```
void vPrintFreeList(void) PRIVILEGED_FUNCTION;
```



heap_2.c 修改內容 2:新增空的 vPrintFreeList 實作 (for lab4)

```
void vPrintFreeList(void)
{
    /* TODO: implement this function
    *
        * Reference format
        * > sprintf(data, "StartAddress heapSTRUCT_SIZE xBlockSize EndAddress\n\r");
        * > sprintf(data, "%p %d %4d %p\n\r", ...);
        * > sprintf(data, "configADJUSTED_HEAP_SIZE: %0d xFreeBytesRemaining: %0d\n\r", ...);
        */
}
```



heap_2.c 修改內容 3:修改巨集 prvInsertBlockIntoFreeList (for lab4)

```
#define prvInsertBlockIntoFreeList( pxBlockToInsert )
   BlockLink t *pxIterator;
    size t xBlockSize;
    BlockLink t *pxPrevious, *pxBlockHolding = pxBlockToInsert;
```

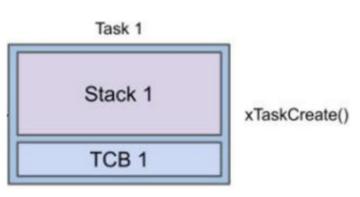


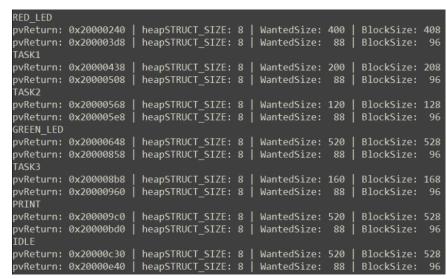
- main.c 修改內容: 新增 6 個 Tasks 以觀察記憶體使用情況
 - 。 red_LED_task, green_LED_task: 持續閃爍LED, 會持續占用同一塊記憶體
 - task1, task2, task3: 刪除自己的task, 用來釋放記憶體
 - print_task: 定期呼叫vPrintFreeList 以觀察記憶體使用狀況



Lab 4 Template 預期輸出

- 若設定無誤,使用 Template 的程式碼直接執行後應該會看到 LED 燈閃爍,並可在 console 可以看到與下方右圖相似的輸出訊息
 - 。 TCB 與 Stack 會分開分配,因此每個 Task 都會呼叫兩次 pvPortMalloc







FreeRTOS Memory Management

- FreeRTOS kernel objects are dynamically allocated at run-time.
 - Including
 - Tasks
 - Software Timers
 - Queues
 - Event Groups
 - Semaphores and Mutexes
 - Benefits
 - reduces design and planning effort
 - minimizes the RAM footprint



FreeRTOS Memory Management

- FreeRTOS puts memory allocation in the portable layer.
- Interfaces: pvPortMalloc() and vPortFree(), declared in portable.h.
- FreeRTOS provides 5 example implementations.
 - $\underline{\text{heap } \text{x.c}}$ where x = 1-5
 - use one <u>heap x.c</u> or provide your own (if you need dyma. mem. alloc.).
 - we take <u>heap 2.c</u> for our lab.

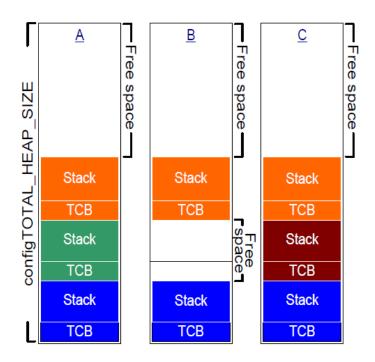


Heap_2

- Heap (with size configTOTAL_HEAP_SIZE) is statically allocated.
- Use best-fit method to allocate memory, and allow memory to be freed.
 - A free list sorted with ascending size is maintained.
- Split (the best-fit) free memory when allocation, but NO MERGE when free
 - May cause fragmentation.
- Suitable for an application that creates and deletes tasks repeatedly, given that the tasks have the same sizes of stack.
 - TCB and task stacks can be reused repeatedly.
- Not deterministic, but faster than most std. lib. malloc()/free() implementations.



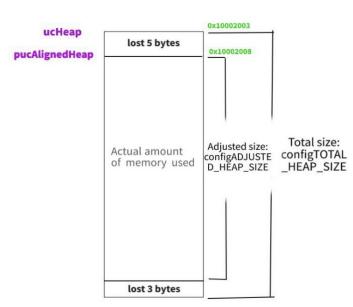
Without Merge





Alignment

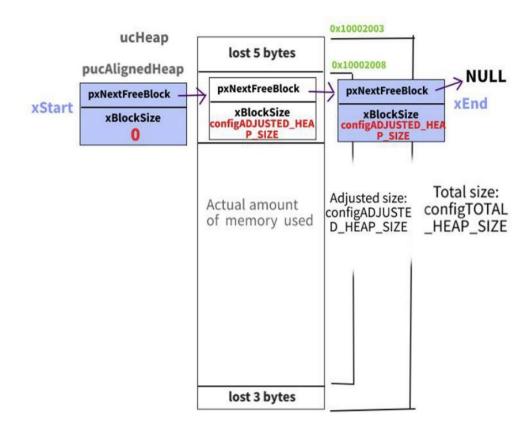
- Some bytes may be lost due to the byte alignment of the heap start address.
- portBYTE_ALIGNMENT : defined in <u>portmacro.h</u>
- For example, if portBYTE_ALIGNMENT is 8





Initialization

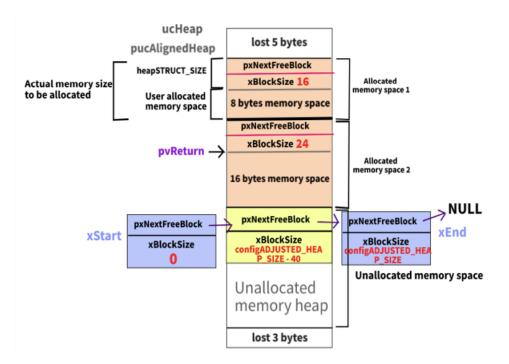
API: prvHeapInit()





Memory Allocation

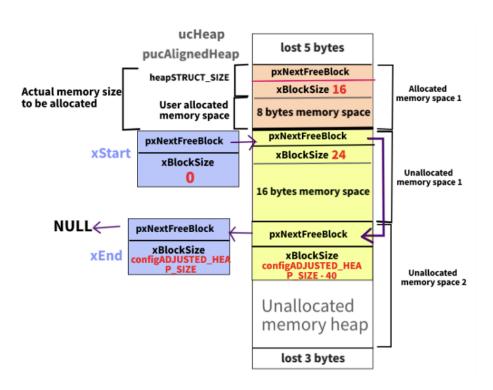
- API: pvPortMallocHeapInit()
- xWantedSize: Manager should indicate memory size which the task needs.





Free Memory Allocation

- Macro: prvInsertBlockIntoFreeList(pxBlockToInsert)
- pxBlockToInsert: The free block
- Insert free block to the free block list base on its xBlockSize
- No merge





Requirements

- Part 1 (2%) Implement the **vPrintFreeList**
- Part 2 (3%) Modify the **prvInsertBlockIntoFreeList** macro



Part 1

- Implement your vPrintFreeListfunction in heap 2.c.
- Task print_task should print the correct free block list to console through UART.



vPrintFreeList

- Print the information of StartAddress, heapSTRUCT_SIZE, xBlockSize and EndAddress through UART.
- The free blocks are sorted by their size in ascending order.



Part 2

- Modify prvInsertBlockIntoFreeListmacro in heap 2.c to implement memory merge.
- After merging the adjacent free blocks, the free blocks should still be sorted in ascending order based on their size.



Part 2

```
#define prvInsertBlockIntoFreeList( pxBlockToInsert )
   BlockLink t *pxIterator;
   size t xBlockSize;
   BlockLink t *pxPrevious, *pxBlockHolding = pxBlockToInsert;
```



prvInsertBlockIntoFreeList

- Contiguous blocks will be merged into bigger block.
- The list of free blocks is ordered by their size in ascending order.



Grading

- Including Demo and Report
- Demo (5%)
 - Implement the vPrintFreeList (2%)
 - Modify the prvInsertBlockIntoFreeList macro (3%)
 - The demo can be done in class, or you can upload a demo video
- Report (3%)
 - Briefly explain the program logic
 - Write according to the format given on Moodle
 - Please submit a PDF file with the file name as studentID_labNo.pdf for example: P76131234_lab4.pdf
- Both the **Demo** and **Report** must be uploaded on Moodle before 23:59 on 5/15; submissions after the deadline will not be graded

