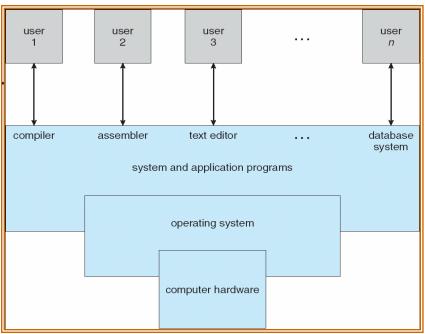
RTOS Concepts Part 1



Operating System

- Operating system is the software which is used as interface between user and hardware.
- It provide uniform access to hardware for the user
- Operating system goals:
 - Execute user programs and make solving user problems easier.
 - Make the computer system convenient to use.
 - Use the computer hardware in an. efficient manner
- Ex:- Windows, Linux, Solaris etc



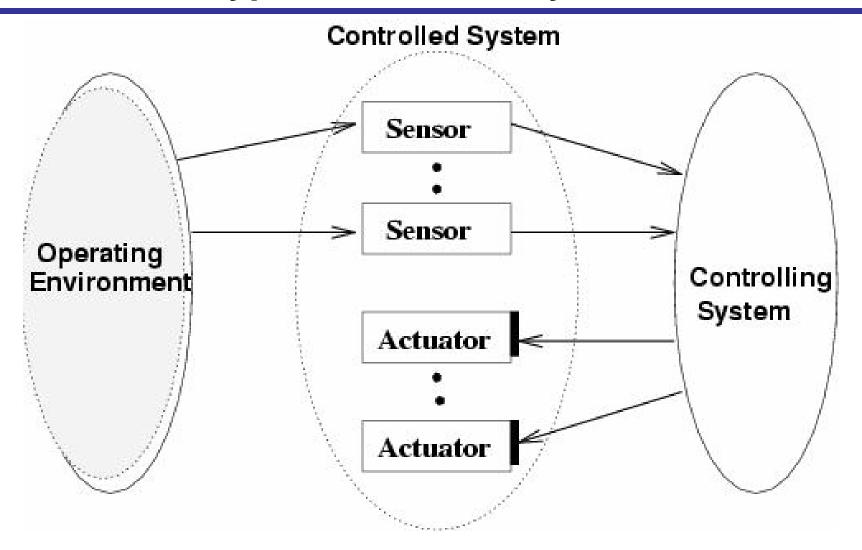


Real time system

- Real-time systems are defined as those systems in which the correctness of the system depends not only on the logical result of computation, but also on the time at which the results are produced.
- In such a type of system result must be obtained within the limited time constraints.
- If result is not obtained within limited time then result may be incorrect or no meaning of that result.



Typical Real-time System





Example of a Real Time System

Consider a real-time system comprised of three motors and three switches.

The switches have two positions, ON and OFF.

The switches must be scanned at about 10 times per second,

and the motors turned on or off as appropriate.

S1 S2

M1 M2 M3



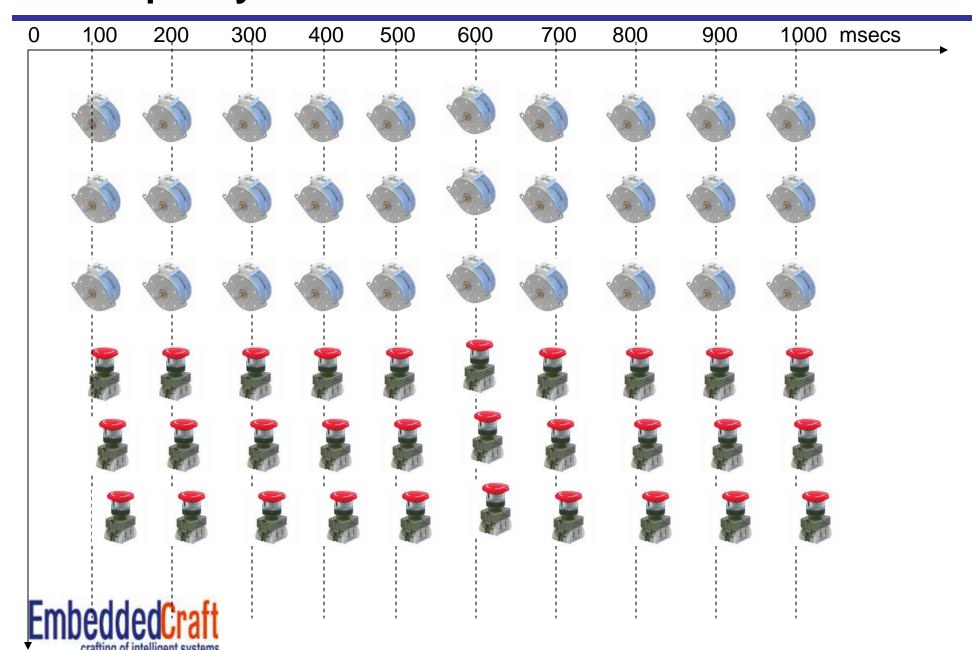


S3





Example System



Example of a Real Time System

```
void main(void)
         int i;
         while(1)
                  for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
                            if (switchChanged(i))
                            changeMotor(i);
                                              S1
                                                            S2
                                                                          S3
} .
                                              M1
                                                             M2
                                                                           M3
```



Example of a Real Time System

```
void main(void)
 while(1)
  if (OneTenthSecondIsUp)
       for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
           if (switchChanged(i))
           changeMotor(i);
                                                        S2
                                                                     S3
                                           S1
        OneTenthSecondIsUp = 0;
                                           M1
                                                         M2
                                                                      M3
```



Adding one sensor

Let a pressure gage must be checked every 50 milliseconds

A valve opened if the pressure is greater than 100 psi.

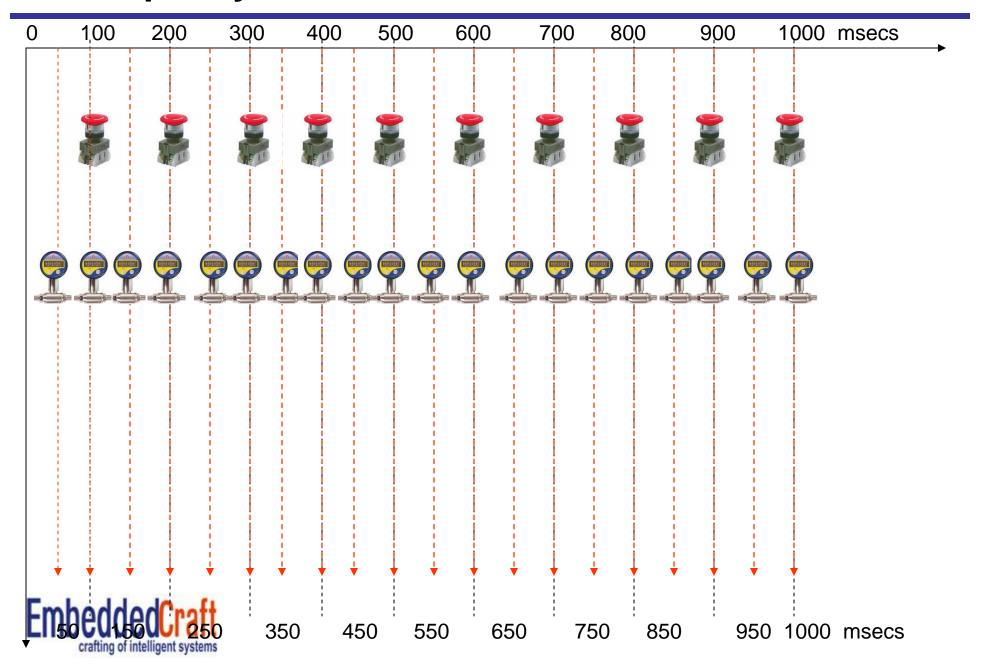
Once opened, the valve must be closed after the pressure drops below 90 psi.







Example System



Example

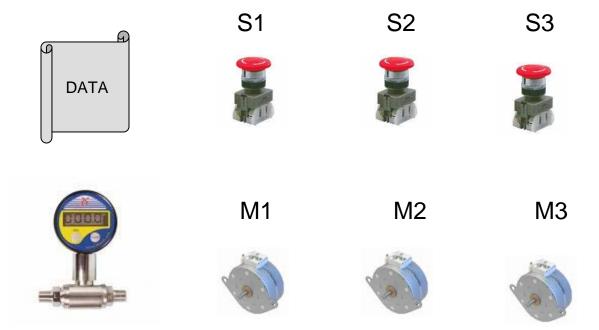
```
if (FiftyMsIsUp)
  switch (valveState)
      case CLOSED:
      if (pressure() > 100)
           openValve();
           valveState = OPEN;
                                          S1
                                                        S2
                                                                    S3
      break;
      case OPEN:
      if (pressure() < 90)
            closeValve();
            valveState = CLOSED;
                                          M1
                                                        M2
                                                                     M3
FiftyMsIsUp = 0;
```

Let us add datagrams (data packets)

Assume that the system is connected to a network

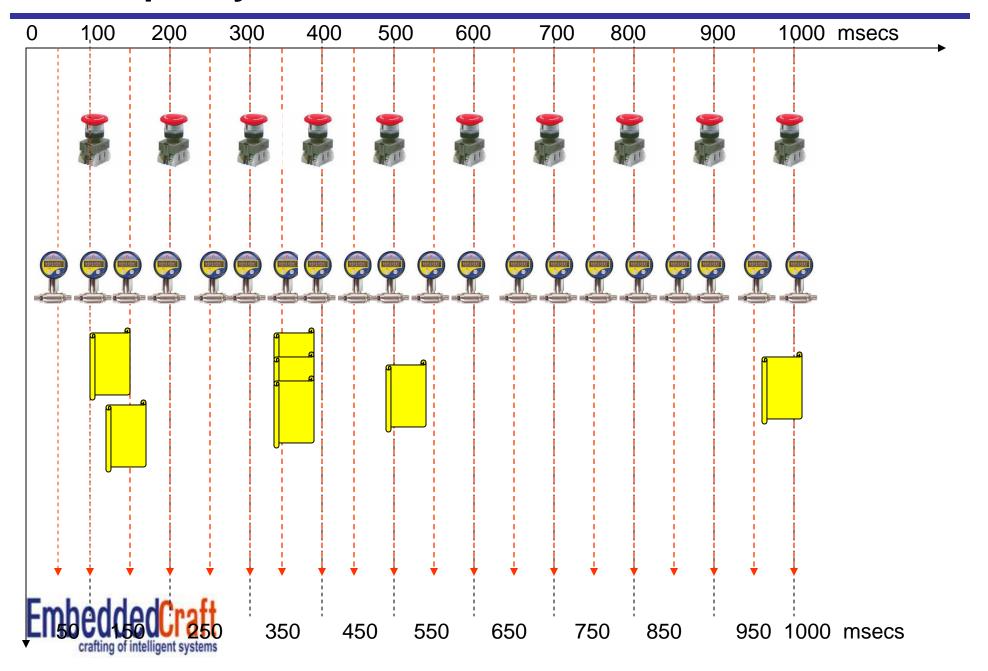
and that incoming datagrams must be processed.

This could be handled by adding yet another function call to the loop. checkDatagrams();





Example System



Let us handle datagrams (data packets)

if the function *checkDataGrams* is not called at a sufficient rate, datagrams can be lost.

In order to avoid this,

a queue must be created so that when the interrupt service routine for incoming datagrams is entered

, the datagram is placed into a queue for processing by the function

checkDatagrams...





S2



S3

















Final code for our system...

```
Void main()
{
    While(1)
    {
        checkMotorSwitches();
        checkPressure();
        checkDatagrams();
}
```







S2





















Final code for our system Drawback...

there are no priorities

Busy waiting should not there

and more responsibility (e.g. timer management) is put on the programmer.

User has to manage queue

Priority to task is not given



RTOS Solution...

Three tasks

First Task -----

Second Task -----

Third Task



```
void checkMotorSwitches(void)
          while (TRUE) {
                 pause(100L);
                  for (i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
                          if (switchChanged(i)) changeMotor(i);
void checkPressure(void)
        while (TRUE) {
                pause (50L);
                if (pressure() > 100) {
                        closeValve();
                        while (TRUE) {
                                 pause (50L);
                                 if (pressure < 90) {
                                         openValve();
                                         break;
```

```
void checkDatagrams(void)
{
          typeMsg * msg;
          while (TRUE)
          {
                msg = waitMsg(DATA_GRAM);
                processDataGram(msg);
                freeMsg(msg);
          }
}
```

RTOS Solution...



Advantages

- 1. Busy waiting is eliminated.
- 2. Timer management is no longer a concern of the programmer.
- 3. checkPressure does not have to retain a state variable.
- 4. Queue development and management is no longer a concern of the programmer.

5. Kernel API

- 1. waitMSG()
- 2. Pause()
- 3. freeMSG()
- 4. Createtask()
- 5. StartSchedular()



OS Used in Embedded System



Embedded Linux

(kernel 2.4.x) (www.embedded-linux.org)







Real Time OS



www.ghs.com



QNX Neutrino (QNX Software Ltd.) (www.qnx.com)

VxWorks (Wind River) (www.windriver.com)



MicroC/OS-II (Jean J. Labross) (http://www.micrium.com/) Linux (Kernel 2.6.x) (www.linyx.org)

Handheld/ Mobile OS

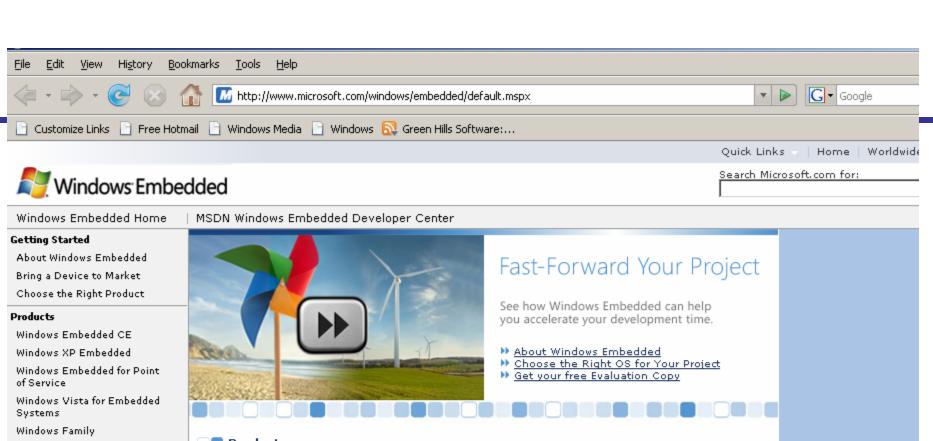
handhelds.org



Symbian OS (www.symbian.com)

Windows CE http://windowsce.com/





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Support

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Products



Develop small footprint devices with a componentized, real-time operating system.

Windows Embedded CE 6.0 R2 Now Available!



Delivering the power of the Windows operating system in componentized form.

Windows XP Embedded SP2 Feature Pack 2007 now available!

Windows Embedded

Develop devices optimized for Point of Service systems.

Windows Embedded Point of Service Version 1.1 Update Now Available!

Development Resources

The Windows Embedded Developer Center (MSDN) is a robust website dedicated to meeting the needs of embedded developers. Access MSDN [7] for:

🗗 Getting started with Windows Embedded

Technical documentation from the

🔲 🔳 Latest News

- New Capabilities for CE 6.0 to Power Smart, Connected, Service-Oriented Devices
- Windows Embedded attends the National Retail Federation Expo (NRF)
- Microsoft Adde ADTe to Win Embodded CE

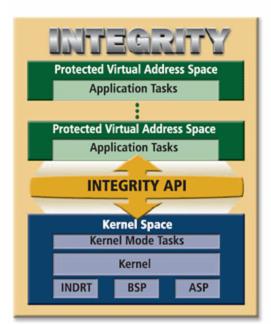
Done





INTEGRITY Real-Time Operating System

>> Download INTEGRITY datasheet (PDF)



The INTEGRITY architectures provides support for multiple Protected Virtual Address Spaces, each of which can contain multiple application tasks. The INTEGRITY kernel is itself protected in its own address space, along with kernel mode tasks.

INTEGRITY® is a secure, royalty-free Real-Time Operating System intended for use in embedded systems that require maximum reliability. INTEGRITY represents the most advanced RTOS technology on the market today.

Without the burden of compatibility with 1980s vintage products, INTEGRITY was designed from the ground up. It employs the latest in RTOS technology and achieves unprecedented levels of reliability, availability, and security for a broad range of real-time applications.

INTEGRITY uses hardware memory protection to isolate and protect itself and user tasks from incorrect operation caused by accidental errors or malicious tampering. Its object-oriented design allows strict access control and verification of the security and integrity of data, communications, individual components, and the system as a whole. Its strict adherence to provable resource requirements allows an embedded system designer to

guarantee resource availability. Unlike other memory protected operating systems,





handhelds.org



Checkins

ed up right-on-hold ration e parashoot sounds to eparate sub-folder an up sound (remove ty artifacts) ctory /opie/sounds/parashoot ed to the repository applet auittina durina ordina due to callina rrect function; fix up... e indentina & style minimum width to stop re taskbar from jumping and when time changes ault to 12-hour time if set, as in all other es in the code e indentina & style hasMmc() to look for as card device at //mmcblk* (as in other :S.... nove an include from a vious incarnation of the e for the last check-in e display of owner rmation from the iness card during

nentication...

up save behaviour and

e - if file name is already do Save instead...

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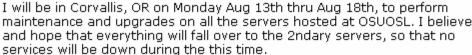


What is handhelds.org?

Our goal is to encourage and facilitate the creation of open source software for use on handheld and wearable computers. We welcome participation and sponsorship by individuals, groups and companies seeking to further this goal. (About handhelds.org)

Annual Server Maintenance and Upgrades Aug 13th thru the 18th

Friday, August 10 2007 @ 07:44 PM EDT Contributed by: <u>france</u> Views: 413





--George France

CEO, Handhelds.org, Inc 501(c)3



LinuxWorld San Francisco 2007 Report

Friday, August 10 2007 @ 05:35 PM EDT Contributed by: france Views: 521

It was great to meet the Handhelds.org users and developers that stopped by our booth.

Opie(TM) 1.2.3 was big hit. Many potential users were ecstatic that there is now support for the Palm Tungsten T/T2/T3/T5/C/E/E2, LifeDrive, TX, Zire 71/72, Treo 600/650/680/700w/700p/750/755p and Foleo handheld devices.

Ouick Links

<u>Home</u>

Familiar Distribution

Linux-on-iPAQ FAQ

How-Tos

Wiki/CollaborativeDocumentation

old wiki

Handhelds People

Mailing lists / IRC

Finding ipkas

Uploading Software

<u>Downloads</u>

<u>Sources</u>

<u>Buqs</u>

Submit a story

Visit us on #handhelds.org on irc.freenode.net.

(more links...)

Projects

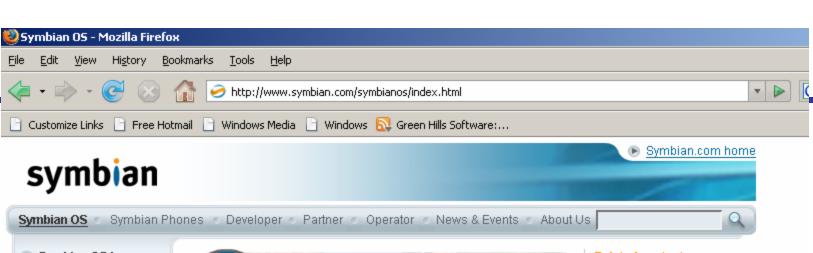
Familiar Distribution
GPE Environment
OPIE Environment
Intimate Distribution
Handheld Linux Ports
iPAQ Dev Cluster
(more projects...)

Events

There are no upcoming events

User Functions

Username:



- Symbian OS home
- Symbian OS releases
- FreeWay
- ScreenPlay
- Standards
- Solutions
- Insight
- Demand paging
- White papers



Introducing Symbian OS v9.5

The global smartphone market has never been so exciting. With over 110 million Symbian smartphones shipped, high smartphone growth in developing markets, and increasing mass market requirements, Symbian's addressable market is broadening across segments and regions.

Symbian OS v9.5, the latest evolution of Symbian OS, delivers over 70 new features for high-performance, more powerful smartphones at mass market costs: a truly scalable operating system for the global market.



Symbian smartphone with the same build cost as a feature phone

Lower hardware cost

- High-performance smartphones to run on feature phone hardware
- 20-30% lower RAM usage achievable

Faster time-to-market

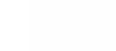
Related content Symbian announces Symbian OS v9.5

Symbian has announced the launch of Symbian OS v9.5, the latest evolution of the world's leading operating system for smartphones. Symbian OS v9.5 brings high performance features designed for richer consumer and enterprise experiences as well as significant savings to phone build costs and time to market, delivering a truly scalable mobile operating system for the global market.

Symbian OS v9.5 product sheet

More

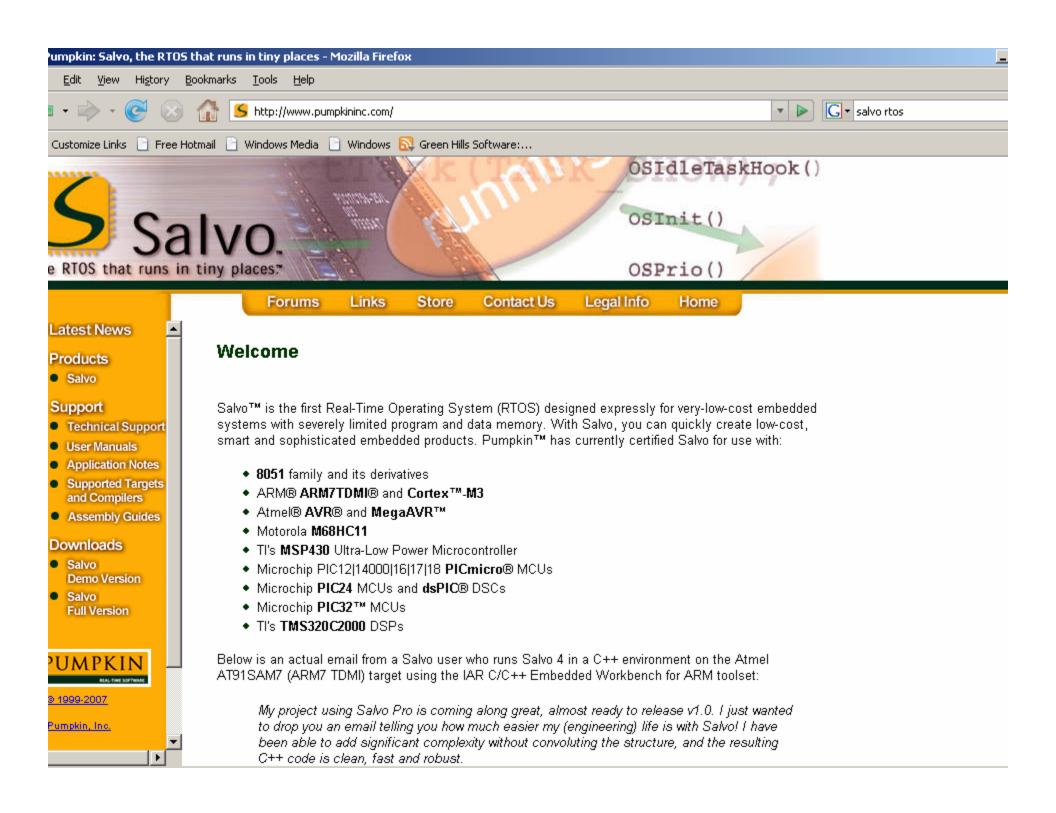
Symbian OS is the advanced, open operating system licensed by the world's leading mobile phone manufacturers. It is designed for the specific requirements of advanced 2.5G and 3G mobile phones. Symbian OS combines the power of an integrated applications environment with mobile telephony, bringing advanced data services to the mass market.





- 2. RAM defragmentation
- 3. Memory optimizations =
- 4. P.I.P.S.
- SQL database





Open Source RTOS

1. ucLinux

2. Symbian

3. Linux Kernel 2.6.x

4. Ecos

5. NemuetOS

6. FreeRTOS

7. RTEM

8. Solaris

9. etc

www.uclinux.org

www.symbian.org

www.kernel.org

http://ecos.sourceware.org

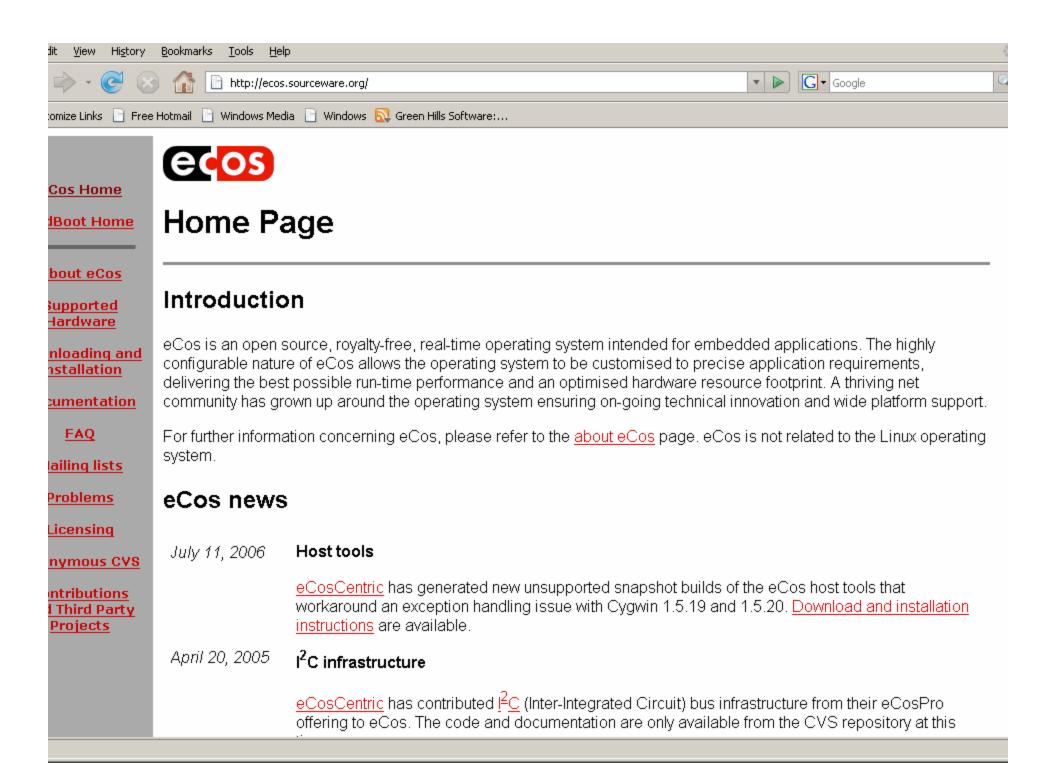
http://www.menuetos.net/

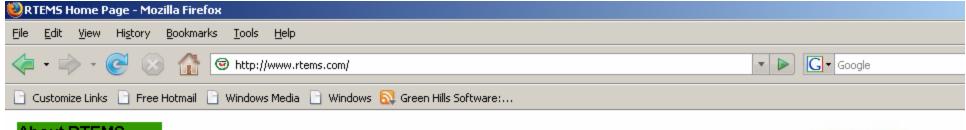
www.freertos.org

http://www.rtems.com/

www.sun.com







About RTEMS

Mission Statement
Features
License
Export Control
Mailing lists
Timeline
Contributors
Steering Committee

Welcome to the RTEMS home page!

RTEMS is the Real-Time Operating System for Multiprocessor Systems. It is a full <u>featured</u> RTOS that supports a variety of open API and interface standards.



Major decisions about RTEMS are made by the <u>Steering Committee</u>, guided by the <u>Mission Statement</u>.

We encourage everyone to <u>contribute changes</u> and help testing RTEMS, and we provide access to our development sources with <u>anonymous CVS</u> and <u>snapshots</u>.

We strive to provide regular, high quality <u>releases</u>, which we want to work well on a wide range of embedded targets cross development from a variety of hosts including GNU/Linux, FreeBSD, Cygwin, and Solaris.

Documentation

logos.

Vebring

<u>Miki</u> Quick Start Target Architecture Development Hosts APT and Yum Info Active development (mainline): will become <u>4.9</u> (obtain from <u>CVS</u>)
Active release branches:

- RTEMS 4.8 (check out from CVS using the tag rtems-4-8-branch.
- RTEMS 4.7 (check out from CVS using the tag rtems-4-7-branch) (latest is 4.7.1)
- <u>RTEMS 4.6</u> (check out from <u>CVS</u> using the tag rtems-4-6-branch) (last was <u>4.6.6</u>)

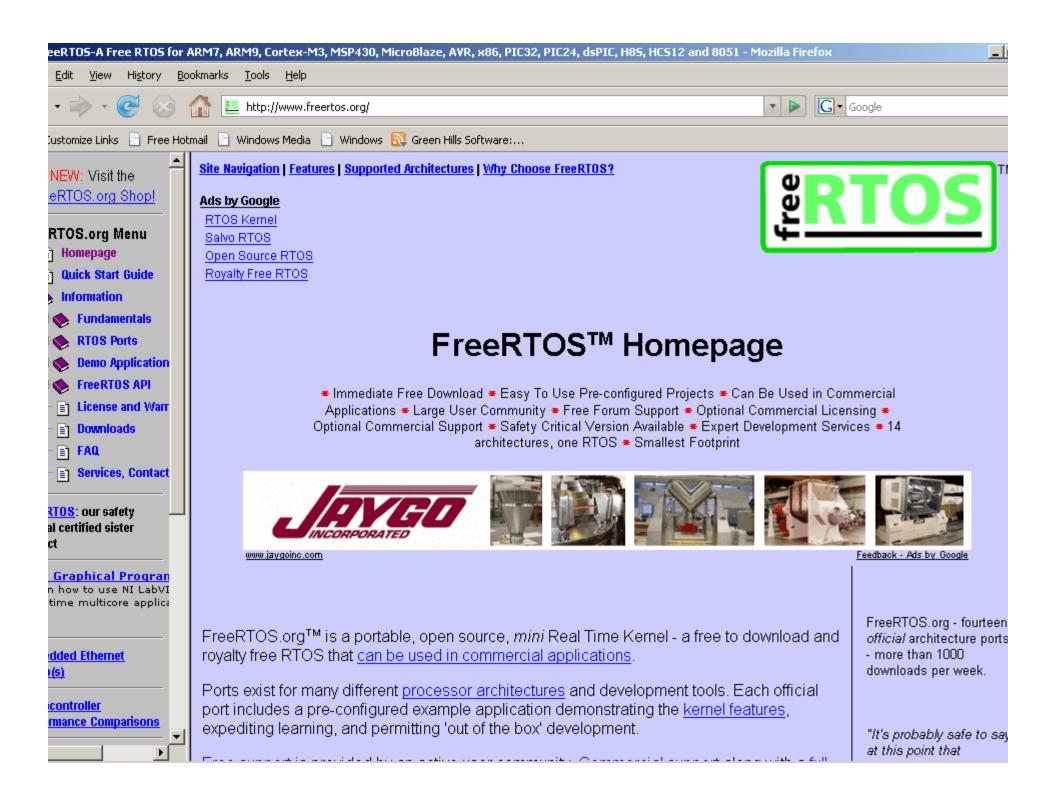
Upcoming Events

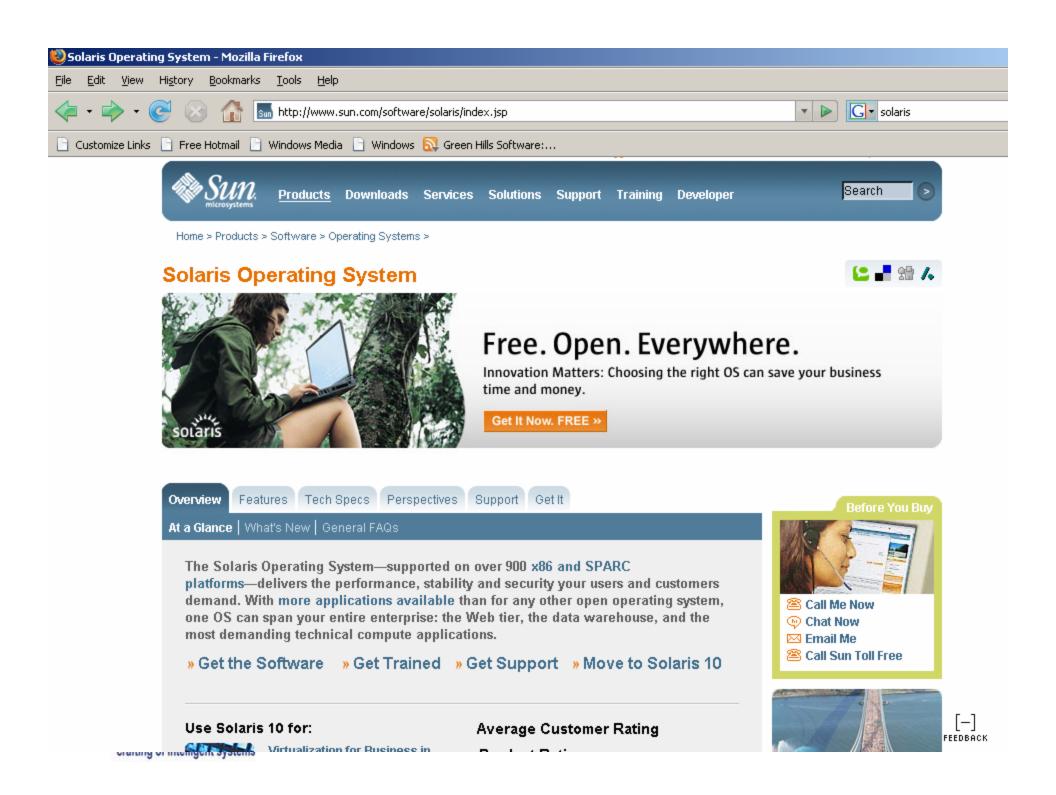
RTEMS Classes in 2008

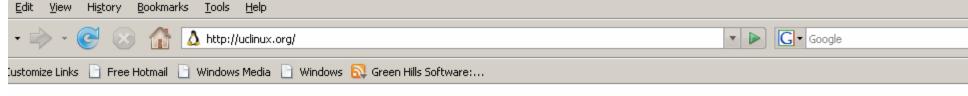
We now have dates for RTEMS classes in 2008. To express interest in other dates in Huntsville or to host a cla your company, please contact Joel Sherrill (joel.sherrill AT OARcorp DOT com). If interested in attending a clas scheduling a company specific class in Europe, please contact Thomas Doerfler (Thomas.Doerfler AT embedded-brains DOT de). Pictures from previous classes are online here.

TEMS References

Download











Embedded Linux/Microcontroller Project

<u>ome</u>

hat is uClinux?

tatus

etting started with uClinux

<u>4Q</u>

Dsimm Hardware Project

Clinux Ports

ne Developers

Mail Forum

ontact us

The Linux/Microcontroller project is a port of Linux to systems without a Memory Management Unit (MMU).

Pronounced "you-see-linux", the name uClinux comes from combining the greek letter "mu" and the english capital "C". "Mu" stands for "micro", and the "C" is for "controller". uClinux first ported to the Motorola MC68328: DragonBall Integrated Microprocessor. The first target system to successfully boot is the PalmPilot using a TRG SuperPilot Board with a custom boot-loader created specifically for our Linux/PalmPilot port.

July 2007

Greg Ungerer has been posting patches against the dist for those wishing to follow the mid-release updates. The Patches can be found at the following link: http://www.uclinux.org/pub/uClinux/dist/patches/ Feed back on these patches can be posted to the uClinux-dev mailing list. If you wish to subscribe to the mailling list you can do it here https://mailman.uclinux.org/mailman/listinfo/uclinux-dev/.

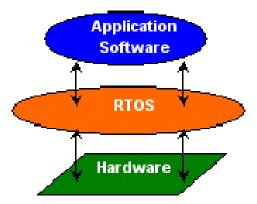
July 2007

The current uClinux-dist release is dated January 30, 2007. Here is a quick links to the tar.gz and tar.bz2 packages.

http://www.uclinux.org/uClinux/dist/uClinux-dist-20070130.tar.gz

Real time Operating system

- Real time operating systems are used as OS in real time system.
- In RTOS tasks are completed in given time constraints.
- RTOS is a multitasking system where multiple tasks run concurrently
 - system shifts from task to task
 - must remember key registers of each task (this is called context of task)





Characteristics of Real time Operating system

- Single purpose
- Small size
- Inexpensively mass-produced
- Specific timing requirements



Example of RTOS

- INTEGRITY, VelOSity and µvelOSity From Green hills co





www.ghs.com

-RTLinux and VxWorks From Windriver

WIND RIVER

- -www.windriver.com
- -µC/OS-II from Micrium



- PowerPac from IAR
- -www.iar.com



Real time Operating system categories

Two types

Soft RTOS

SOFT real-time system, tasks are performed by the system as fast as possible, but the tasks don't have to finish by specific times

Hard RTOS

In HARD real-time systems, tasks have to be performed not only correctly but on time



Real time System Pitfalls -1: Patriot Missile

During 1991 Gulf war, an Iraqi Scud Missile hit an American army barrack killing many soldiers.

Actually an American patriot missile could not track and intercept the scud missile.

Reason:

A software bug in patriotic missile



When the system turned on then it measure the time in 100 ms. Intervals.

This value is multiplied by 10 to obtain second.

The calculation was performed in 24 bit floating register.

So, value of 1/10 th second is truncated in 24 bits

where as exact value is 0.00011 00110 01100 11001 1001100...

So, if value was truncated then en error occurred. (3.4 ms per hour)

The patriot missile was switched on for about 100 hours, so the accumulated error was 0.34 second.

Scud travels at speed of 1,676 mps, i.e. more then half a kilometer in 0.34 second. So, patriot could not intercept the scud.



Real time System Pitfalls -2: Lockheed Martin

In 1998 Lockheed Martin Titan 4 booster carrying a \$1 billion LockMart Vortex Class Spy satellite pitched sideways and exploded 40 seconds after liftoff cape Canaveral, Fla.

Reason:

Fried wiring that had not been inspected. The guidance system remain without power for fraction of second.





Real time System Pitfalls -3: Mars Orbiter

One of the mars orbiter probe crashed into the planet in 1999. It did turn out that engineers who build the Mars Climate orbiter had provided a data table in "proud force" rather then Newton's, the metric measure of force. **\$125 Million Dollar lost**

Reason:

NASA flight controllers at jet propulsion laboratory in pasadena calif., had used the faulty table for their navigation calculations during the long trip from Earth to Mars.



Real time System Pitfalls -3: Mars Orbiter



999. prbiter had provided a ic measure of force

adena calif., had used the g trip from Earth to Mars.

crafting of intelligent systems

Real time System Pitfalls - 4: The Ariane 5 satelite launch rocket

Rocket self destructed in 4 June -1996.

Exactly after 40 second of lift off at an attitude of 3700 meters, the launcher exploded and became a ball of fire.

Cost: \$500 Million USD

Reason:

Bad floating-point exception handling.

A 64 bit floating no is converted into 16 bit signed value.

During one calculation the converted value was more then of 16 bit.

This error is know as "500 million dollar software error"





End of Part 1

