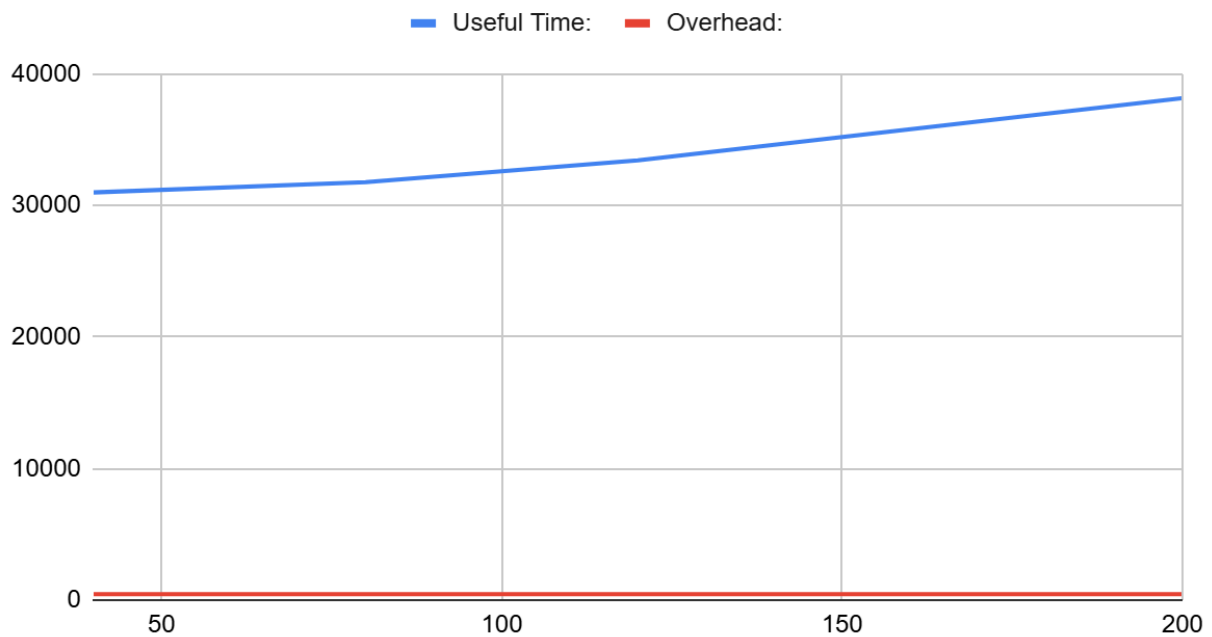


To showcase some of the tests done I made the following tables sorted by Context time displaying the useful time vs the overhead time sorted by ISR Time inputted.

Context = 10:

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ISR Time: | 40 | 80 | 120 | 200 |
| Useful Time: | 30989 | 31761 | 33433 | 38149 |
| Overhead: | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |

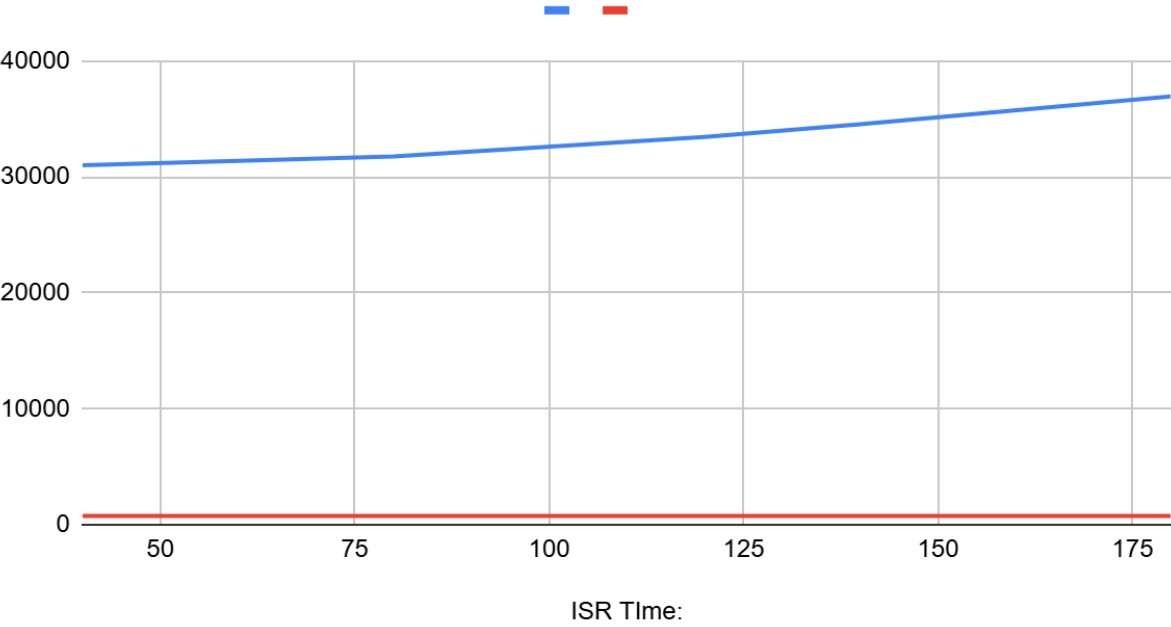
Context = 10



Context = 20:

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ISR Time: | 40 | 80 | 120 | 140 | 180 |
| Useful Time: | 30989 | 31761 | 33433 | 34549 | 36949 |
| Overhead: | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 |

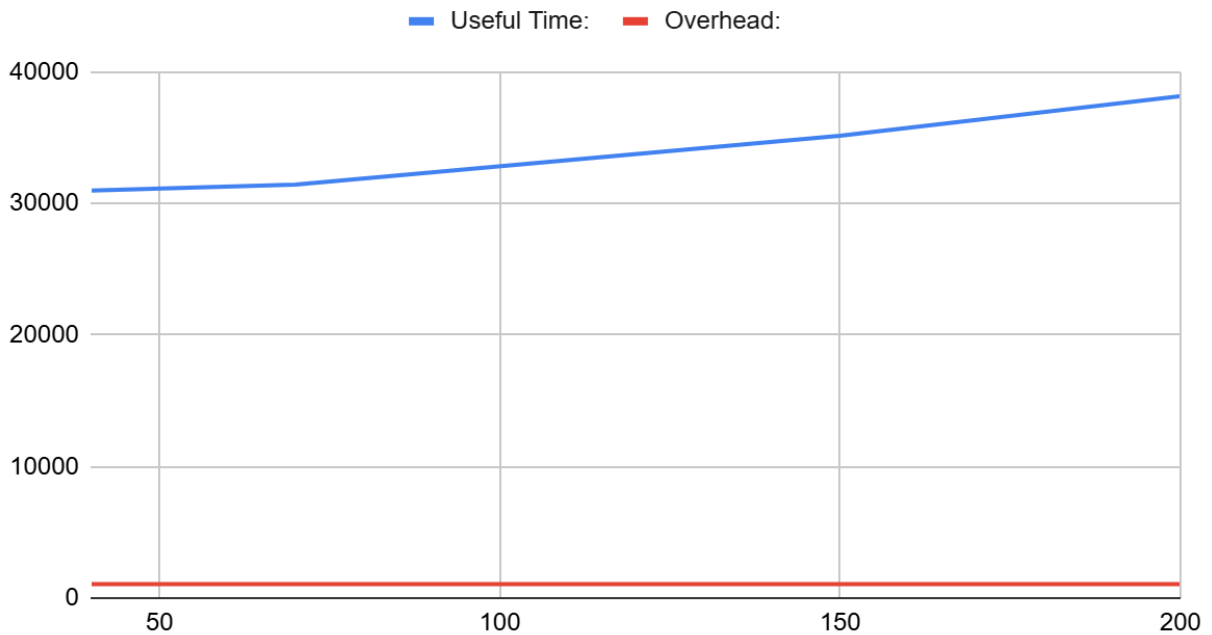
Context = 20



Context = 30:

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ISR Tlme: | 40 | 70 | 150 | 200 |
| Useful Time: | 30989 | 31427 | 35149 | 38149 |
| Overhead: | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 |

Context = 30



The tables above show that the pattern is that for the same context time the same overhead time for all ISR times. However the Useful time increases as the ISR time increases. This means that the highest ISR time takes the longest time but is also most efficient because it has proportionally smaller overhead time compared to useful time.

We also see that as the context time increases the total time also increases. This is just because the context time directly affects the overhead time. This means the most efficient way of doing this is with a context time of 10 and an ISR time of 200.