### PART I

TCB 創建時記憶體資訊

```
Task[63] created, TCB Address 0080E720
-----After TCB[63] begin linked--
Previous TCB point to address 00000000
Current TCB point to address 0080E720
        TCB point to address 00000000
The file 'Output.txt' was opened
The file 'TaskSet.txt' was opened
Task[ 1] created, Thread ID 33960
Task[ 1] created, TCB Address 0080E778
-----After TCB[ 1] begin linked-
Previous TCB point to address 00000000
Current TCB point to address 0080E778
        TCB point to address 0080E720
Next
Task[ 2] created, Thread ID 34660
Task[ 2] created, TCB Address 0080E7D0
-----After TCB[ 2] begin linked-
Previous TCB point to address 00000000
Current TCB point to address 0080E7D0
Next
        TCB point to address 0080E778
          Prev_TCB_addr
Task
                       TCB addr
                                       Next_TCB_addr
2
        00000000
                       0080E7D0
                                       0080E778
1
       0080E7D0
                       0080E778
                                       0080E720
63
                       0080E720
        0080E778
                                       00000000
```

修改部分

函式 OS TCBInit()的末端:

```
static INT16U taskcreated = 0;
    taskcreated++;
    printf("Task[%2d] created, TCB Address %p\n", ptcb->OSTCBPrio, ptcb);
printf("-----After TCB[%2d] begin linked-----\n", ptcb->OSTCBPrio);
    printf("Previous TCB point to address %p\n", ptcb->OSTCBPrev);
    printf("Current TCB point to address %p\n", ptcb);
    printf("Next
                     TCB point to address %p\n\n", ptcb->OSTCBNext);
    if (taskcreated == TASK_NUMBER + 1 && TASK_NUMBER != 0) {
        printf("\n========\n");
        printf("Task\tPrev_TCB_addr\tTCB_addr\tNext_TCB_addr \n");
        while (p != (OS_TCB*)0) {
            printf("%2d\t%p\t%p\tn", p->OSTCBPrio, p->OSTCBPrev, p, p->OSTCBNext);
            p = p->OSTCBNext;
    OS_TRACE_TASK_READY(ptcb);
    OS_EXIT_CRITICAL();
    return (OS_ERR_NONE);
OS_EXIT_CRITICAL();
return (OS_ERR_TASK_NO_MORE_TCB);
```

這裡我使用 task 創建函式 OS\_TCBInit()中所使用的 ptcb 來擷取資訊,因為它包含了所需的 TCB 資料,能指出前後 TCB 與自身位址,再用 taskcreated 變數來計算是否創立完所有 TCB,最後輸出所有 TCB 的 Linked list

#### **PART II**

#### App\_hooks.c:

```
static int maxprio = 1, index;
TaskParameter[j].TaskPriority = maxprio;
index = j-1;
maxprio++;
while (index >= 0) {
    if (TaskParameter[j].TaskPeriodic < TaskParameter[index].TaskPeriodic&& TaskParameter[j].TaskPeriodic!=0&& TaskParameter[j].
        int temp = TaskParameter[index].TaskPriority;
        TaskParameter[index].TaskPriority = TaskParameter[j].TaskPriority;
        TaskParameter[j].TaskPriority = temp;
    }
    index--;
}</pre>
```

在上次 Lab 的 InputFile()中新增此段程式來重新依據 Periodic 排列 Priority

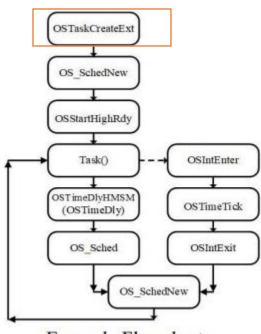
# Ucos\_ii.h:

637	INT16U	TaskExecutionTime;
638	INT16U	TASKWorkLoad;
639	INT16U	TaskPeriodic;
640	INT16U	JobNum;

在 OS\_TCB 的 STRUCT 宣告中新增參數,TASKWorkLoad 和 JobNum 分別是該 Job 剩餘工作量和第 幾個 Job

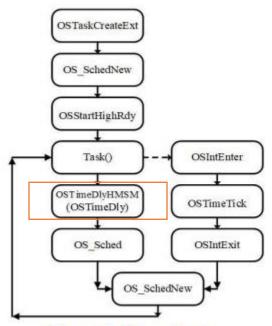
762	OS_EXT	BOOLEAN	OSRunning;
763	OS_EXT	BOOLEAN	OSMissDeadLine;
764	OS_EXT	OS_TCB	*OSTCBMissDeadLine;

新增 GLOBAL VARIABLES,是否 MissDeadLine 和 Miss 的 TCB



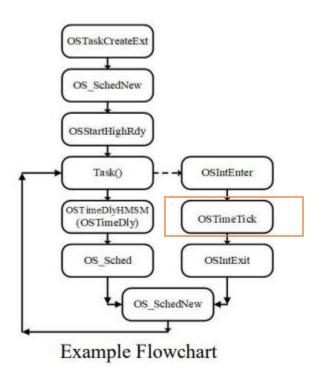
Example Flowchart

OSTaskCreateExt 中,為 TASK 初始化一些多的參數,主要是運用 TASKSET.TXT 的資料,OSTCBDly 會加上抵達時間的延遲,若有延遲,會將 RdyTbl 該 TASK 設為未就緒,沒有的話會直些賦予工作量。



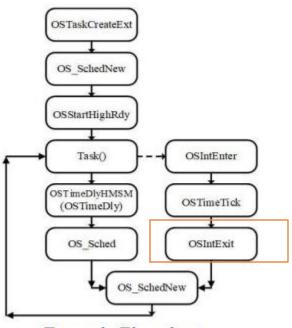
Example Flowchart

OSTimeDly 本來被 TASK 使用後會讓其進入非預備狀態並 OS\_sched(), 這裡我用 OSTimeGet()來讓他卡著直到下一 Tick 到來,並將相關排程事宜移到 OSTimeTick()。



```
(ptcb->OSTCBPrio == OSPrioCur) {
                          ptcb->TASKWorkLoad-=1;
                          if (ptcb->TASKWorkLoad==0) {
                             OS_ENTER_CRITICAL();
                             INT8U y = OSTCBCur->OSTCBY;
                             OSRdyTb1[y] &= (OS_PRIO)~OSTCBCur->OSTCBBitX;
                             OS_TRACE_TASK_SUSPENDED(OSTCBCur);
                             if (OSRdyTbl[y] == 0u) {
                                 OSRdyGrp &= (OS_PRIO)~OSTCBCur->OSTCBBitY;
                             OS_EXIT_CRITICAL();
                     if (ptcb->OSTCBDly == 0u) {
                         OS_ENTER_CRITICAL();
                         //OSRdvTb1[v] &= (OS PRIO)~OSTCBCur->OSTCBBitX;
                         //OS TRACE TASK SUSPENDED(OSTCBCur);
                         ptcb->OSTCBDly += ptcb->TaskPeriodic;
                         OS_EXIT_CRITICAL();
if (ptcb->OSTCBDly != 0u) {
    ptcb->OSTCBDly--;
    if (ptcb->OSTCBDly == 0u) {
        if ((ptcb->OSTCBStat & OS_STAT_PEND_ANY) != OS_STAT_RDY) {
            ptcb->OSTCBStat &= (INT8U)~(INT8U)OS_STAT_PEND_ANY; /* Yes, Clear status flag
            ptcb->OSTCBStatPend = OS_STAT_PEND_TO;
                                                                  /* Indicate PEND timeout
         else {
            ptcb->OSTCBStatPend = OS_STAT_PEND_OK;
       if(ptcb->TASKWorkLoad==0)
            ptcb->TASKWorkLoad += ptcb->TaskExecutionTime;
           OSTCBMissDeadLine = ptcb;
           OSMissDeadLine = 1;
        if ((ptcb->OSTCBStat & OS_STAT_SUSPEND) == OS_STAT_RDY) { /* Is task suspended?
            OSRdyGrp
                                   = ptcb->OSTCBBitY;
            OSRdyTb1[ptcb->OSTCBY] |= ptcb->OSTCBBitX;
            OS_TRACE_TASK_READY(ptcb);
```

這裡我用 TASKWorkLoad 來判斷該 JOB 工作是否完成,如果變 0 則將其設為非預備狀態,OSTCBDLY 則移到歸零時累加週期時間當 DEADLINE 並新增工作,若時間到但工作量未完成則視為MissDeadLine。

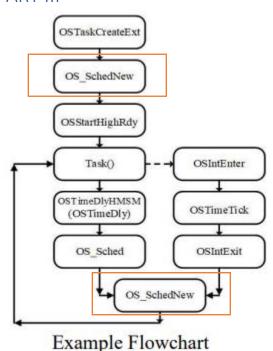


Example Flowchart

```
vaid OSTaskGamtosk(void)
{
    static INT320 CitsusCount = 0;
    static INT320 CitsusCount = 0;
    static INT320 CitsusCount = 0;
    static INT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    NT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    NT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    NT320 CitsusCount = 0;
    static INT320 CitsusCount = 0;
    static INT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    NT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    NT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    NT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    Static INT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    NT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    Static INT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    NT320 CitsusCount = TINUE;
    Static INT320 CitsusCount =
```

OSTimetick 執行完後,查看新舊 TASK 是不是相同且剛好舊的週期歸零,是的話輸出 TASK 完成並執行新 JOB,如果新舊不同則進入 OSIntCtxSw(),裡面會 Call OSTaskSwHook(),這裡會依據切換 TASK 時的狀況顯示是 Completion 還是被 Preemption,最後查看有沒有 MissDeadLine,有的話暫停程序並退出。

#### **PART III**



```
tatic wold OS SchodNow (vold)
                #1F OS LOWEST PRID C+ 63u
1829
1838
                        OS TOB ptcb;
                        /prints == (E mask) stat there
ptth = OSTCRIST;
DNTSU MEN ID-80FFFF, MAX_Arrived-8;
while (ptcb != (OS TCB*)8) {
    INTRU prie = ptcb-05TCBPrie;
    INTRU y = prie >> 3;
    INTRU x = prie & 8x87;
INTBU inRdyGrp = (OSRdyGrp & maskY) != 8;
INTBU inRdyTbl = (OSRdyTbl[y] & maskX) != 8;
                                              //printf("lack ENp (prio-Eld) is READY Nd Nd Nd Nd\n", ptcb, ptcb->OSTCHId, ptcb->TackPeriodic, ptcb->CSTCHUIy, ptcb->TackPeriodic - ptcb->OSTCHUIy, ptcb->TackPeriodic - ptcb->OSTCHUIy;
NDW_ED-= ptcb->OSTCHUIy;
NDW_ED-= ptcb->OSTCHUI;
OSPrioHighHdy - prio;
}
                               if (OSTime -- 8) [
   if (inAdyGrp && inAdyTbl) [
                                                else if (ptcb->OSTCBDly == MAX Arrived && ptcb->OSTCBId < MIN_ID) (
MAX Arrived = ptcb->OSTCBDly;
MUN_ID = ptcb->OSTCBId;
OSPrioHigh@dy = prio;
                                else {
    If (inRdyGrp 88 inRdyTbl) {
        //printf("Task gRp (prin
                                              if (ptcb->TaskPeriodic - ptcb->OSTCBOly > MAX_Arrived&& ptcb->OSTCBOly != 0) {
    MAX_Arrived = ptcb->TaskPeriodic - ptcb->OSTCBOly;
    MOW_ID = ptcb->OSTCBId;
    OSPrioHighNdy = prio;
                                                }
esse if (ptcb->TaskPeriodic - ptcb->OSTCBOly == MAX Arrived && ptcb->OSTCBId <= MIN_ID&& ptcb->OSTCBOly != 0 ) {
    MXX Arrived = ptcb->OSTCBOly := ptcb->OSTCBOly;
    MIN_ID = ptcb->OSTCBOly
    SPriodigNdy = prio;

] dise if (ptcb->OSTCBOly == 0 %% ptcb->OSTCBOly == MAX_Arrived &&ptcb->OSTCRId <= MON_IO) {
    MAX_Arrived = 0;
    MON_IO = ptcb->OSTCBId;
    OSPrioHighWdy = pclo;
                                                 //printf("Task (Sp (prio-Sid) is NOT ready(n", ptch, prio);
                               ptcb = ptcb->OSTCBMext;
```

FIFO 我主要用剛剛 RM 的專案稍微修改 OS\_SchedNew 的部分,我將選擇最高優先度 TASK 的方式 改為檢查哪個 TASK 已抵達的時間最長,並會在 TASK 剛進入新周期和系統剛啟動時做特殊判斷

# **RM VS FIFO**

# 測資

```
1 1014
2 2035
```

### RM:

1	1	Completion	task( 1)( 0)	task( 2)( 0)	1	e		3
2	4	Completion	task( 2)( 0)	task( 1)( 1)	4	1		1
3	5	Completion	task( 1)( 1)	task( 2)( 1)	1	e		3
4	8	Completion	task( 2)( 1)	task( 1)( 2)	3	e		2
5	9	Completion	task( 1)( 2)	task(63) 1		0	3	
6	10	Preemption	task(63) tas	sk( 2)( 2)				
7	12	Preemption	task( 2)( 2)	task( 1)( 3)				
8	13	Completion	task( 1)( 3)	task( 2)( 2)	1	e		3
9	14	Completion	task( 2)( 2)	task(63) 4		1	1	
10	15	Preemption	task(63) tas	sk( 2)( 3)				
11	16	Preemption	task( 2)( 3)	task( 1)( 4)				
12	17	Completion	task( 1)( 4)	task( 2)( 3)	1	e		3
13	19	Completion	task( 2)( 3)	task(63) 4		1	1	
14	20	Preemption	task(63) tas	sk( 1)( 5)				
15	21	Completion	task( 1)( 5)	task( 2)( 4)	1	e		3
16	24	Completion	task( 2)( 4)	task( 1)( 6)	4	1		1
17	25	Completion	task( 1)( 6)	task( 2)( 5)	1	e		3
18	28	Completion	task( 2)( 5)	task( 1)( 7)	3	e		2
19	29	Completion	task( 1)( 7)	task(63) 1		0	3	
20	30	Preemption	task(63) tas	sk( 2)( 6)				

# FIFO:

1	1	Completion	task( 1)(	0)	task( 2)(	0)	1		0		3
2	4	Completion	task( 2)(	0)	task( 1)(	1)	4		1		1
3	5	Completion	task( 1)(	1)	task( 2)(	1)	1		0		3
4	8	Completion	task( 2)(	1)	task( 1)(	2)	3		0		2
5	9	Completion	task( 1)(	2)	task(63)	1		0		3	
6	10	Preemption	task(63)	tas	k( 2)( 2)						
7	13	Completion	task( 2)(	2)	task( 1)(	3)	3		0		2
8	14	Completion	task( 1)(	3)	task(63)	2		1		2	
9	15	Preemption	task(63)	tas	k( 2)( 3)						
10	18	Completion	task( 2)(	3)	task( 1)(	4)	3		0		2
11	19	Completion	task( 1)(	4)	task(63)	3		2		1	
12	20	Preemption	task(63)	tas	k( 1)( 5)						
13	21	Completion	task( 1)(	5)	task( 2)(	4)	1		0		3
14	24	Completion	task( 2)(	4)	task( 1)(	6)	4		1		1
15	25	Completion	task( 1)(	6)	task( 2)(	5)	1		0		3
16	28	Completion	task( 2)(	5)	task( 1)(	7)	3		0		2
17	29	Completion	task( 1)(	7)	task(63)	1		0		3	
18	30	Preemption	task(63)	tas	k( 2)( 6)						

兩者都成功

# 測資

```
1 1 0 3 8
2 2 1 2 6
3 3 0 4 15
```

### RM:

1	1	Preemption	task( 1)( 0)	task( 2)( 0)			
2	3	Completion	task( 2)( 0)	task( 1)( 0)	2	0	4
3	5	Completion	task( 1)( 0)	task( 3)( 0)	5	2	3
4	7	Preemption	task( 3)( 0)	task( 2)( 1)			
5	9	Completion	task( 2)( 1)	task( 1)( 1)	2	0	4
6	12	Completion	task( 1)( 1)	task( 3)( 0)	4	1	4
7	13	Preemption	task( 3)( 0)	task( 2)( 2)			
8	15	Completion	task( 2)( 2)	task( 3)( 0)	2	0	4
9	15	MissDeadlin	e task( 3)(	0)			

# FIFO

1	3	Completion	task( 1)(	0)	task( 3)( 0)	3	0	5	
2	7	Completion	task( 3)(	0)	task( 2)( 0)	7	3	8	
3	7	MissDeadlin	e task(	2)(0)					

兩者都失敗

# 測資

```
1 1 0 1 4
2 2 0 2 5
3 3 0 6 20
```

#### RM:

1	1	Completion	task( 1)( 0)	task( 2)( 0)	1	0	3
2	3	Completion	task( 2)( 0)	task( 3)( 0)	3	1	2
3	4	Preemption	task( 3)( 0)	task( 1)( 1)			
4	5	Completion	task( 1)( 1)	task( 2)( 1)	1	0	3
5	7	Completion	task( 2)( 1)	task( 3)( 0)	2	0	3
6	8	Preemption	task( 3)( 0)	task( 1)( 2)			
7	9	Completion	task( 1)( 2)	task( 3)( 0)	1	0	3
8	10	Preemption	task( 3)( 0)	task( 2)( 2)			
9	12	Completion	task( 2)( 2)	task( 1)( 3)	2	0	3
10	13	Completion	task( 1)( 3)	task( 3)( 0)	1	0	3
11	15	Preemption	task( 3)( 0)	task( 2)( 3)			
12	16	Preemption	task( 2)( 3)	task( 1)( 4)			
13	17	Completion	task( 1)( 4)	task( 2)( 3)	1	0	3
14	18	Completion	task( 2)( 3)	task( 3)( 0)	3	1	2
15	19	Completion	task( 3)( 0)	task(63) 19		13	1
16	20	Preemption	task(63) t	ask( 1)( 5)			
17	21	Completion	task( 1)( 5)	task( 2)( 4)	1	0	3
18	23	Completion	task( 2)( 4)	task( 3)( 1)	3	1	2
19	24	Preemption	task( 3)( 1)	task( 1)( 6)			
20	25	Completion	task( 1)( 6)	task( 2)( 5)	1	0	3
21	27	Completion	task( 2)( 5)	task( 3)( 1)	2	0	3
22	28	Preemption	task( 3)( 1)	task( 1)( 7)			
23	29	Completion	task( 1)( 7)	task( 3)( 1)	1	0	3
24	30	Preemption	task( 3)( 1)	task( 2)( 6)			

#### FIFO

```
1 Completion task(1)(0) task(2)(0) 1 0 3
3 Completion task(2)(0) task(3)(0) 3 1 2
8 MissDeadline task(1)(1) ------
```

RM 成功,FIFO 失敗

從排程過程發現由於 FIFO 是 JOB 開始後就無法變更執行任務的,因此會出現過長執行時間的 TASK 佔領 CPU 導致 MissDeadLine 的問題