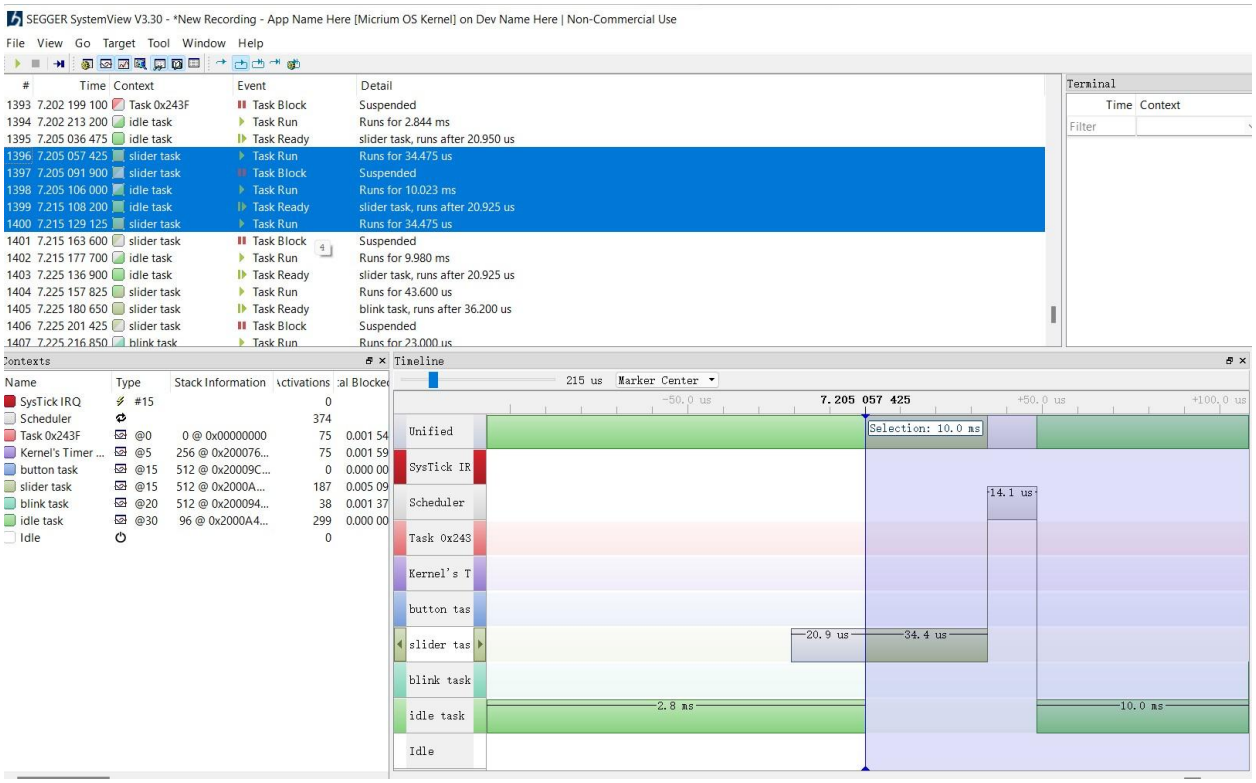
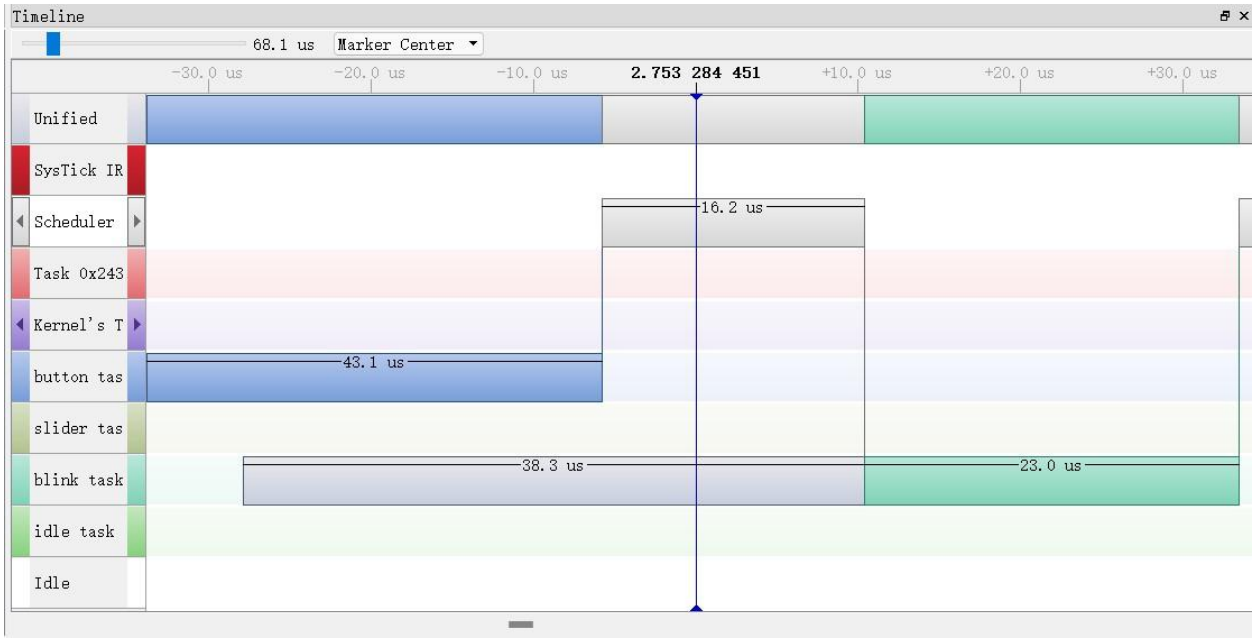
PartII

- **Record how often the SliderInput task is run. Does it match the timer period? Save a screenshot that shows the period.**



Timer period = 7.215-7.205 = 0.01s, which does match the timer period I have in the code

- **Locate when the ButtonInput task is run. Note that by highlighting the task name in the timeline window, left and right arrows will appear for advancing to the previous/next location in the timeline of when the task was run. Does the scheduling of the LedOutput task appear to be synchronized with the ButtonInput task? Explain why. Save a screen shot that shows the scheduling of the ButtonInput task and the LedOutput task.**



The scheduling of the blink task appears to be synchronized with the Button task. Because, there exists some latency between posting the message and receiving the message. And, as seen in the screenshot, the gap between button task and blink task is scheduler. It means that the system begins to schedule the task for blinking.

Part III

- **Record the average power consumed at nominal conditions (no buttons pressed, slider not touched). Compare this value with the values recorded in Lab 2 and Lab 3.**

11.91 mw at nominal conditions. (Energy mode is being used)

- **Record the average power consumed when one and both buttons are pressed. Compare this value with the values recorded in Lab 2 and Lab 3.**

One button is pressed: 13.43mW
Two buttons are pressed: 14.93mW

The average power consumption at nominal conditions is lower than the average consumption in Lab3, but higher than Lab2.

My best guess is the usage of ITC makes scheduling more efficient than without it. And ITC makes the usage of CPU more efficient and faster than Lab3.

And the reason why it is higher than Lab2 is that the time of CPU staying in energy mode is less than Lab2 due to scheduling methods.