

Programming Project Checkpoint 3 Report

Typescript for Compiling

```

wilbertallen@MacBook-Air-2016 ppc3 % make clean
rm *.hex *.ihx *.lnk *.lst *.map *.mem *.rel *.rst *.sym
rm: *.ihx: No such file or directory
rm: *.lnk: No such file or directory
make: *** [clean] Error 1
wilbertallen@MacBook-Air-2016 ppc3 % make
sdcc -c testpreempt.c
sdcc -c preemptive.c
preemptive.c:220: warning 85: in function ThreadCreate unreferenced function argument : 'fp'
preemptive.c:285: warning 283: function declarator with no prototype
sdcc -o testpreempt.hex testpreempt.rel preemptive.rel
wilbertallen@MacBook-Air-2016 ppc3 %

```

Fig.1 Typescript for compiling using the given makefile

Producer is Running and Changing Semaphore

At a glance, we can see that the Producer's value is always changing, incrementing the value by 3. We can see that by the value from *shared_buff[3]* and *buffer*

The screenshot displays the SIMS16 microcontroller simulator interface. The top panel shows system settings like clock frequency (11.0592 MHz) and update frequency (1000). The middle-left panel displays I/O pins (R/W, TXD, SC0N, etc.) and the PC register (0x0000). The middle-right panel shows the assembly code being executed, with the current instruction highlighted as 'LJMP 0075H'. The bottom-left panel shows the data memory (RAM) with addresses 0 to 70. The bottom-right panel shows the UART interface with 'No Parity' and '8-bit UART @ 4800 B'.

Fig2.1 Calling ThreadCreate(Producer)

After the producer is called, we can see that the assembly jumps to 0x75H (Consumer). There we are greeted by some variable initialization.

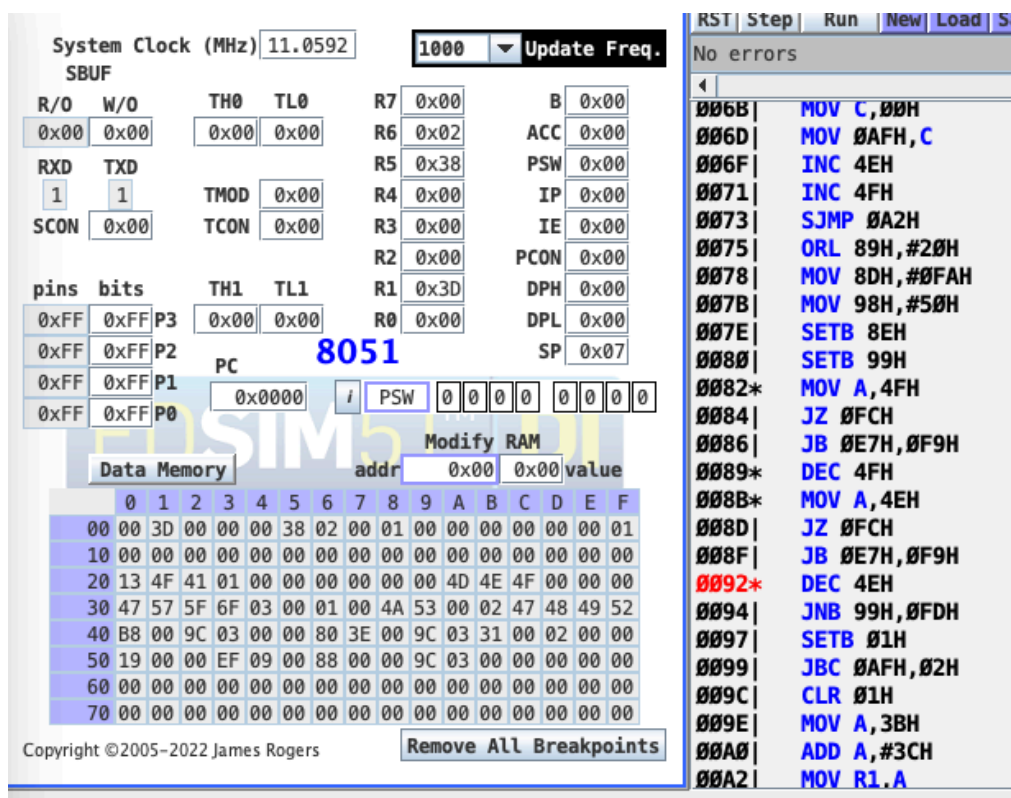


Fig.2.2 Calling SemaphoreWait

We can see the semaphore changes by observing the steps below that. We can see on 0x82H and 0x8BH, that it is calling SemaphoreWait(full) and SemaphoreWait(mutex) based on the assembly we write on preemptive.h. Here we can see that Producer and Consumer are communicating via the semaphores ensuring mutual exclusion, and preventing simultaneous access to critical sections.

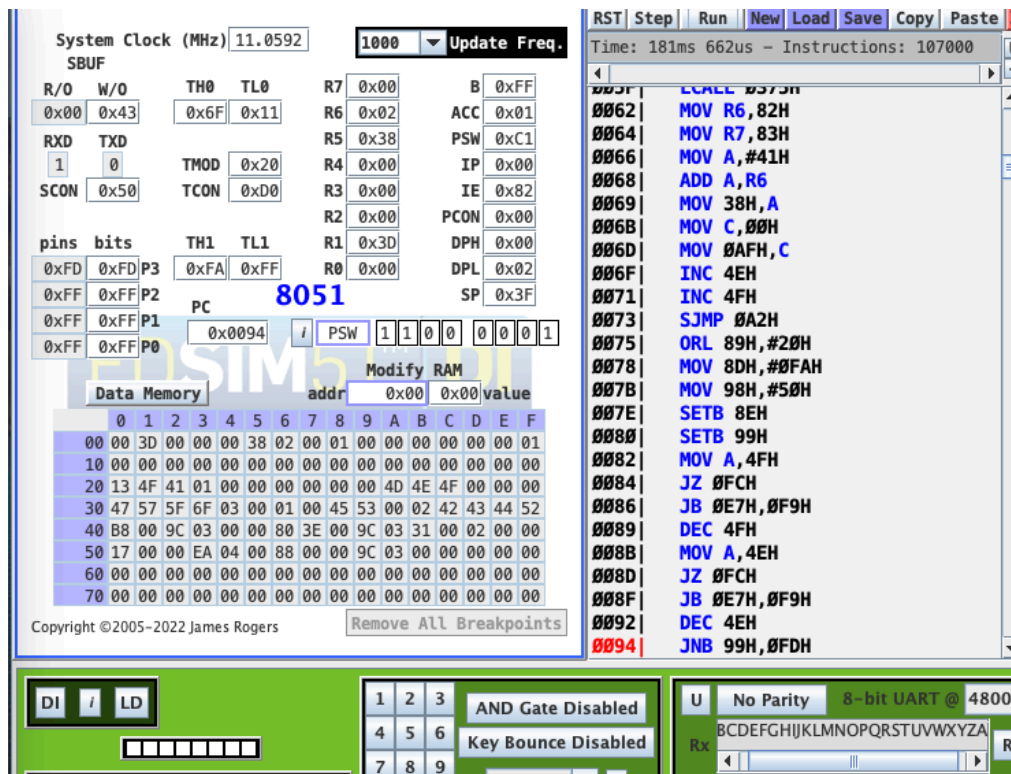


Fig.2.3 Running Producer

We can also see that the Producer is running by observing the value of shared_buff and buffer changing, in time with the semaphore changes. Screen recording can be seen [here](#)

Value	Global	Global Defined In Module
C: 00000014	<u>Producer</u>	testpreempt
C: 00000075	<u>Consumer</u>	testpreempt
C: 000000C8	<u>_main</u>	testpreempt
C: 000000E9	<u>_sdcc_gsinit_startup</u>	testpreempt
C: 000000ED	<u>_mcs51_genRAMCLEAR</u>	testpreempt
C: 000000EE	<u>_mcs51_genXINIT</u>	testpreempt
C: 000000EF	<u>_mcs51_genXRAMCLEAR</u>	testpreempt
C: 000000F0	<u>_timer0_ISR</u>	testpreempt
C: 000000F4	<u>_Bootstrap</u>	preemptive
C: 00000121	<u>_ThreadCreate</u>	preemptive
C: 000001E4	<u>_ThreadYield</u>	preemptive
C: 00000262	<u>_ThreadExit</u>	preemptive
C: 000002A9	<u>_myTimer0Handler</u>	preemptive
C: 00000328	<u>_moduint</u>	_moduint
C: 00000375	<u>_modsint</u>	_modsint

Fig.2.4 Function addresses value

Running Consumer and Changing Semaphores

By the same logic, we already prove that Producer and Consumer are communicating through semaphore on the point above. We can then observe the running consumer by the value being submitted to SBUF that changes from A to Z and writing it to the received data. On the case below, SBUF is writing 0x47H which is 'G' to the received data.

The screenshot displays the SIM51 IDE interface. On the left, the SBUF register is shown with a value of 0x47. The PC register is highlighted with a value of 8051. The assembly code on the right shows the consumer thread logic, including MOV R6, #2H and MOV R7, #3H. The bottom status bar shows the UART configuration as 8-bit UART @ 4800 B.