

ASSIGNMENT 4

REPORT

CSE 438

Embedded System Programming

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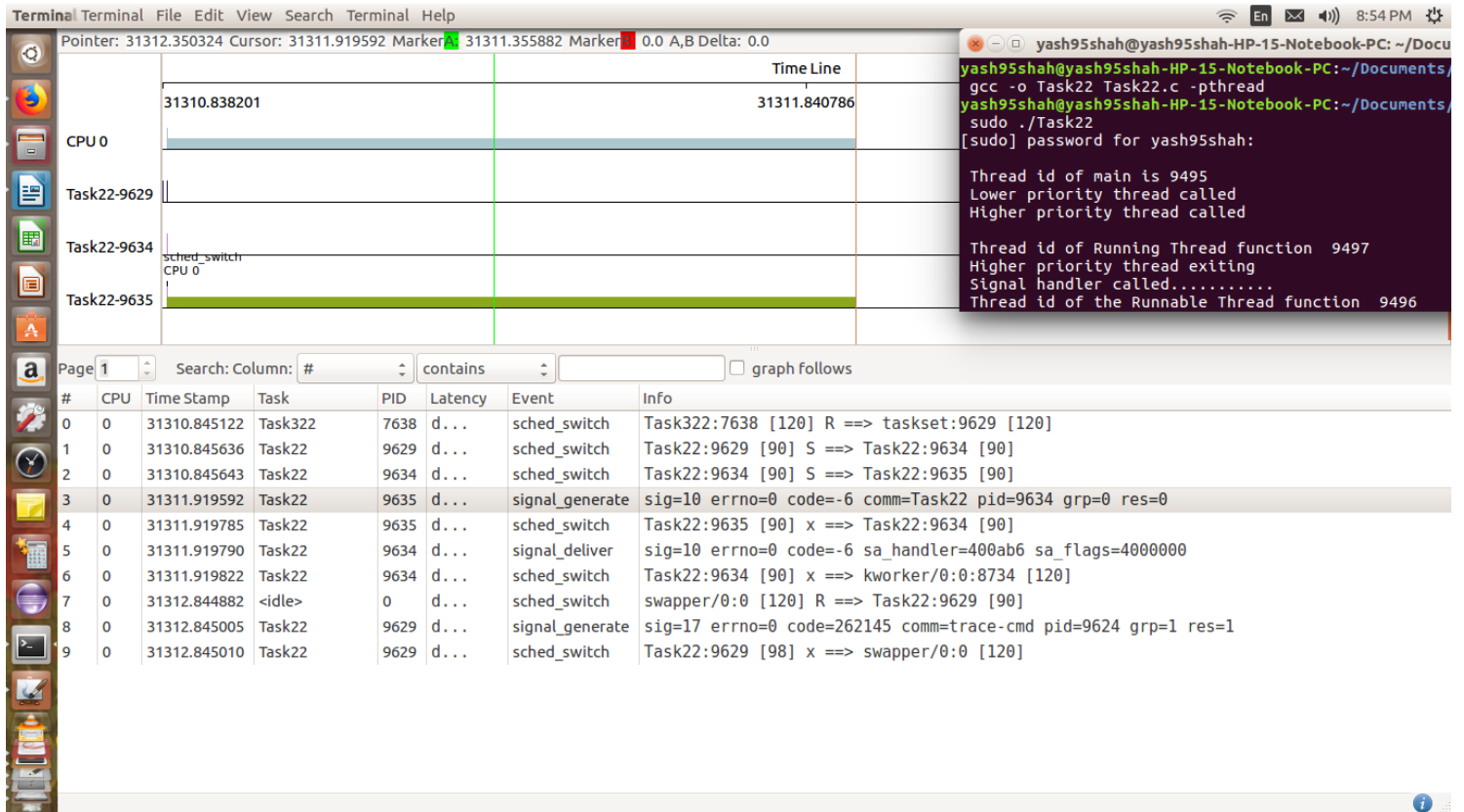
Assignment Statement: In vxWorks' Kernel API Reference Manual, it is stated that "If a task is pended (for instance, by waiting for a semaphore to become available) and a signal is sent to the task for which the task has a handler installed, then the handler will run before the semaphore is taken. When the handler returns, the task will go back to being pended (waiting for the semaphore). If there was a timeout used for the pend, then the original value will be used again when the task returns from the signal handler and goes back to being pended. If the handler alters the execution path, via a call to `longjmp()` for example, and does not return then the task does not go back to being pended."

A signal handler associated with a thread gets executed in the following three conditions.

- 1) The thread is runnable(I.e running thread has a higher priority)
- 2)The thread is blocked by a semaphore
- 3)The thread is delayed (`nanosleep()` is used.)

Here, I used the command `sudo trace-cmd record -e sched_switch -e signal taskset 0x01 ./Task2X` to execute this and create a `trace.dat` file. We observe the results on the KernelShark.

Thread is runnable (running thread has a higher priority)- PART1

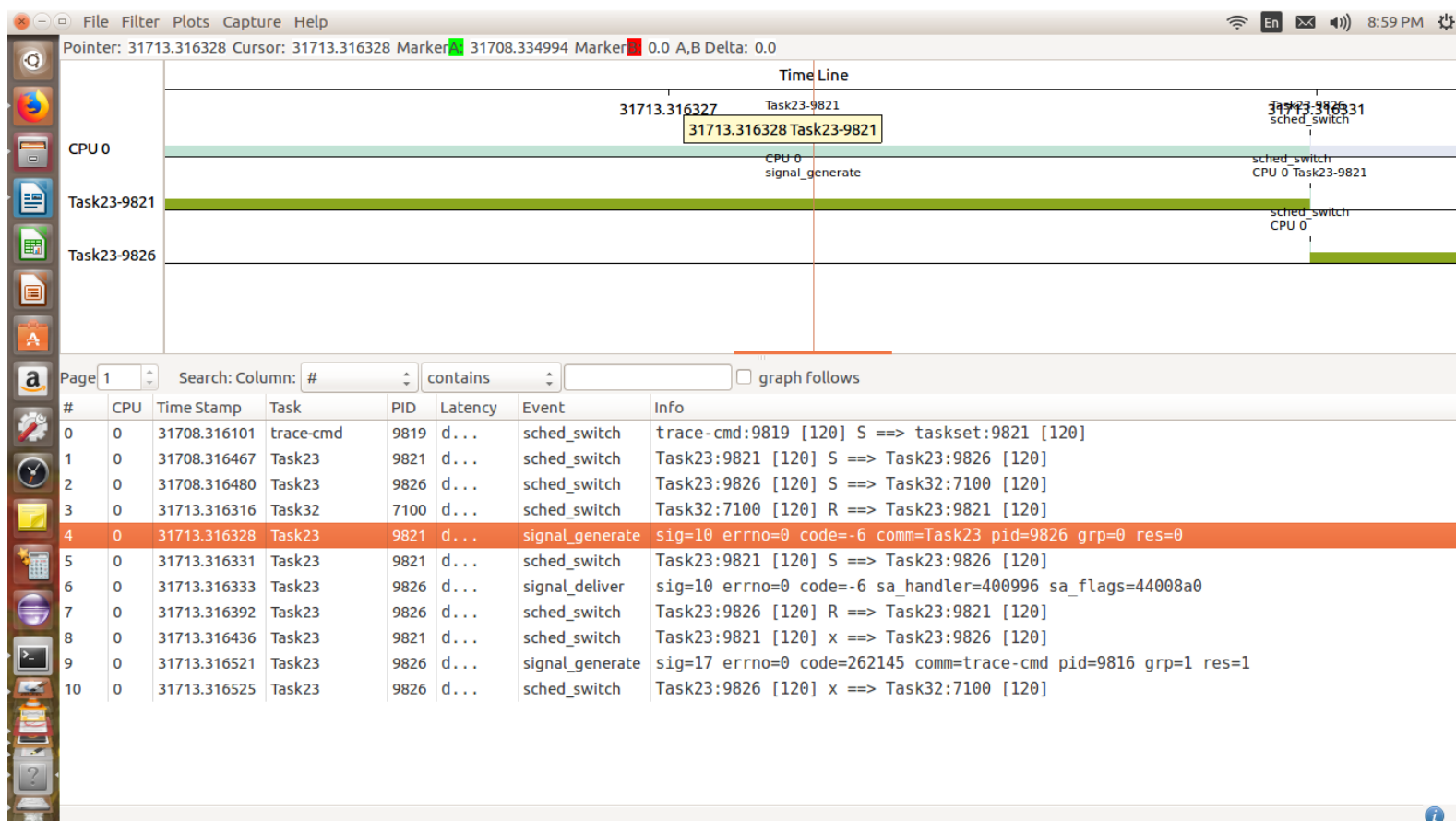


EXPLANATION:

Both threads are created with a given priority. When they are called, the higher priority thread will be executed first after which the signal would be sent and signal handler would be called. Only then will the lower priority thread be executed.

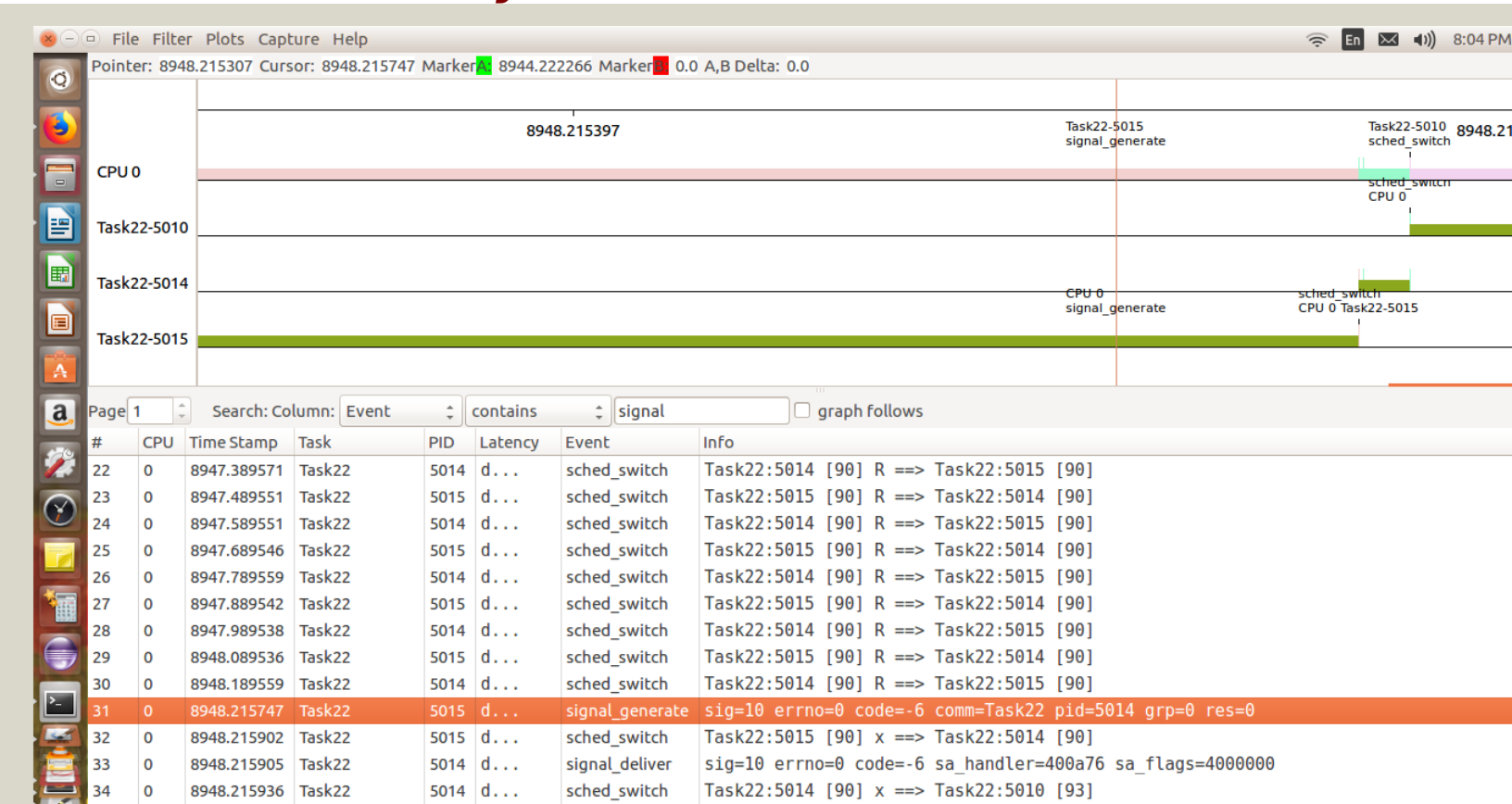
The signal generate is having the time stamp of 31311.91992 and the signal deliver with the time_stamp of 31311.919790.

The thread is blocked by a semaphore



Here the main thread makes use of a semaphore. It attempts to get a semaphore lock, which is not free. So it gets blocked. It is in blocking state until the signal is generated by another thread is delivered to it, to interrupt it. After the signal has been delivered to the main thread, the thread continues to execute even before acquiring the lock for the same.

Thread is delayed



Here, the signal is generated by the thread and delivered to main thread. The main has delayed itself by going into sleep by calling `nanosleep()`. The main thread wakes up as soon as it receives interrupt signal generated by the thread. This signal after being delivered to main thread, leaves the main thread in the awake conditions and the threads sleep for the remaining time and then starts to execute the code.

