

# First RTOS

## *Sample Implementation*

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# Model

- Important to distinguish between user space (*applic.c*) vs. kernel space (*emachine.c*)
- Makes code more portable, modular
- Ecode provides task schedule specification
- Emachine
  - part of the kernel
  - Periodically polls enabled triggers for activation (for LegOS - once every 20 ms)

# *Emachine*

```
while (i < n_enabled_triggers) {
  if (e_schedule[i].trigger_time <= sys_time) {
    pc = e_schedule[i].address;
    ...
    while (!end) { ...
      switch(e_code[pc].opcode) {
        case OPCODE_FUTURE:
          /*enable, insert and set trigger_time */
        case OPCODE_CALL:
          /* execute driver_code*/
        case OPCODE_SCHEDULE:
          /* post task-specific semaphore */
        case OPCODE_RETURN:
          /* end == 1*/
      }
    }
  }
}
```

# Task Activation

- All tasks are created as part of initialization
- Task activation via semaphores

```
int task_code() {  
    while(1) {  
        sem_wait(task_semaphores[.]);  
        /*execute task-body */  
    }  
}
```

# Interface

- Providing the interface between user and kernel space
- `e_machine_init()`
  - `instruction_t *program`
  - `sem_t *sem`
  - `driver_code_t *driver`
- Called for each time new Ecode is executed

# Tasks

- Poll light sensor @ 2Hz and display on lcd
- Turn on and off light sensor
- Beep @ 1Hz

# *Ecode*

```
instruction_t program[MAXINSTR] = {  
    /* 0 */ CALL(0),           /*light sensor read */  
    /* 1 */ SCHEDULE(0),      /* writing to LCD */  
    /* 2 */ SCHEDULE(1),      /* beeping */  
    /* 3 */ FUTURE(500,5),    /* enabling trigger */  
    /* 4 */ RETURN(),         /* finish with Ecode */  
    /* 5 */ CALL(0),  
    /* 6 */ SCHEDULE(0),  
    /* 7 */ FUTURE(500,0),  
    /* 8 */ RETURN()  
};
```