EE458 - Embedded Systems
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks

● Outline
  - Task Definition
  - Task States
  - Task Operations
  - RTEMS Tasks
  - RTEMS Task Directives

● References
  - RTC: Chapter 5
  - CUG: Chapter 5
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks
Defining a Task

• Although simple embedded applications may use a super-loop architecture, more complex applications (multiple inputs and outputs, time constraints) must be designed to run multiple tasks concurrently.

• Requires the developer to decompose an application into small, schedulable program units. Most RTOS kernels provide task objects and task management services.
Defining a Task

- A task is a *schedulable* independent thread of execution. Each task has a name, an ID, a priority, a task control block (TCB) and task code. Task state (CPU registers) are stored in a TCB during a *context switch*.

- The kernel may run its own set of *system tasks* at reserved priority levels. An _____ _____ will always be present. Others may include: logging task, exception handling task, debug agent task.
A task may be in either the ready, **blocked** or running states:

- **Ready**: the task cannot run because a higher priority task is running.
- **Blocked**: the task is waiting on a resource or event.
- **Running**: the task has the highest priority and is running.
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks

Task States

Finite State Machine of Task States

Figure 5.2 RTC

- **Ready**: Task is initialized and enters the finite state machine.
- **Blocked**: Task is unblocked but is not the highest-priority task.
- **Task no longer has the highest priority.**: Task is unblocked and is the highest-priority task.
- **Task has the highest priority.**: Task is blocked due to a request for an unavailable resource.
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks
Typical Task Operations

• A RTOS kernel typically provides _______-________ services for:
  – Creating, starting and deleting tasks: typically there is a call to first create the task and a second call to start it.
  – Controlling task scheduling: normally there are routines for suspending and resuming tasks, delaying a task, changing priorities, and disabling and enabling the scheduler.
  – Obtaining task information: get the task ID, obtain stack size, etc.
RTOS tasks are usually structured to either run-to-completion or run in an endless-loop:

- A run-to-completion task is a high priority task that is run at startup to perform initialization (create tasks, semaphores, queues, etc.)
- The majority of RTOS tasks will run in an endless loop. One or more _________ _______ must be made in the loop. (This is necessary so that lower priority tasks will have a chance to run.)
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks Synch, Comm and Concurrency

- Tasks synchronize and communicate using __________ __________: semaphores, message queues, signals, pipes, etc. We will discuss these topics during the coming weeks.

- We will also discuss how to decompose an application into concurrent tasks (application design).
RTEMS Tasks

- In addition to the running, ready, and blocked states, RTEMS defines the following task states:
  - _________: a created task that is not started
  - non-existent: uncreated or deleted task

- RTEMS supports 255 task priorities (1 is high, 255 is low).

- In addition, there is no limit to the number of tasks assigned the same priority.
RTEMS tasks have an execution *mode* and *attributes*. By setting the *mode* the following features can be enabled or disabled (the mode can be changed at run-time):

- preemption (switching to a higher priority task)
- __________ (switching to an equal priority task)
- signal processing (asynch. signaling)
- interrupt processing (can allow interrupts at a particular level)
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks

RTEMS Task Modes

• By default, preemption, signal processing and all interrupts are enabled while time slicing is disabled.

• The set of valid mode constants are listed on the next slide (Section 5.2.5 of the CUG). A mode is specified by _______ mode constants: RTEMS_NO_PREEMPT | RTEMS_NO_ASR

• The RTEMS_DEFAULT_MODES constant can be used to select the default modes.
RTEMS Task Modes

- RTEMS_PREEMPT - enable preemption (default)
- RTEMS_NO_PREEMPT - disable preemption
- RTEMS_NO_TIMESLICE - disable timeslicing (default)
- RTEMS_TIMESLICE - enable timeslicing
- RTEMS_ASR - enable ASR processing (default)
- RTEMS_NO_ASR - disable ASR processing
- RTEMS_INTERRUPT_LEVEL(0) - enable all interrupts (default)
- RTEMS_INTERRUPT_LEVEL(n) - execute at interrupt level n
Attributes are used to indicate whether or not a task uses the floating point coprocessor and whether it is a local or global task.

Context switches take longer for tasks that use the coprocessor because the coproc. registers must also be saved in the TCB. (See Sect 5.2.7 for other options.)

A global task can be contacted by other tasks in a multiprocessor system.
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks
RTEMS Task Attributes

• Attributes are set when a task is __________ and may not be changed. (Task mode settings, on the other hand, can be changed.)

• The default attributes indicate that the task is a local task that does not use the floating point coprocessor. The constant RTEMS_DEFAULT_ATTRIBUTES can be used to create a task with default attributes.
The constants that can be _______ to indicate a task attribute are listed below (Section 4.6.5 of the CUG).

- RTEMS_LOCAL | RTEMS_FLOATING_POINT
- RTEMS_NO_FLOATING_POINT - does not use coprocessor (default)
- RTEMS_FLOATING_POINT - uses coprocessor
- RTEMS_LOCAL - local task (default)
- RTEMS_GLOBAL - global task
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks

RTEMS Task Directives

• There are directives to create a task, start a task, restart a task, delete a task, suspend a task, resume a suspended task, change a task's __________, change a task's mode, and put a task to sleep for a certain number of ticks or until a particular date and time.

• We will briefly look at the most common task directives. Refer to Section 5.4 of the CUG for the complete list of task related directives.
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks

RTEMS Task Directives

- Tasks are usually created in the ____ routine. Here is the rtems_task_create() prototype:

```c
rtems_status_code rtems_task_create
( rtems_name           name,
  rtems_task_priority  initial_priority,
  unsigned32           stack_size,
  rtems_mode           initial_modes,
  rtems_attribute      attribute_set,
  Objects_Id           *id );
```
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks

RTEMS Task Directives

Here is an example call:

```c
rtems_id task_id[2]; // A GLOBAL
rtems_status_code status;
status = rtems_task_create(
    rtems_build_name('T','S','K','1'),
    10,
    RTEMS_MINIMUM_STACK_SIZE,
    RTEMS_DEFAULT_MODES,
    RTEMS_DEFAULT_ATTRIBUTES,
    &task_id[0]
);
```
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks

RTEMS Task Directives

- It is recommended practice to check that the return status from all directive calls is RTEMS_SUCCESSFUL:

- A task must be __________ before it will run:

```c
rtems_status_code rtems_task_start(
    Objects_Id id,
    rtems_task_entry entry_point,
    unsigned32 argument
);
```
A task can be deleted (you can use an ID of RTEMS_SELF to delete the current task):

```c
rtems_status_code
rtems_task_delete( Objects_Id id );
```

You can restart a task from any state except the _______ or non-existant (deleted) states:

```c
rtems_status_code
rtems_task_restart
( Objects_Id id, unsigned32 arg );
```
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks

RTEMS Task Directives

- There are directives to suspend and resume a task and to see if a task is suspended:

```c
rtems_status_code rtems_task_suspend( Objects_Id id );
rtems_status_code rtems_task_resume( Objects_Id id );
rtems_status_code rtems_task_is_suspended( Objects_Id id );
```
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks
RTEMS Task Directives

- Here are a few other task related functions:

  ```c
  rtems_status_code rtems_task_set_priority(
      Objects_Id id,
      rtems_task_priority new_priority,
      rtems_task_priority *old_priority);
  rtems_status_code rtems_task_mode(
      rtems_mode mode_set,
      rtems_mode mask,
      rtems_mode *previous_mode_set);
  rtems_status_code rtems_task_wake_after(
      (rtems_interval ticks);
  ```
Lecture 7 – Intro to Tasks
RTEMS Task Directives

• To change the task mode, both the new mode setting and a corresponding mode __________ must be given:

```c
rtems_status_code status;
rtems_mode old_mode;
status = rtems_task_mode(
    RTEMS_PREEMPT | RTEMS_NO_TIMESLICE,
    RTEMS_PREEMPT_MASK|RTEMS_TIMESLICE_MASK,
    &old_mode);
```

• A mask of RTEMS_ALL_MODE_MASKS can be used with old_mode to reset the mode.