

Introduction to Real-Time Kernels Task Management

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Outline

Task management:

- Task resources
- Task states
- Task stacks
 - Setting the size
 - Stack checking
- Creating tasks
- Changing the priority of a task at run-time





```
void MyTask (void)
{
    /* Local Variables  */ (2)

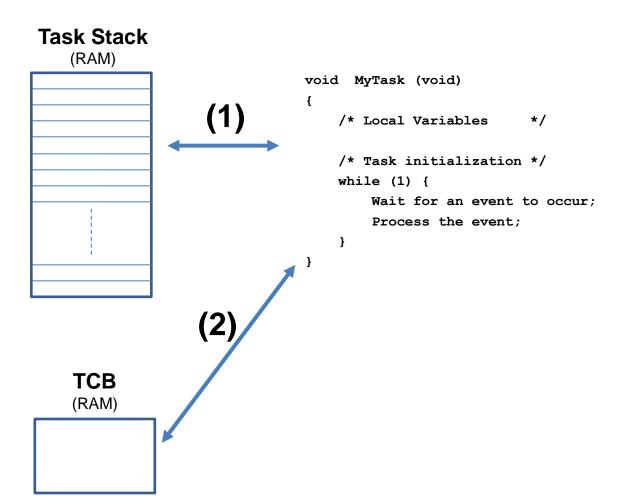
    /* Task initialization */ (3)
    while (1) { (4)
        Wait for an event to occur; (5)
        Process the event; (6)
    }
}
```



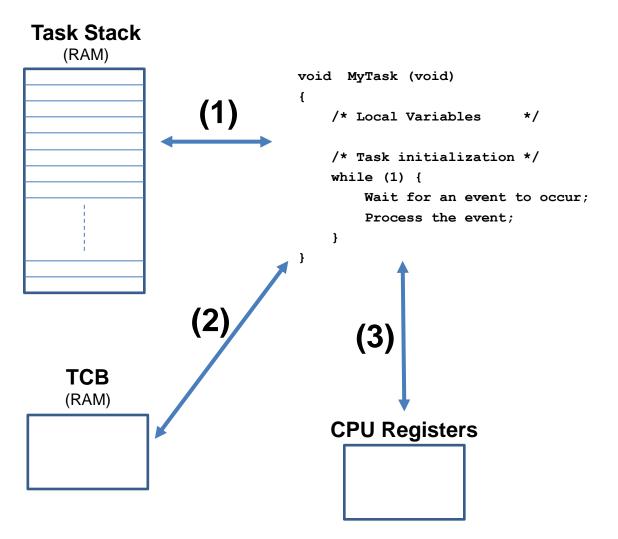


Task Stack (RAM) void MyTask (void) /* Local Variables */ /* Task initialization */ while (1) { Wait for an event to occur; Process the event; } }



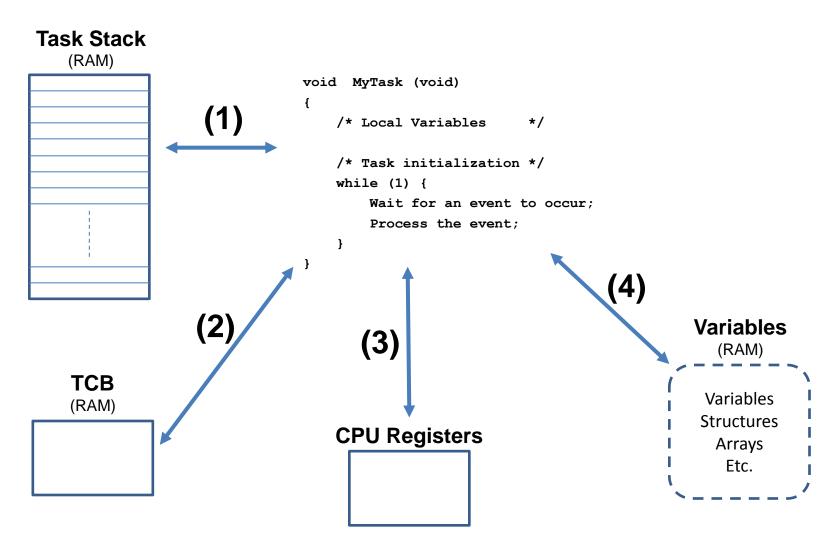






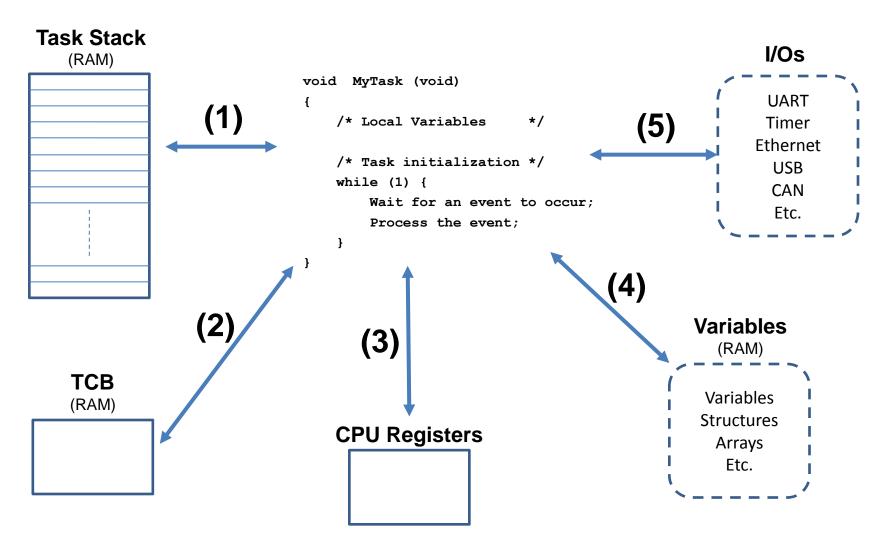
















Dormant

```
void main (void)
           OSInit();
           OSTaskCreate (MyTask,
                             My Task Priority,
(b)
                             My Task Stack Size,
                              other);
           OSStart()
        void MyTask (void)
           /* Local Variables
           /* Task initialization */
(a)
           while (1) {
               Wait for an event to occur;
               Process the event;
```

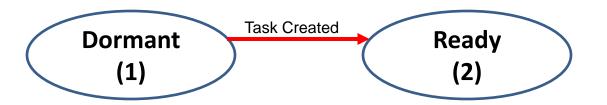


Dormant

(1)

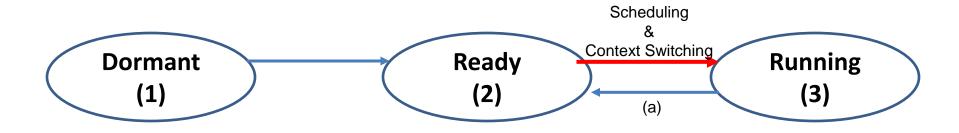


Task States Ready





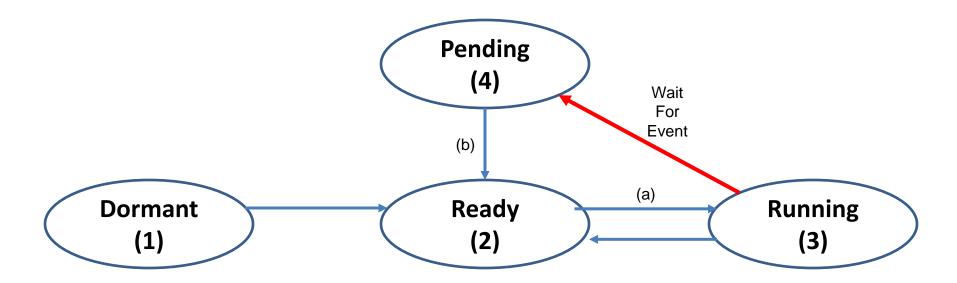
Task States Running







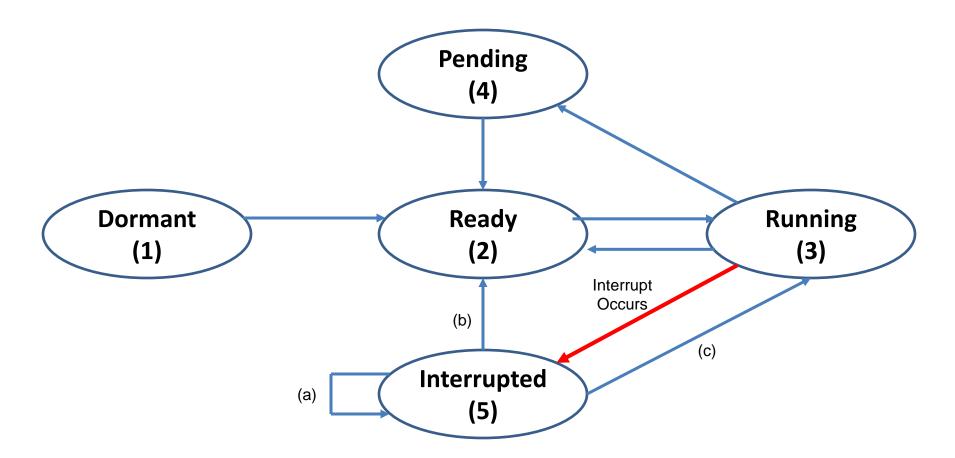
Pending (a.k.a. Waiting or Blocked)







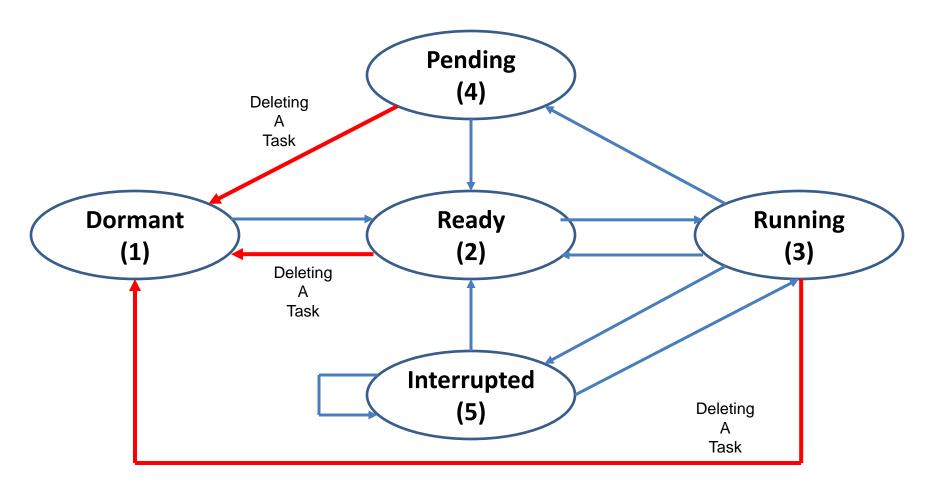
Task Readies a Higher Priority Task







Deleting a Task







Changing a Task's Priority

Manually

```
- OSTaskChangePrio(task_id, new_prio);
```

Automatically

To reduce unbounded priority inversions



Next Class

Scheduling

- What is scheduling?
- What is round-robin scheduling?
- When does scheduling happen?
- What is the outcome?

Context Switching

- What is a task's context?
- How does context Switching work?

Servicing Interrupt

- Priorities of interrupts
- Anatomy of an ISR
- Kernel Aware vs Non-Kernel Aware ISRs



