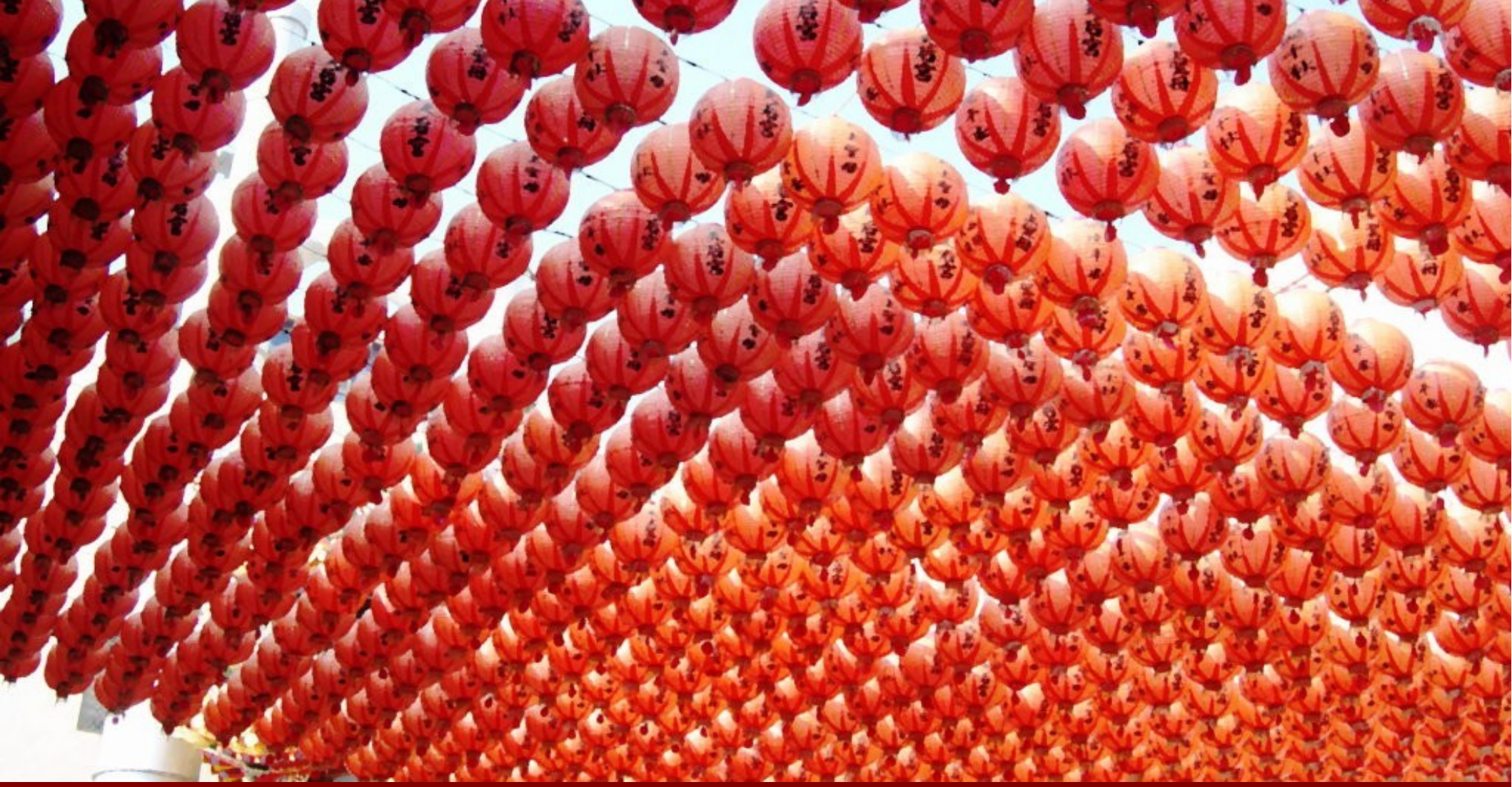

Non-premptive Multitasking for Arduino

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Outline

- Who Is This Guy?
- Context
- Composing Asynchronous Programs with Arduino
- The Right Tool for the Job
- A Simple Task Library
  - Characteristics
  - Key API
  - State Diagram
- References and Q & A

Who Is This guy?

- Auburn and University of Alabama, Huntsville
  - Started engineering, focus on experimental psych, found CS
  - Most effort put into human factors prep for Skylab and Shuttle: learned computing from the metal up as a side effect
- @OEMs writing language tool chain, virtualization, OS and datacomm software, ending with architecture
  - Data General, Business Application Systems, Network Products, Encore Computer, Sun Microsystems

Who?

- After three back-to-back startups, took a long sabbatical to do just as I pleased
- Looped back to a focus on electronics after childhood studies under IBM dad while engaging with area interest groups and community service work
- Doing embedded business as Apex Proto Factory
- Design, fab, software, consulting
- Also some teaching

Context

- Teaching an ad hoc software development/engineering course
- 90% Lab, 10% Lecture
- Created repository of software and a series of “lab kits” of Arduino-based hardware to explore embedded systems

LabKit 3.0

- 240x320 touchscreen, Uno, buttons, LEDs, piezo, I2C bus brought out

Composing Asynchronous Programs

- How hard is it to make an Arduino rub its (figurative) stomach, pat its head, and sing a song in response to a cue, all at the same time and with different time measures?
- How hard is it to make it reliable?
- How hard is it to change?

The Right Tool for the Job

- Arduinos are great for simple tasks, but we sometimes need to push them hard
- In industry, standard practice for an application involving a lot of tummy rubbing and needing very reliable responses to cues (e.g. inside a car engine) is to use a “Real Time Operating System” (RTOS)
  - Preemptive thread (task) switching
  - Priorities
  - Real and virtual oodles of other stuff like resource management

But Arduinos Are Memory-poor

- Uno has 2048 bytes data, 32k code
  - Preemption requires state save/restore, typically with multiple stacks: out of the question
  - A compromise is needed
- Cooperative multi-tasking but with one asynchronous mechanism

What Is a Task in This Context?

- A task is a managed function call with finite work per invocation that always returns. It can be invoked at a set time, in response to an event signaled by another task or interrupt handler, or just whenever it next gets a turn in a round-robin fashion
- Wikipedia “cooperative multitasking”

A Simple Task Library

- An appplication creates tasks, then starts a scheduler that never returns
- Three task flavors:
  - Regular: runs whenever it can
  - Scheduled: runs after a set time
  - Event: runs after an event
- Three states:
  - Executing
  - Runable: waiting for turn to execute
  - Pending: waiting for time or event

Creating a Task

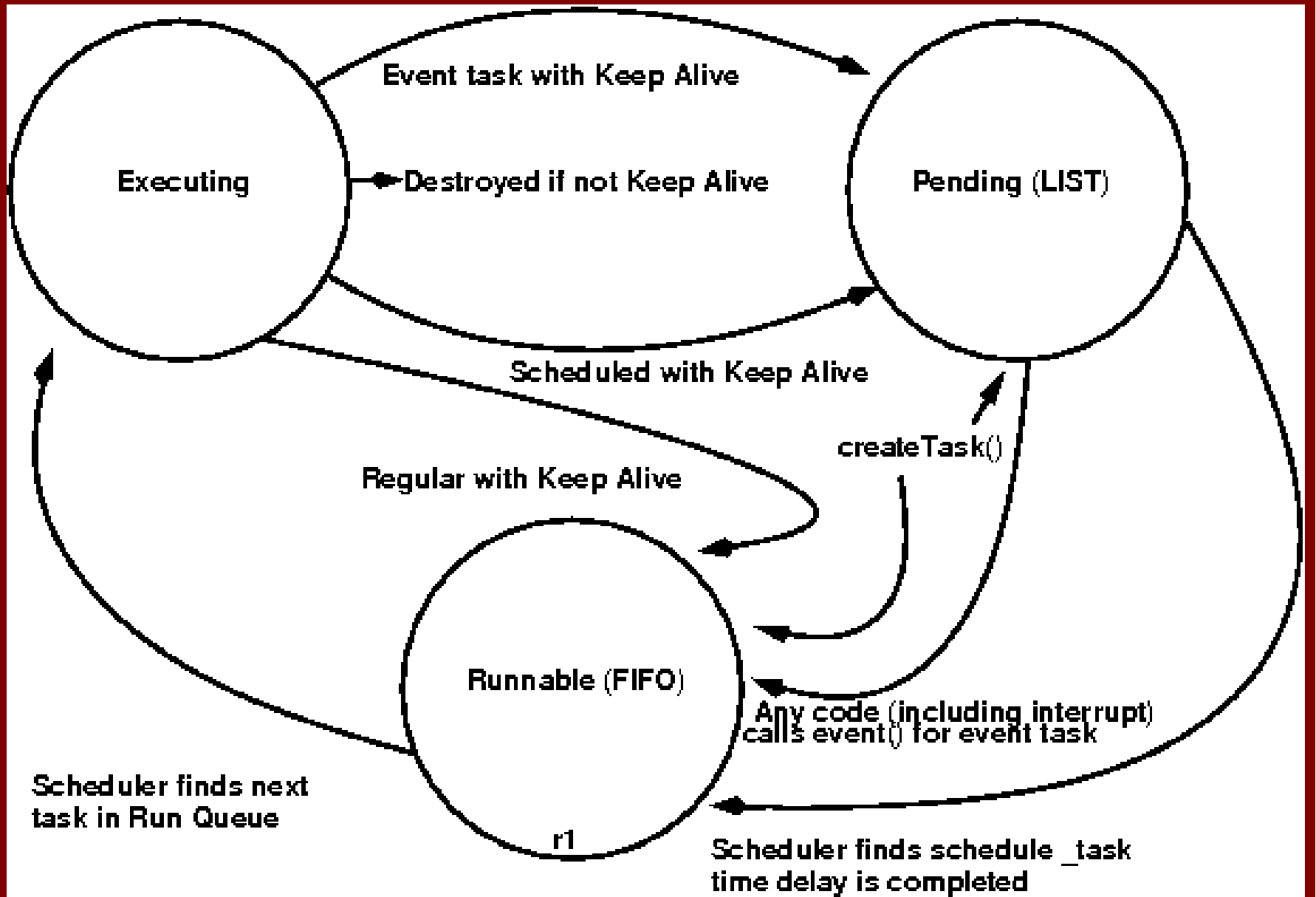
- uint8_t createTask(void_func func, task_type type, uint32_t wait_milliseconds, bool keepalive, void *local);
- Returns ID
- Function to call, type as per previous slide
- Nonzero wait relevant for scheduled
- When keepalive is false, task is destroyed after next execution
- Multiple tasks sharing same function can have different task-local data

Typical Program Set Up

```
void setup() {
    Task::begin();
    static uint8_t tid = ask::createTask(otherFunc,
                                         event_task,
                                         0, true, NULL);
    Task::createTask(someFunc, scheduled_task,
                     1000, true, &tid);
    Task::scheduler();
}

void loop() {
}
```

How it Works



Task State by Type

References and Q & A

- Public repository
  https://bitbucket.org/sugarpops/labkit
  - Subdirectories lib/Task and lib/NRingBuffer
- Email pete@soper.us