

Threading

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- Threading allows a program to do multiple things at once
- In this section, we will demonstrate how to use threading to run two functions at the same time

Function 1

Source Code

```
1 void spin(int seconds)
2 {
3     motor(0, 100);
4     motor(1, 100);
5     msleep(1000 * seconds);
6     ao();
7 }
```

This is a simple function which causes the robot to spin in place for the number of seconds specified by the seconds parameter

Function 2

Source Code

```
1 void servo_to_top()
2 {
3     int target_pos = 2000;
4     int curr_pos = get_servo_position(0);
5     int pos_diff = target_pos - curr_pos;
6
7     /* 50 iterations * 100 ms / iteration = 5 seconds */
8     int iters = 50;
9     int interval = pos_diff / iters;
10
11     for ( ; curr_pos < target_pos; curr_pos += interval) {
12         set_servo_position(0, curr_pos);
13         msleep(100);
14     }
15 }
```

This function uses the current position of servo 0 and the target position to move it to the target position in 5 seconds.

Example main()

Source Code

```
1 #include <kipr/wombat.h>
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     enable_servos();
6     set_servo_position(0, 0);
7     msleep(1000);
8
9     thread servo_thread;
10    servo_thread = thread_create(servo_to_top);
11    thread_start(servo_thread);
12
13    spin(3);
14    thread_wait(servo_thread);
15    thread_destroy(servo_thread);
16    disable_servos();
17    return 0;
18 }
```

Explanation on
following slides

Example main(): Explanation

Source Code

```
1 enable_servos();  
2 set_servo_position(0, 0);  
3 sleep(1000);
```

This code should already be familiar to you. Here we are just resetting the servo position for the purposes of demonstration.

Note: Enabling and disabling servos in one thread enables or disables them in all threads

Example main(): Explanation

Source Code

```
1 thread servo_thread;  
2 servo_thread = thread_create(servo_to_top);  
3 thread_start(servo_thread);
```

To keep track of our new thread we use a special type called thread.

Then, we tell it that when it starts, it should run the `servo_to_top()` function.

Finally, we actually start the new thread.

Now we have the `servo_to_top()` function running in a new thread!

Example main(): Explanation

Source Code

```
1 drive(3);  
2 thread_wait(servo_thread);  
3 thread_destroy(servo_thread);
```

Now we call our `drive()` function, and we are running `drive()` and `servo_to_top()` simultaneously!

`thread_wait()` tells our program to wait until `servo_thread` is done before continuing. If we didn't have this, the program would end before the `servo_to_top()` finished, because it runs for 5 seconds, while our `drive()` call only runs for 3.

Finally, always run `thread_destroy()` to clean up the thread when you are done with it

Note: Function Parameters

- You may have noticed that there is no way to pass parameters to a threaded function. This is a limitation of the KIPR threading library.
- You can use global variables to pass values between functions, or, if you know how, you can use the pthread library
- However, for most situations the KIPR threading library should be sufficient