Exercise Sheet 7

Exercise Due at Wednesday, June 24, 2015, 12:00 Uhr


Note: It is allowed to work in a group of up to three persons, if these persons are from the same practice group. Please do not forget to write your name and your Matrikelnummer on the solutions. The solutions can either be placed in the mailbox in front of the secretary’s office of LS 12 (OH/E22) or sent by mail (PDF format) to georg.von-der-brueggen [tu-dortmund.de]

Exercise Sessions:
Do, 10:15 - 11:45 OH16/E18
Do, 14:15 - 15:45 OH16/E18

Definitions: Assume the tasks \( \tau_i \in \tau \) are ordered according to Rate Monotonic and that all tasks have different periods, i.e. \( T_i \neq T_j \forall \tau_i, \tau_j \in \tau \) with \( i \neq j \)

- \( hp(\tau_k) \) consists of the \( \tau_i \in \tau \) with \( T_i < T_k \), i.e., all tasks with higher priority then \( \tau_k \)
- \( lp(\tau_k) \) consists of the \( \tau_i \in \tau \) with \( T_i > T_k \), i.e., all tasks with lower priority then \( \tau_k \)
- Blocking time: \( B_k = \max_{\tau_i \in lp(\tau_k)} \{C_i\} \)
- \( t_k \) is the deadline of \( T_k \)
- \( \{t_1, \ldots, t_k\} \) are the last releases of the tasks \( \tau_i \in hp(\tau_k) \) before \( t_k \) and \( t_k \) itself

7.1 \( k^2U \) Framework (4 Punkte)

1. Use the \( k^2U \) Framework to prove the Liu and Layland Bound for implicit deadline task sets under Rate Monotonic Scheduling

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{k} U_i \leq k(2^\frac{1}{k} - 1)
\]

2. A sufficient schedulability test for non-preemptive rate monotonic scheduling is to show, that \( \exists t_j \in \{t_1, \ldots, t_k\} \) such that

\[
C_k + B_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \left\lceil \frac{t_j}{T_i} \right\rceil C_i \leq t_j
\]

if the schedulability of all higher priority tasks was already guaranteed.

Show that a task \( \tau_k \) in a non-preemptive sporadic task system with implicit deadlines can be feasibly scheduled by the Rate Monotonic scheduling algorithm, if the schedulability for all higher priority tasks has already been ensured and the following condition holds:

\[
\left( \frac{C_k + B_k}{T_k} + 1 \right) \prod_{\tau_i \in hp(\tau_k)} (U_j + 1) \leq 2
\]
7.2 Multi-Frame Task Systems (4 Punkte)

Given \( n \) independent, preemptable, and periodic tasks with implicit deadlines, there are two types of executions for each task \( \tau_i \). It is known that \( C_{i,2} \leq C_{i,1} \leq 2C_{i,2} \), in which \( C_{i,1} \) is the WCET of the first version, and \( C_{i,2} \) is the WCET of the second version.

Suppose that the tasks are ordered in a rate-monotonic order, in which \( T_i \leq T_{i+1} \) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n - 1 \) and \( 2T_1 \geq T_n \). For any two consecutive jobs of task \( \tau_i \), at most one of them is executed by using the first-version (i.e., \( C_{i,1} \)).

The task set is schedulable under rate monotonic scheduling if

\[
\prod_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{C_{i,2}}{T_i} + 1 \right) \leq 1.5.
\]

Prove the above statement, and also generalize the above bound for another condition \( C_{i,2} \leq C_{i,1} \leq \alpha C_{i,2} \) where \( \alpha \geq 1 \).

Hint: The critical instant theorem for this case is as follows: If the worst-case response time of task \( \tau_k \) is no more than \( T_k \), then, the response time of a job of task \( \tau_k \), arriving at time \( t \), by releasing all the higher-priority tasks \( \tau_i \)'s with execution time \( C_{i,1} \) at time \( t \) and the subsequent job with execution time \( C_{i,2} \) at time \( t + T_i \) as early as possible by respecting the period, is the worst-case response time of task \( \tau_k \).

Hint: Write down the schedulability test and use the \( k^2U \) framework introduced in the lecture.

7.3 Self-Suspension Modeling and Scheduling (2 Punkte)

- Give concrete examples why EDF and RM can be very bad when considering tasks with self-suspensions.

- Define the dynamic self-suspension and the segmented self-suspension task models for sporadic real-time tasks. What are their advantages and disadvantages with respect to the expressiveness of the system and the accuracy in the schedulability design/analysis, respectively?

7.4 Challenge on Utilization Bounds (1 Punkt)

Based on 7.1-2 prove the following argument.

Suppose that the tasks are indexed such that \( T_i \leq T_{i+1} \). If \( \gamma = \max_{\tau_i \in \mathcal{P}(\tau_k)} \left\{ \frac{C_i}{C_k} \right\} = \frac{b}{a} \), then task \( \tau_k \) is schedulable by RM-NP if

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{k} U_i \leq \begin{cases} 
\left( \frac{\gamma}{\frac{a}{1+\gamma}} \right) \left( \frac{a}{1+\gamma} - 1 \right) + (k-1) \left( \frac{\gamma}{\frac{a}{1+\gamma}} - 1 \right) & \text{if } \gamma \leq 1 \\
\frac{1}{1+\gamma} \left( \frac{a}{1+\gamma} - 1 \right) & \text{if } \gamma > 1
\end{cases}
\]

Hint: The critical instant theorem for this case is as follows: If the worst-case response time of task \( \tau_k \) is no more than \( T_k \), then, the response time of a job of task \( \tau_k \), arriving at time \( t \), by releasing all the higher-priority tasks \( \tau_i \)'s with execution time \( C_{i,1} \) at time \( t \) and the subsequent job with execution time \( C_{i,2} \) at time \( t + T_i \) as early as possible by respecting the period, is the worst-case response time of task \( \tau_k \).

Hint: Write down the schedulability test and use the \( k^2U \) framework introduced in the lecture.