
Analysis of Deadline Miss Rates for Uniprocessor Fixed-Priority Scheduling

Kuan-Hsun Chen, Georg von der Brüggen, Jian-Jia Chen

**Department of Computer Science
TU Dortmund University, Germany**

31th of August 2018

This research is supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG) as part of SPP 1500 and SFB 876.

Outline

Motivation and Problem Definition

Partition into Busy Intervals

Deadline Miss Rate

Evaluation

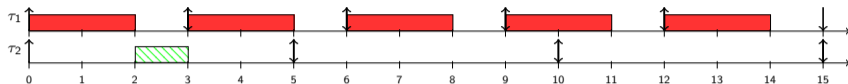
Frequency of Deadline Misses

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- Rare deadline misses often acceptable

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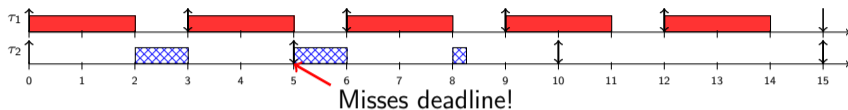
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- Rare deadline misses often acceptable
- How to quantify the frequency?

Probability of a Deadline Miss



- $\tau_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1.0 \end{pmatrix}$, $T_1 = 3$
- $\tau_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2.25 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$, $T_2 = 5$
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- Probability of a deadline miss: 50%

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 - Probabilistic response time analysis
 - Deadline misses probability analysis

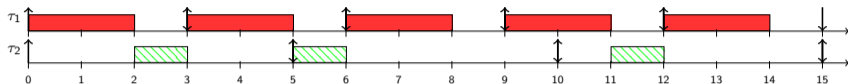
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- Deadline misses probability = Deadline miss rate

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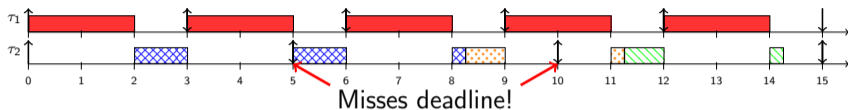
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Miss Rate against Probability



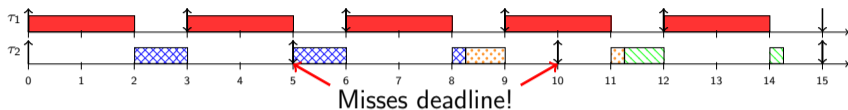
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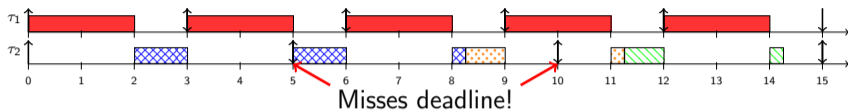
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- Miss rate $> 50\%$
- Simulation: 100 runs, each 5 million jobs of τ_2 : **93.04%**

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How to obtain Miss Rate analytically?

Task Model and Notation

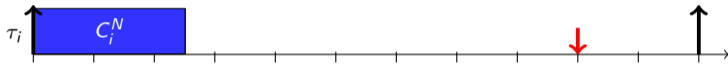
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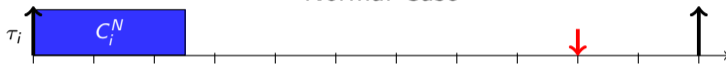


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- Sporadic tasks, constrained deadlines: $D_i \leq T_i \forall \tau_i$

Task Model and Notation

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Normal Case



Abnormal Case

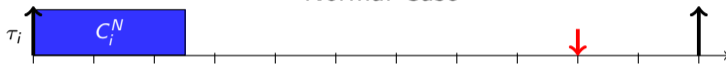


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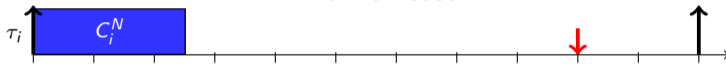


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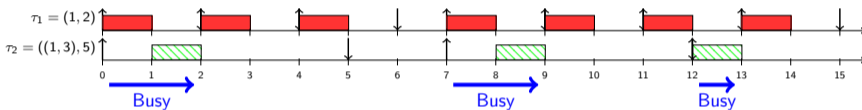


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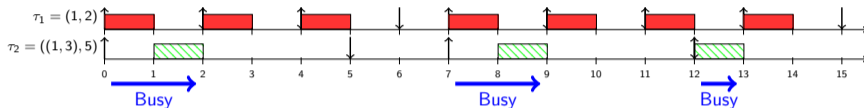
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- $C_i^A \geq C_i^N$
- $P_i^A + P_i^N = 1 \rightarrow \sum_j^{v_i} P_i^j = 1$ (v_i is finite)
- Probabilities independent

Busy Interval



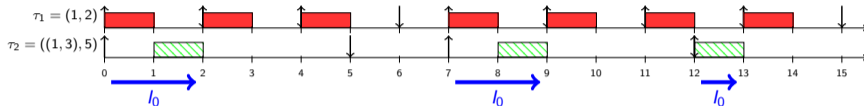
- Busy interval of τ_2 : $[t_a, t_b]$
- t_a : Release time of a job of τ_2 , no job of τ_2 in the system at t_a
- t_b : First time point after t_a where all jobs of τ_2 released since t_a are finished

Partition into Busy Intervals I_j



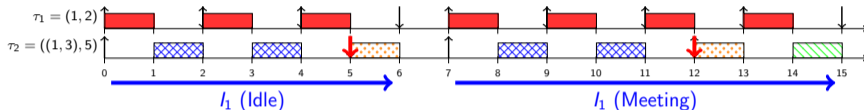
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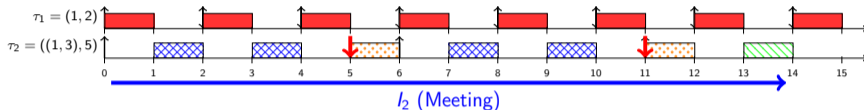
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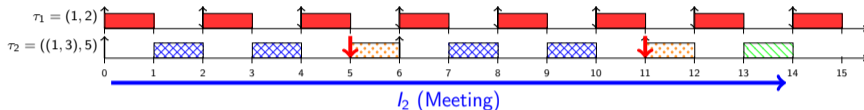
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- Probability of I_j : $\psi(I_j)$
- $\sum_{j=0}^{\mathbb{J}} \psi(I_j) = 1$ (at most \mathbb{J} consecutive misses)

Exact Miss Rate

Given a release pattern:

$$\text{Miss Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deadline misses}}{\text{Number of released jobs}}$$

Expected Miss Rate

Given a release pattern:

$$E_k = \frac{\text{Expected number of deadline misses}}{\text{Number of released jobs}}$$

Expected Miss Rate

Given a release pattern with at most \mathbb{J} consecutive misses:

$$\mathbb{E}_k = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\mathbb{J}} \psi(l_j) \cdot j}{\sum_{j=1}^{\mathbb{J}} \psi(l_j) \cdot j + \psi(l_0) \cdot 1}$$

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Good news and bad news?

Upper Bound of $\psi(l_j)$

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- Calculating $\psi(l_j)$ exactly is challenging
- Upper bound probability $\psi(l_j)$
 - $\Phi_{k,j}$: at least j consecutive deadline misses
 - $\Phi_{k,j} \geq \psi(l_j)$ (exact)
 - Task-level Convolution (von der Brüggen et al. ECRTS'18)
 - Analytical bound approach (Chen and Chen SIES'17)

Upper Bounded Expected Miss Rate

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Upper Bounded Expected Miss Rate

Given a release pattern with at most \mathbb{J} consecutive misses:

$$\mathbb{E}_k \leq \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\mathbb{J}} \Phi_{k,j} \cdot j}{\sum_{j=1}^{\mathbb{J}} \psi(l_j) \cdot j + \psi(l_0) \cdot 1} \quad \checkmark ?$$

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How large is the error?

Evaluation: Setup

- Utilization: 70%
- Periods: UUniFast, 1ms-100ms
- $P_i^A = 0.0001$, $P_i^N = 1 - P_i^A$
- Cardinality: {5, 10} tasks
- For 5 tasks: 10 task sets
- For 10 tasks: 5 task sets

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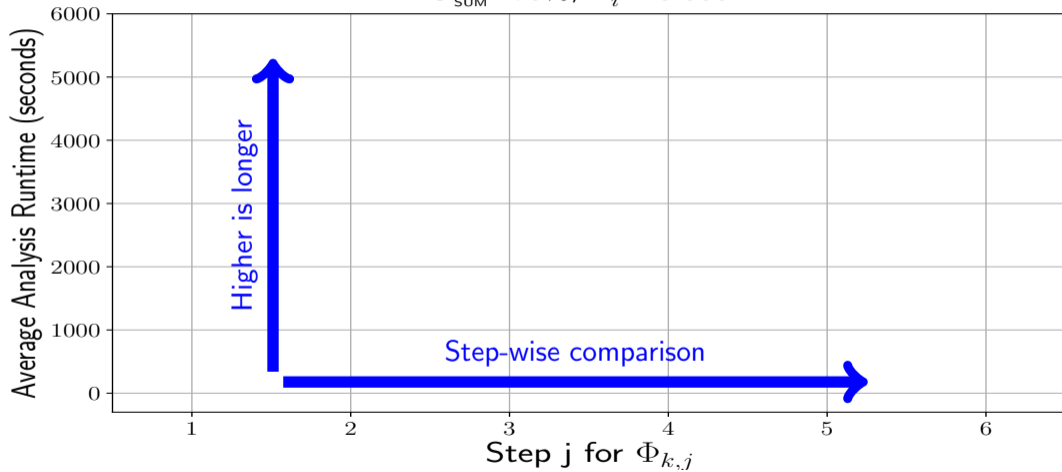
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Focus on:

- Precision vs. Runtime for $\Phi_{k,j}$
- Expected Miss Rate among **AB**, **CON** and **SIM**

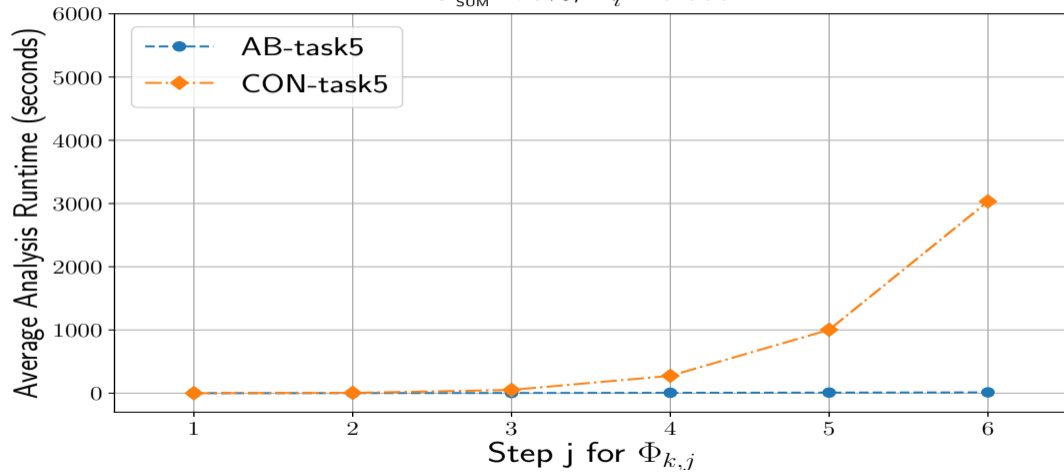
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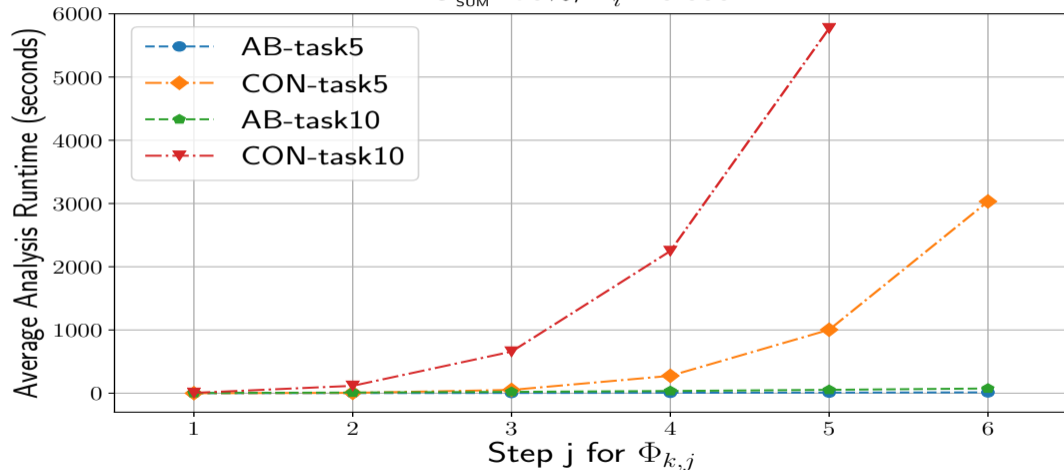
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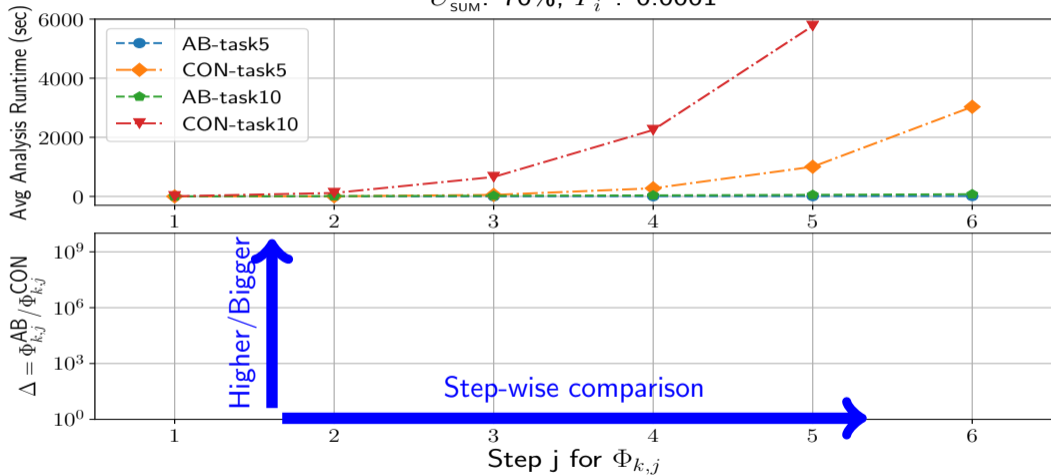
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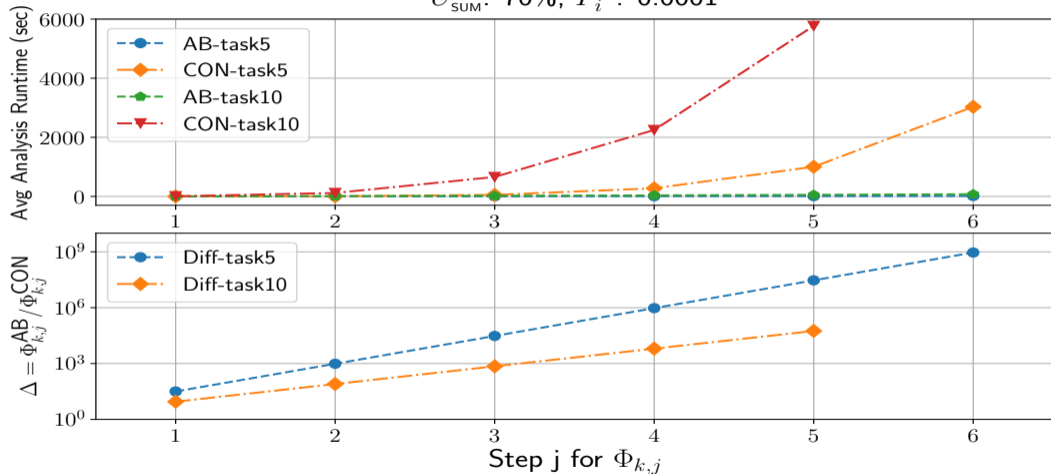
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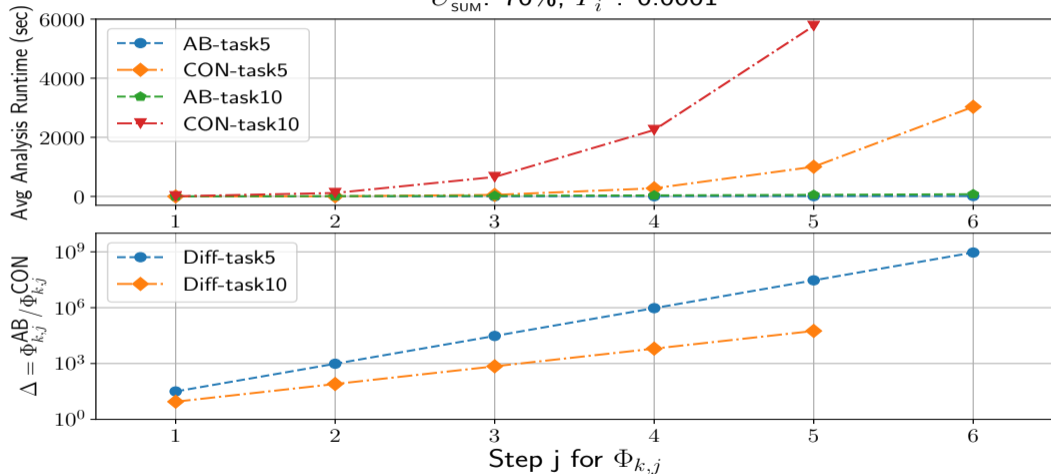
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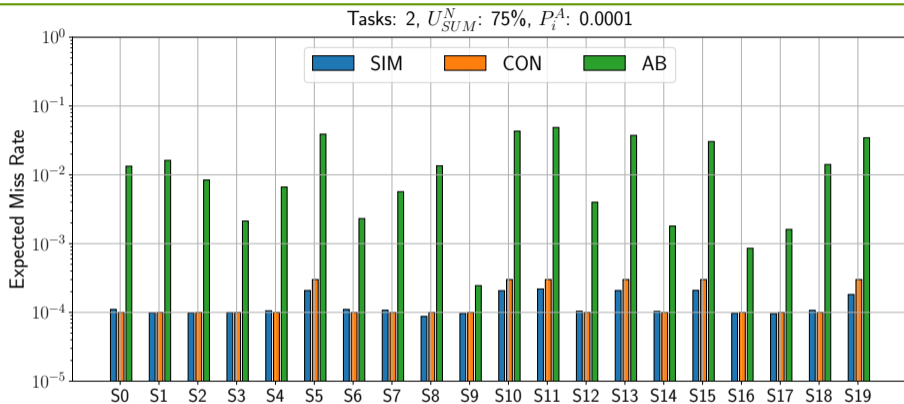
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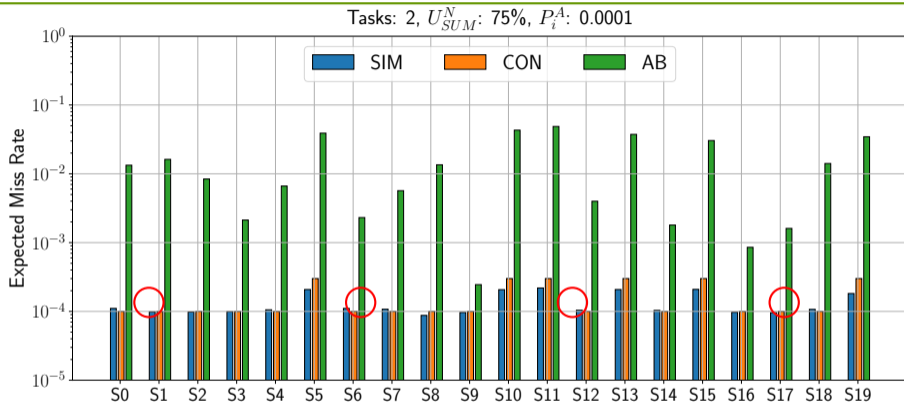
Trade-off: precision vs. runtime

Expected Miss Rate ($\mathbb{E}_k > 10^{-5}$)



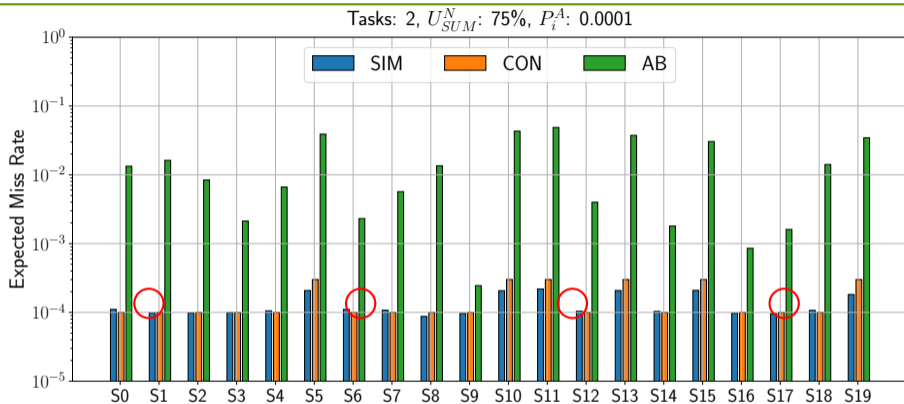
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Conclusion

- Deadline miss probability and miss rate both important
- Idea: Partition deadline misses into busy intervals
 - Sporadic/periodic tasks with implicit/constrained deadline
- Analytical and convolution approaches applicable
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