

Schedulability Analysis of Synchronous Digraph Real-Time Tasks

Morteza Mohaqeqi, Jakaria Abdullah, Nan Guan, Wang Yi

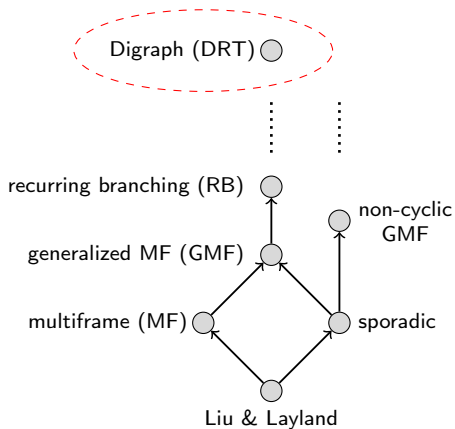
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Introduction

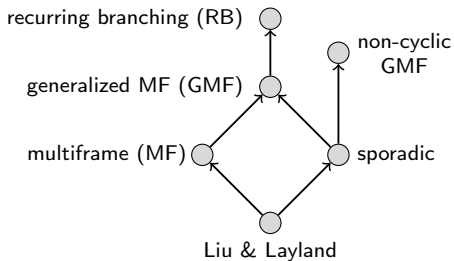
Real-Time Task Models:



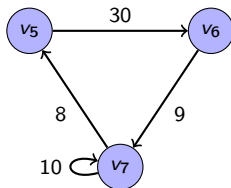
Introduction

Real-Time Task Models:

Digraph (DRT) 

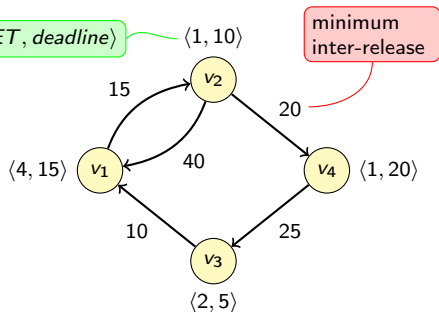


- Proposed by M. Stigge et al. (2011)
- Real-time tasks with different job types



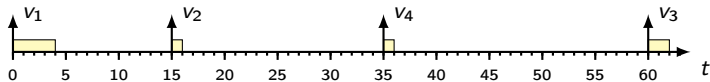
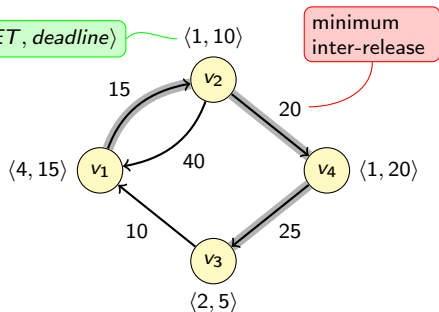
The Digraph Real-Time (DRT) Task Model

- Job Types
 - WCET
 - Relative deadline
- Conditional flow (Branch)



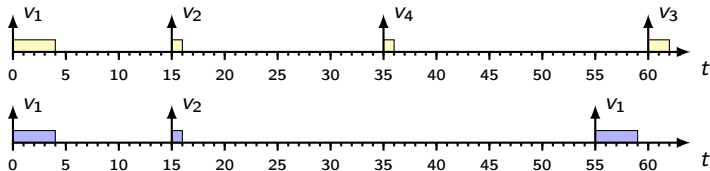
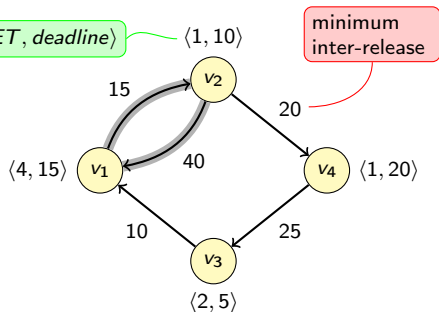
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Outline

- 1 A Review on DRT
- 2 Synchronous DRT**
- 3 Schedulability Analysis
- 4 Conclusion

Synchronous DRT

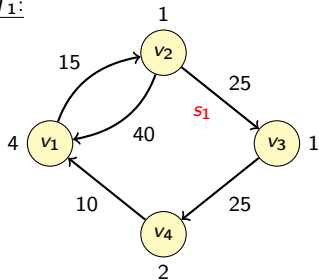
- Synchronized Release



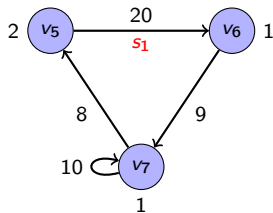
Semantics



Task T_1 :



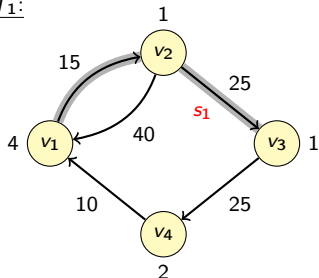
Task T_2 :



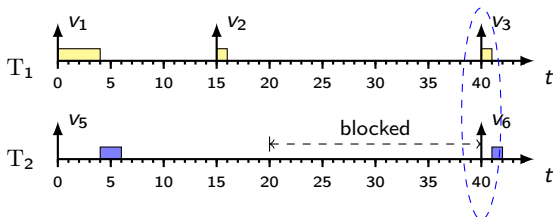
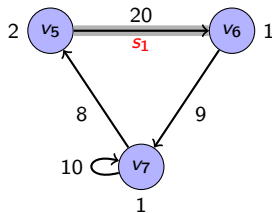
Semantics



Task T_1 :



Task T_2 :



Overview

Assumptions

- Uniprocessor
- Preemptive scheduling
- Fixed priority

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Contributions

- Schedulability analysis
- Heuristics for better efficiency

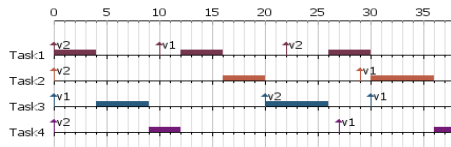
Outline

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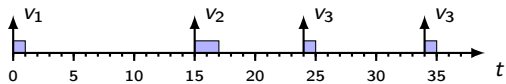
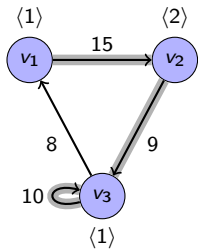
2 Synchronous DRT

3 Schedulability Analysis

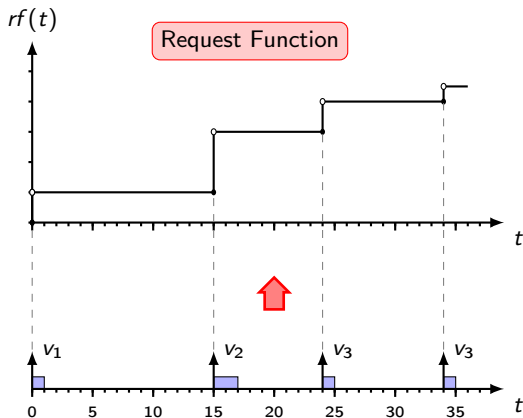
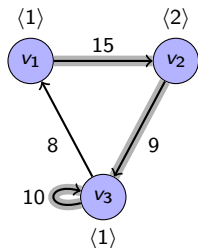
4 Conclusion



DRT Schedulability



DRT Schedulability



DRT Schedulability Condition

Notation:

- A set of tasks $\tau = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n\}$
- π_i : A path in T_i 's graph

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Theorem (Stigge 2013)

A job with WCET “e” and relative deadline “d” is schedulable under a set of higher priority tasks τ if and only if for all $(\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n) \in \Pi(\tau)$:

$$\exists t \leq d : e + \sum_{T_i \in \tau} rf_{\pi_i}(t) \leq t \quad (1)$$

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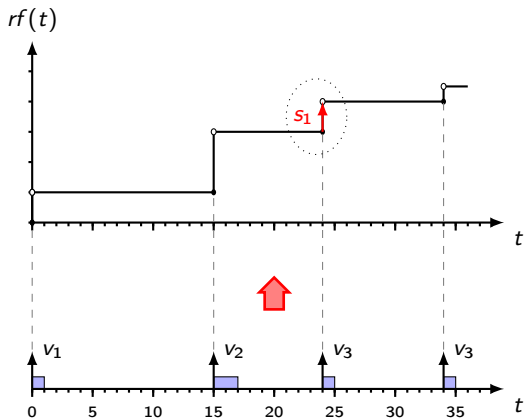
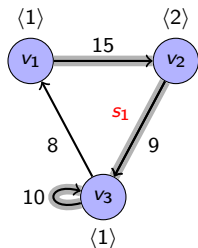
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- $rf_{\pi_i}(t)$ could be derived independently.

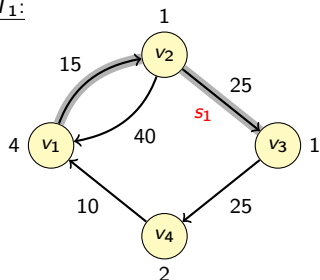
SDRT Schedulability



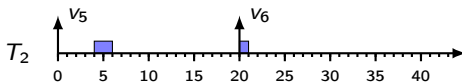
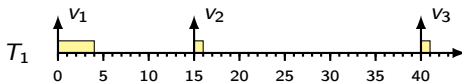
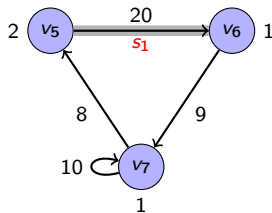
Alignment



Task T_1 :



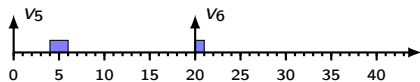
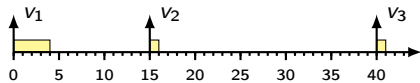
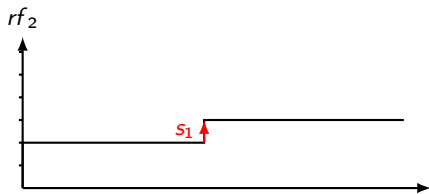
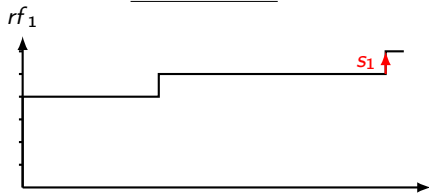
Task T_2 :



Alignment



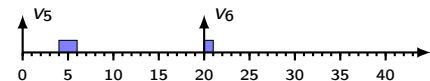
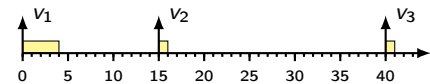
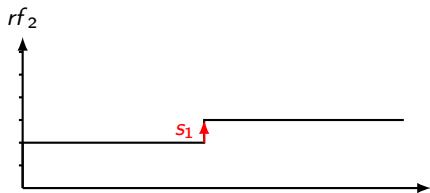
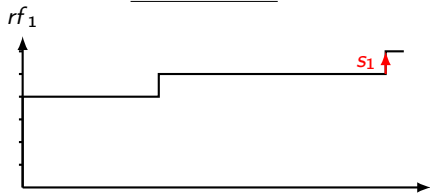
Unsynchronized



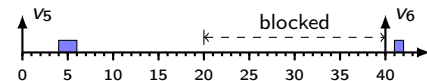
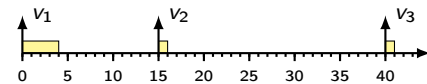
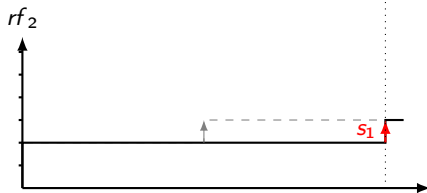
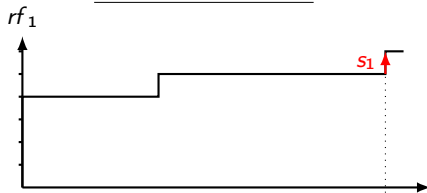
Alignment



Unsynchronized



Synchronized (Aligned)



SDRT Schedulability Condition

- $\tau = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n\}$
- π_i : A path in T_i 's graph

Theorem

A job with WCET “ e ” and relative deadline “ d ” is schedulable under a set of tasks τ if and only if for all $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n) \in \Pi(\tau)$, $\forall R \in RF_\pi$:

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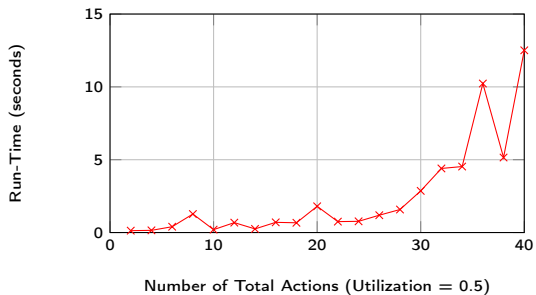
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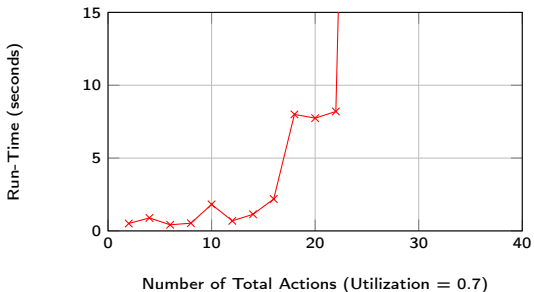
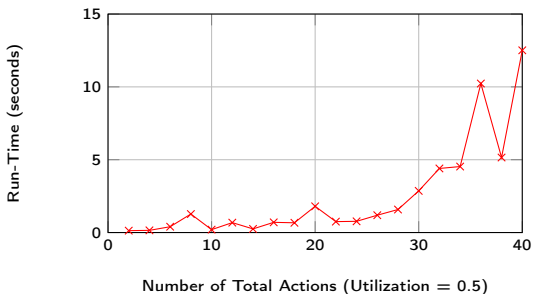
Efficient Exploration

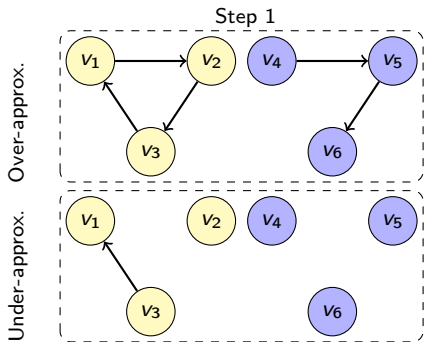
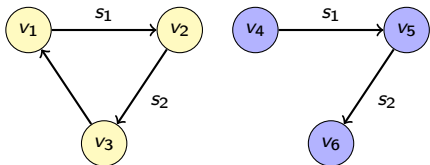
- Removing dominated request function
- Search using an “abstraction and refinement” approach

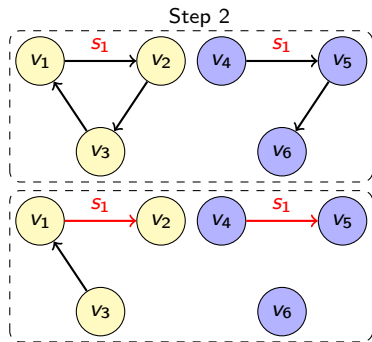
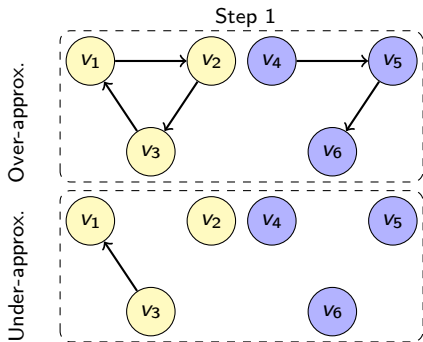
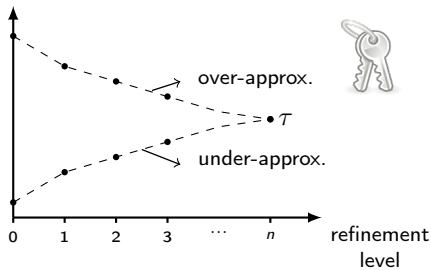
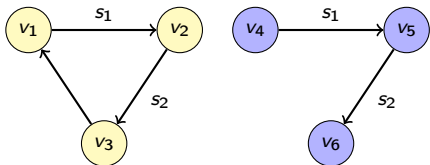
Experiments: Analysis Efficiency



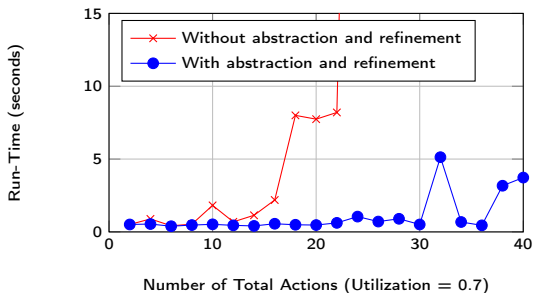
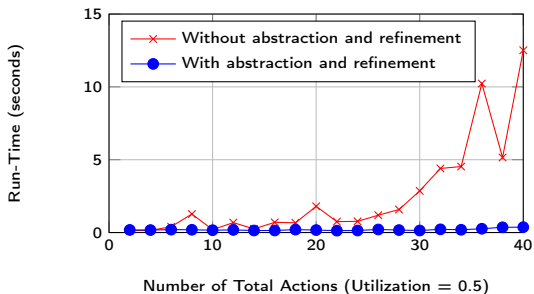
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Experiments

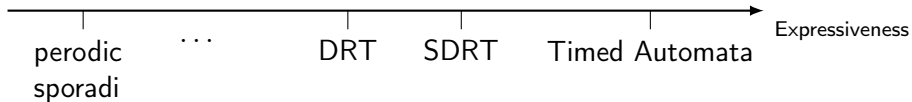


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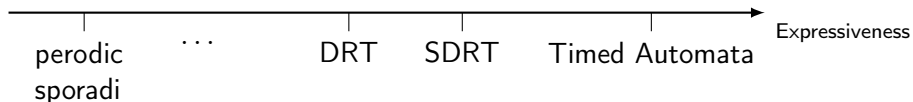
Conclusion and Future Work

- SDRT as an extension of DRT



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- Multicore Scheduling
 - Task-level partitioning
 - Job-level partitioning

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Thanks!



Appendix

- Request Function Dominance
- Abstraction and Refinement
- Experiment Setting
- Experiments: Path Combinations (RF Dominance)
- Experiments: Acceptance Ratio
- Why Synchronized Release?
- Multirate Tasks
- Critical Instant
- SDRT vs. DAG

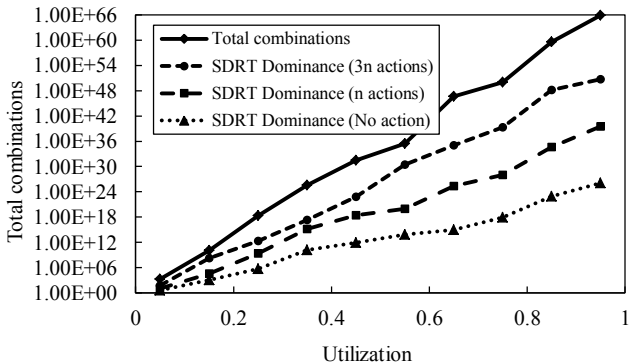
Experiment Settings

Table: Task set parameters

Task Type	Small	Medium	Large
Vertices	[3, 5]	[5, 9]	[7, 13]
Branching degree	[1, 3]	[1, 4]	[1, 5]
p	[50, 100]	[100, 200]	[200, 400]
e	[1, 2]	[1, 4]	[1, 8]
d	[25, 100]	[50, 200]	[100, 400]

Number of Path Combinations

- Number of path combinations that should be considered in schedulability analysis



Schedulability Analysis Results

- Schedulability analysis results for different number of synchronizations

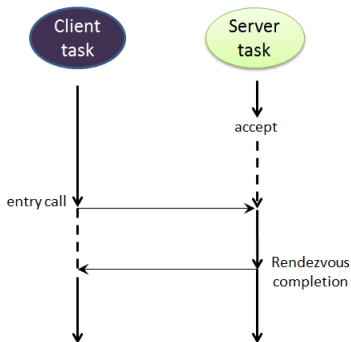
	Acceptance Ratio			Tested Combinations		
Util.	No act.	n act.	$3n$ act.	No act.	n act.	$3n$ act.
0.35	1	1	1	37	37	37
0.4	1	1	1	52	52	52
0.45	1	1	1	70	70	70
0.5	0.94	0.96	0.96	116	165	14768
0.55	0.6	0.77	0.85	154	218	46694
0.6	0.1	0.19	0.26	225	392	59114
0.65	0	0	0.05	178	372	19167

Why Execution-Independent Synchronization?

- Separation of **Computation** and **Communication**
 - More predictability

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- Separation of **Computation** and **Communication**
 - More predictability
- Ada's **Rendezvous** mechanism
- Fixed input/output instants

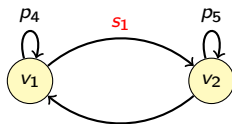
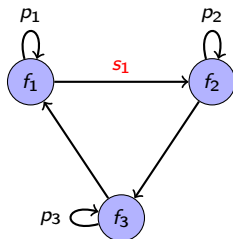


SDRT Modeling Usage

- Engine control tasks
(Davis-2014, Biondi-2014)
- Multirate controllers

```
TASK T1 {  
  f1 ();  
  if (rpm < 2000)  
    f2 ();  
}
```

Rate-dependent behaviour

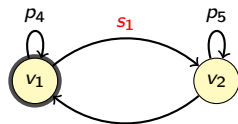
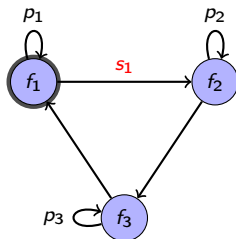


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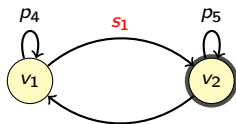
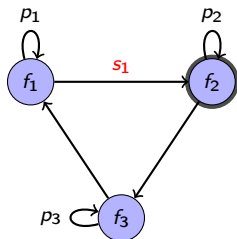


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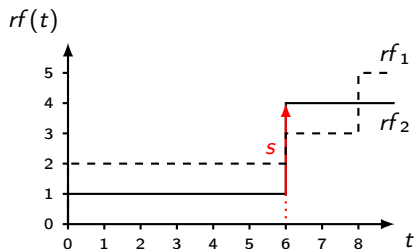
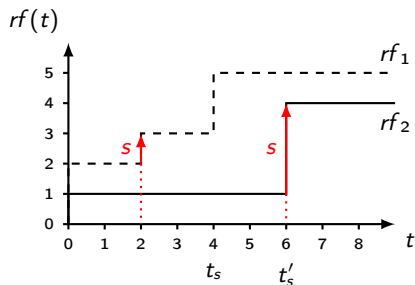
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Rate-dependent behaviour



Request Function Dominance



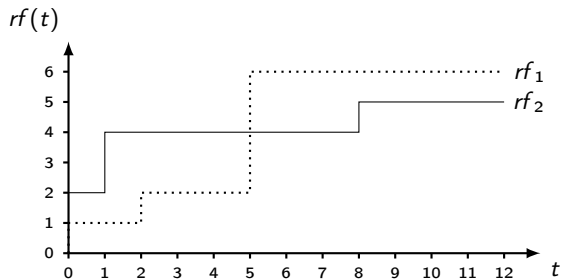
Lemma

A request function rf_1 dominates a request function rf_2 if:

- 1 $\forall t : rf_1(t) \geq rf_2(t)$,
- 2 rf_1 and rf_2 contain the same sequence of actions, and
- 3 $(AS_{rf_1}$ is empty) or $(t_s \leq t'_s$ and $rf_1(t_s) \geq rf_2(t'_s)$ and rf'_1 dominates rf'_2), where $(s, t_s) = AS_{rf_1}[0]$, $(s, t'_s) = AS_{rf_2}[0]$, and rf'_1 and rf'_2 are obtained by *Align_and_Pop*(rf_1, rf_2, s).

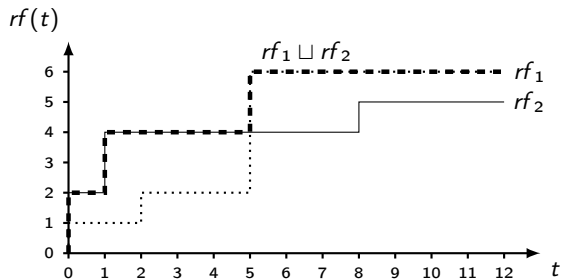
Abstraction and Refinement

■ Abstraction:



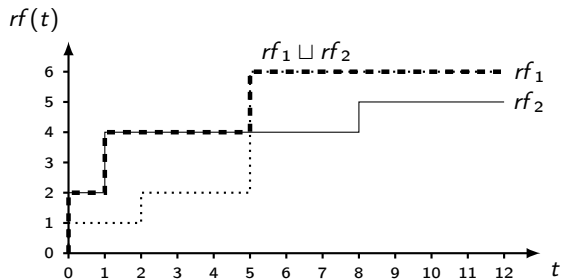
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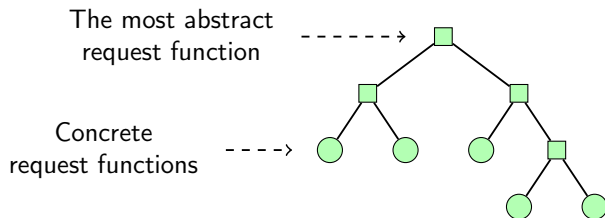


Abstraction and Refinement

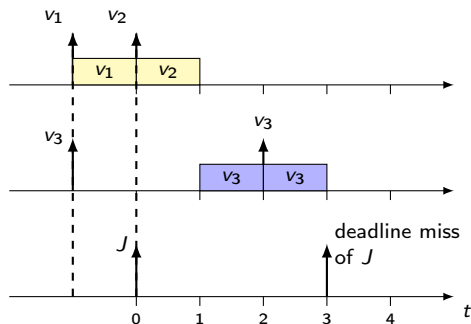
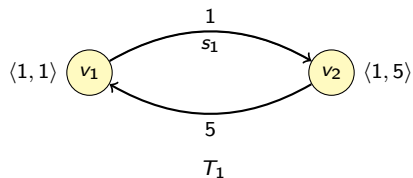
■ Abstraction:



■ Refinement:



Critical (Scheduling) Instant



The critical instant for J is not necessarily when all the tasks are released simultaneously with J .

Future Work

- Broadcast synchronization
- Critical instant for the general case

References

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