

## **Project(2)**

### **Implementing EDF Scheduler Report**

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## System Overview

Task Number	Task Name	Task Periodicity (ms)	Task Deadline (ms)	Task Execution Time (ms)
Task_1	Button_1_Monitor	50	50	0.02
Task_2	Button_2_Monitor	50	50	0.02
Task_3	Periodic_Transmitter	100	100	0.02
Task_4	Uart_Receiver	20	20	0.02
Task_5	Load_1_Simulation	10	10	5
Task_6	Load_2_Simulation	100	100	12

## Calculating System's Hyper Period

**Hyper Period** = LCM (50, 50, 100, 20, 10, 100) = 100 MS

## Calculating System's CPU Load

**CPU Load** =  $\frac{0.02}{50} + \frac{0.02}{50} + \frac{0.02}{100} + \frac{0.02}{20} + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{12}{100} = 0.6236 = 62.36\%$

## Calculating System's Schedulability

### Using Utilization Rate Monotonic Approach

Assuming Rate-Monotonic Scheduler then the system is guaranteed to be scheduled if

$$CPU\ LOAD \leq n(2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$$

**CPU LOAD** = 62.36%

**n** = number of tasks = 6

**URM** (Utilization of rate monotonic) =  $6(2^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1) = 0.73477 = 73.47\%$

**$U < URM$**

Then

***The System is guaranteed to be scheduled***

**Using Time Demand Analysis Approach**

1. Finding the greatest common divisor of the system to calculate the step

$$\text{GCD}(50, 50, 100, 20, 10, 100) = 10 \text{ ms}$$

2. Compute parameters

Beginning = Start of a Hyper period

Step = system GCD

Ending = End Hyper period

<b>Beginning</b>	T = 0
<b>Step</b>	10 ms
<b>Ending</b>	100 ms
<b>Number Of Tasks</b>	6

3. Compute The time demand Function  $W_i(t)$

$$W_i(t) = E_i + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \left[ \frac{t}{P_k} \right] * E_k$$

**I:** Task index

**P:** Task Period/Deadline

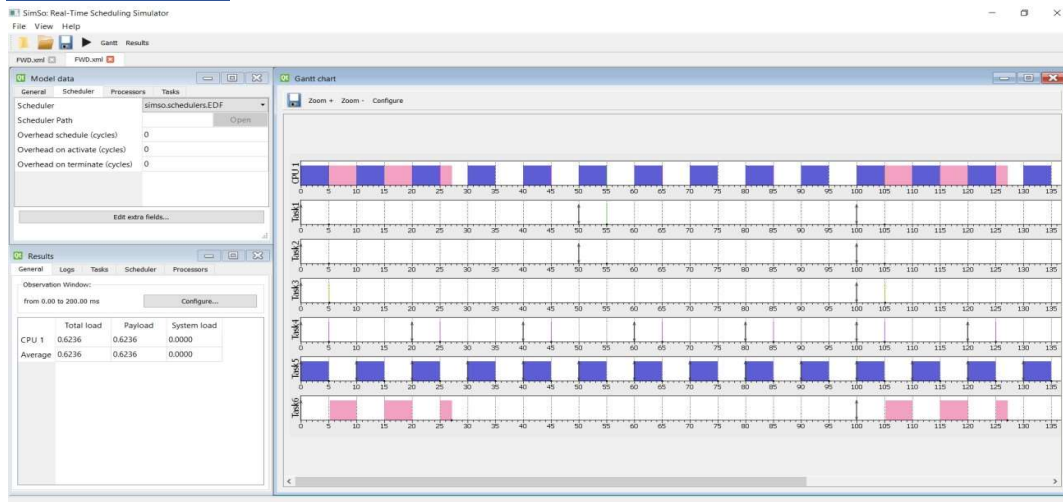
**E:** Execution time

After calculating:

Task Index	Periodicity	Execution Time	W100	Schedulable
1	50	0.02	0.01	PASS
2	50	0.02	0.06	PASS
3	100	0.03	0.11	PASS
4	20	0.05	0.16	PASS
5	10	5	5.36	PASS
6	100	12	62.36	PASS

## Screenshots

### SimSo Simulator



### Keil uVision

