Sistemas Embarcados - Trabalho Prático I

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1. Algoritmos

Neste trabalho será comparado dois algoritmos de escalonamento sendo eles o Rate-Monotonic(secção 1.1). e Earliest Deadline First (secção 1.2).

1.1. Rate-Monotonic

Algoritmo que leva em cosideração a prioridade da *Task* e a duração do período da mesma, sendo a escalonada aquela com maior prioridade e/ou menor duração de período. Este algoritmo possuí a vantagem de ter a certeza de qua uma tarefa com alta prioridade será executada, mas não da melhor forma possível de questão do escalonamento das tarefas como um todo podendo deixar de escalonar uma tarefa de baixa prioridade.

1.2. Earliest Deadline First

Este algoritmo leva em consideração de modo dinâmico o tempo mais curto do próximo deadline da *Task*, ignorando sua prioridade. É um método muito interessante, mas acaba tirando a garantia de que uma tarefa com prioridade alta vai ser escalonada, fato que o algoritmo RM fornecia como premissa.

2. Parte 1

Nesta seção será mostrada as adaptações realizadas no kernel para a adaptação do algoritmo EDF.

2.1. Primeira Mudança

Primeramente foi adicionado um atributo para a *Task* chamado **deadline_counter** e seu objetivo é de armazenar quantas frações de tempo está o próximo deadline da tarefa, este dado será necessário para usar como critério de priorização no algoritmo EDF. *Arquivo: tcb.h* Linha: 86 *Tipo: uint16_t* Nome do atributo: deadline_counter

```
typedef struct{
...
uint16_t next_deadline; // Linha 86
...
}tcb;
```

2.2. Segunda Mudança

Após adicionar o atributo, foi populada a informação na hora de adicionar a Task com o valor incial igual ao **deadline** da Task

- · Arquivo: ukernel.c
- Linha: 537
- · Nome do método: HF_AddPeriodicTask

```
int32_t HF_AddPeriodicTask(...){
    ...
    HF_task_entry->next_deadline = deadline; //Linha 537
    ...
};
```

2.3. Terceira Mudança

Após essas mudanças, foi necessário modificar a lógica implementada na hora de realizar o escalonamento das *Tasks* para levar em consideração o atributo adicionado na seção 2.1 e

- Arquivo: ukernel.c
- Linha: 537
- · Nome do método: HF_TaskReschedule

```
uint8_t HF_TaskReschedule(void){
...
if ((HF_task_entry->status == TASK_READY) || (HF_task_entry->status == TASK_NOT_RUN)){
    if ((HF_task_entry->next_deadline < j) && (HF_task_entry->capacity_counter > 0)){
        //if ((HF_task_entry->period < j) && (HF_task_entry->capacity_counter > 0)){
            j = HF_task_entry->next_deadline;
            //j = HF_task_entry->period;
            schedule = i;
    }
    if (--HF_task_entry->priority == 0){
        HF_task_entry->next_tick_count += HF_task_entry->period;
        HF_task_entry->next_deadline += HF_task_entry->period;
        if (HF_task_entry->priority == HF_task_entry->period;
        if (HF_task_entry->capacity_counter > 0)
        HF_task_entry->capacity_counter > 0+F_task_entry->capacity;
    }
}...
};
```

3. Parte 2

Abaixo estão descritos três exemplos de escalonamentos comparando os algoritmos.

4. Exemplo 1

Neste primeiro exemplo foi abordado um cenário onde o algoritmo EDF se destaca em relação ao RM por conseguir escalonar todas as tarefas por utilizar periodos harmonicos entre as tarefas.

Tarefa	Capacidade	Período	Deadline
task1	3	10	10
task2	2	15	15
task3	5	20	20
task4	5	25	25
task5	2	30	30

Table 1. Dados do exemplo 1

4.1. RM

```
Task name=Task5 Period= 30; Capacity= 2; Deadline= 30; Start time= 0; Priority= 1; Cpu=cpu
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu :
- Number of context switches : 97
- Number of preemptions : 11
- Task response time computed from simulation :
   Task1 => 3/worst
    Task2 => 5/worst
    Task3 => 10/worst
    Task4 => 20/worst
    Task5 => 40/worst , missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 30 ; completion time = 40)
- Some task deadlines will be missed : the task set is not schedulable.
4.2. EDF
Task name=Task2 Period= 15; Capacity= 2; Deadline= 15; Start time= 0; Priority= 1; Cpu=cpu
Task name=Task3 Period= 20; Capacity= 5; Deadline= 20; Start time= 0; Priority= 1; Cpu=cpu
Task name=Task5 Period= 30; Capacity= 2; Deadline= 30; Start time= 0; Priority= 1; Cpu=cpu
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu :
- Number of context switches : 95
- Number of preemptions : 9
- Task response time computed from simulation :
    Task1 => 3/worst
    Task2 => 5/worst
    Task3 => 10/worst
    Task4 => 18/worst
    Task5 => 25/worst
- No deadline missed in the computed scheduling : the task set is schedulable if you computed the scheduling on the feasibility interval.
4.3. Simulador
#include totypes.h>
int32_t lastTasksTicks[6];
void task(void){
    int32_t tid;
    tid = HF_CurrentTaskId();
    for (;;){
```

```
if(lastTasksTicks[tid] != HF TaskTicks(tid)){
                       lastTasksTicks[tid] = HF_TaskTicks(tid);
                       printf("%d,%d\n", tid,HF_TaskTicks(tid));
       }
}
void ApplicationMain(void){
       //period,capacity,deadline,description...
HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 10, 3, 10, "task1", 2048, 0, 0);
       HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 19, 3, 10, "Task1", 2048, 0, 0); HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 15, 2, 15, "task2", 2048, 0, 0); HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 20, 5, 20, "task3", 2048, 0, 0); HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 25, 5, 25, "task4", 2048, 0, 0); HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 30, 2, 30, "task5", 2048, 0, 0);
        HF_Start();
```

Taks	Momento 1	Momento 2	Momento 3	Momento 4	Momento 5	Momento 6	Momento 7	Momento 8	Momento 9	Momento 10
1	X			X			X			X
2		X				X				
3			X						X	
4					X					
5								X		

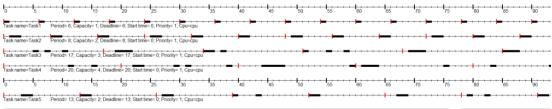
5. Exemplo 2

Neste segundo exemplo foi abordado um cenário onde o algoritmo EDF consiga escalonar todas as tarefas com periodos não harmonicos entre elas e onde o algoritmo RM não consiga realizar o

Tarefa	Capacidade	Período	Deadline
task1	1	6	6
task2	2	8	8
task3	3	17	17
task4	4	20	20
task5	2	13	13

Table 2. Dados do exemplo 2

5.1. RM



```
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu :
- Number of context switches : 16170
- Number of preemptions : 3589
- Task response time computed from simulation :
   Task1 => 1/worst
   Task2 => 3/worst
   Task3 => 11/worst
   Task4 => 25/worst , missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 20 ; completion time = 24), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 40 ; completi
```

```
Task5 => 5/worst
- Some task deadlines will be missed : the task set is not schedulable.
```

5.2. EDF

```
Core Unit / Processor name=core1/cpu Protocol = EARLIEST_DEADLINE_FIRST_PROTOCOL; PREEMPTIVE
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu :
- Number of context switches : 15937
- Number of preemptions : 3277
- Task response time computed from simulation :
   Task1 => 1/worst
    Task2 => 3/worst
   Task3 => 12/worst
   Task4 => 16/worst
   Task5 => 9/worst
- No deadline missed in the computed scheduling : the task set is schedulable if you computed the scheduling on the feasibility interval.
5.3. Simulador
#include <prototypes.h>
int32_t lastTasksTicks[6];
void task(void){
   int32 t tid;
   tid = HF_CurrentTaskId();
    for (;;){
        if(lastTasksTicks[tid] != HF_TaskTicks(tid)){
           lastTasksTicks[tid] = HF_TaskTicks(tid);
printf("%d,%d\n", tid,HF_TaskTicks(tid));
   }
Nesta seção será mostrada as adaptações realizadas no kernel para a adaptação do algoritmo EDF.
## Primeira Mudança { #change1 }
Primeramente foi adicionado um atributo para a _Task_ chamado **deadline_counter**
e seu objetivo é de armazenar quantas frações de tempo está o próximo deadline da tarefa,
este dado será necessário para usar como critério de priorização no algoritmo EDF.
* Arquivo: **tcb.h**
* Linha: 86
* Tipo: uint16 t
* Nome do atributo: deadline_counter
... cpp
typedef struct{
```

```
uint16_t next_deadline;// Linha 86
...
}tcb;
```

5.4. Segunda Mudança

Após adicionar o atributo, foi populada a informação na hora de adicionar a Task com o valor incial igual ao **deadline** da Task

- · Arquivo: ukernel.c
- Linha: 537
- · Nome do método: HF AddPeriodicTask

```
int32_t HF_AddPeriodicTask(void (*task)(), uint16_t period, uint16_t capacity, uint16_t deadline, int8_t description[], uint32_t stack_size, uint8_t nic
...
HF_task_entry->next_deadline = deadline; //Linha 537
...
};
```

5.5. Terceira Mudança

Após essas mudanças, foi necessário modificar a lógica implementada na hora de realizar o escalonamento das *Tasks* para levar em consideração o atributo adicionado na seção 2.1 e

- Arquivo: ukernel.c
- Linha: 537
- · Nome do método: HF_TaskReschedule

6. Parte 2

Abaixo estão descritos três exemplos de escalonamentos comparando os algoritmos.

```
| task1 | 1
              İ 5
+-----
      _____
task2
               10
                     | 10
l task3
      3
               15
                     15
+-----
                     1------
 task4
                      20
-----
.
İtask5
      iэ
               25
                     i 25
```

~

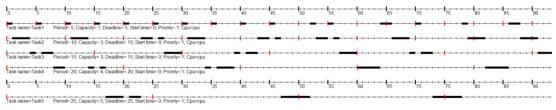
```
##RM
![exmp3-rm]
```

```
[exmp3-rm]: images/exmp3-rm.png "exmp3-rm" { width:auto; max-width:150% }
```

Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu : - Number of context switches : 179 - Number of preemptions : 52

- Task response time computed from simulation: Task1 => 1/worst Task2 => 4/worst Task3 => 8/worst Task4 => 20/worst Task5 => 175/worst, missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 25; completion time = 59), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 50; completion time = 118), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 160), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 100; completion time = 219), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 125; completion time = 270), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 150; completion time = 300)
- Some task deadlines will be missed: the task set is not schedulable.

6.1. EDF



Core Unit / Processor name=core1/cpu Protocol = EARLIEST_DEADLINE_FIRST_PROTOCOL; PREEMPTIVE

```
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu :
- Number of context switches : 123
```

- Number of preemptions : 10

```
- Task response time computed from simulation :
```

```
Task1 => 24/worst , missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 85 ; completion time = 87), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 105 ; completion time = 82), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 90 ; completion time = 82), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 90 ; completion time = 94), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 105 ; completion time = 94), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 105 ; completion time = 94), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 80 ; completion time = 64), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 80 ; completion time = 64), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 80 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 56 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75 ; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (a
```

- Some task deadlines will be missed : the task set is not schedulable.

6.2. Simulador

```
#include cototypes.h>
```

```
int32_t lastTasksTicks[6];
```

```
void task(void){
   int32_t tid;
    tid = HF_CurrentTaskId();
   for (;;){
    if(lastTasksTicks[tid] != HF_TaskTicks(tid)){
        lastTasksTicks[tid] = HF_TaskTicks(tid);
        printf("%d,%d\n", tid,HF_TaskTicks(tid));
   }
~ End Remote
# Exemplo 1
Neste primeiro exemplo foi abordado um cenário onde o algoritmo EDF se destaca em relação ao RM por conseguir escalonar todas as tarefas por utilizar pe
~ TableFigure { #tab-example1 caption="Dados do exemplo 1" }
|-----|
 Tarefa
          Capacidade | Período | Deadline
4-----
          | task1
                       10
                                 10
+-----
                                 ------
l task2 | 2
                       15
                                 15
| task3
                                 20
+-----
                                 _____
  task4
                       25
                                 25
 .
İtask5
                       30
                                  30
|-----|-----|------|------|
##RM
![exmp1-rm]
[exmp1-rm]: images/exmp1-rm.png "exmp1-rm" { max-width:150% }
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu: - Number of context switches: 97 - Number of
preemptions: 11
    • Task response time computed from simulation : Task1 => 3/worst Task2 => 5/worst
       Task3 => 10/worst Task4 => 20/worst Task5 => 40/worst, missed its deadline (absolute
       deadline = 30; completion time = 40)

    Some task deadlines will be missed : the task set is not schedulable.
```

6.3. EDF

Task name=Task1 Penod= 10, Capacity= 3, Deadline= 10, Start time= 0, Priority= 1, Cpuscpu

Task name=Task2 Penod= 20, Capacity= 2, Deadline= 15, Start time= 0, Priority= 1, Cpuscpu

Task name=Task3 Penod= 20, Capacity= 5, Deadline= 20, Start time= 0, Priority= 1, Cpuscpu

Task name=Task3 Penod= 20, Capacity= 5, Deadline= 20, Start time= 0, Priority= 1, Cpuscpu

Task name=Task3 Penod= 20, Capacity= 5, Deadline= 22, Start time= 0, Priority= 1, Cpuscpu

Task name=Task3 Penod= 30, Capacity= 5, Deadline= 25, Start time= 0, Priority= 1, Cpuscpu

Task name=Task3 Penod= 30, Capacity= 5, Deadline= 30, Start time= 0, Priority= 1, Cpuscpu

Task name=Task5 Penod= 30, Capacity= 5, Deadline= 30, Start time= 0, Priority= 1, Cpuscpu

Core Unit / Processor name=core1/cpu Protocol = EARLIEST_DEADLINE_FIRST_PROTOCOL ; PREEMPTIVE

```
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu :
- Number of context switches : 95
```

```
    Number of preemptions: 9
    Task response time computed from simulation:
        Task1 => 3/worst
        Task2 => 5/worst
        Task3 => 10/worst
        Task4 => 18/worst
        Task4 => 18/worst
        Task5 => 25/worst
        Task5 => 25/worst
        Task6 => 18/worst
        Task6 => 18/worst
```

6.4. Simulador

Taks	Momento 1	Momento 2	Momento 3	Momento 4	Momento 5	Momento 6	Momento 7	Momento 8	Momento 9	Momento 10
1	X			X			X			X
2		X				X				
3			X						X	
4					X					
5								X		

7. Exemplo 2

Neste segundo exemplo foi abordado um cenário onde o algoritmo EDF consiga escalonar todas as tarefas com periodos não harmonicos entre elas e onde o algoritmo RM não consiga realizar o mesmo.

Tarefa	Capacidade	Período	Deadline
task1	1	6	6
task2	2	8	8
task3	3	17	17
task4	4	20	20
task5	2	13	13

Table 3. Dados do exemplo 2

```
Task ramme-Task Period: 0. Capacity - 1. Deadine: 0. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 0. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 8. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 20. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 8. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 20. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 8. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 20. Capacity: 4. Deadine: 20. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 30. Capacity: 4. Deadine: 20. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 31. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 31. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor name-core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 31. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 31. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor name-core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 31. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 31. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 31. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 31. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 31. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 31. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Task name-Task Period: 32. Capacity: 2. Deadine: 43. Start time: 0. Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

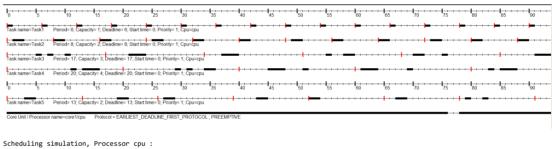
Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurcpu

Core Unit / Processor care: core ticpu Priority: 1. Cpurc
```

7.2. EDF



```
Scheduling Simulation, Processor cpu:
Number of context switches: 15937
Number of preemptions: 3277

- Task response time computed from simulation:
    Task1 => 1/worst
    Task2 => 3/worst
    Task3 => 12/worst
    Task4 => 16/worst
    Task4 => 16/worst
    Task5 => 9/worst
```

- No deadline missed in the computed scheduling : the task set is schedulable if you computed the scheduling on the feasibility interval.

7.3. Simulador

```
#include <prototypes.h>
int32_t lastTasksTicks[6];

void task(void){
   int32_t tid;

   tid = HF_CurrentTaskId();
```

```
for (;;){
    if(lastTasksTicks[tid] != HF_TaskTicks(tid)){
        lastTasksTicks[tid] = HF_TaskTicks(tid);
        printf("%d,%d\n", tid,HF_TaskTicks(tid));
    }
}

void ApplicationMain(void){
    //period,capacity,deadline,description...
    HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 6, 1, 6, "task1", 2048, 0, 0);
    HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 8, 2, 8, "task2", 2048, 0, 0);
    HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 17, 3, 17, "task3", 2048, 0, 0);
    HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 20, 4, 20, "task4", 2048, 0, 0);
    HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 13, 2, 13, "task5", 2048, 0, 0);
    HF_Start();
```

Taks	Momento 1	Momento 2	Momento 3	Momento 4	Momento 5	Momento 6	Momento 7	Momento 8	Momento 9	Momento 10
1	X				X				X	
2		X					X			
3				X		X				
4								X		X
5			X							

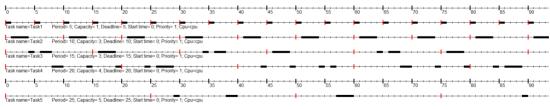
8. Exemplo 3

Neste primeiro exemplo foi abordado um cenário onde ambos algoritmos não consigam escalonar as tarefas por possuír utilização superior a 100%. Objetivo deste caso também é mostrar a diferença da escalonação entre os algoritmos.

Tarefa	Capacidade	Período	Deadline
task1	1	5	5
task2	3	10	10
task3	3	15	15
task4	5	20	20
task5	2	25	25

Table 4. Dados do exemplo 2

8.1. RM



Core Unit / Processor name=core1/cpu Protocol = RATE_MONOTONIC_PROTOCOL; PREEMPTIN

```
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu:
- Number of context switches: 179
- Number of preemptions: 52
```

 Task response time computed from simulation : Task1 => 1/worst

```
Task2 => 4/worst
         Task3 => 8/worst
         Task4 => 20/worst
         Task5 => 175/worst , missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 25 ; completion time = 59), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 50 ; complet
- Some task deadlines will be missed : the task set is not schedulable.
8.2. EDF
Scheduling simulation, Processor cpu :
- Number of context switches : 123
- Number of preemptions : 10
- Task response time computed from simulation :
         Task1 => 24/worst , missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 85 ; completion time = 87), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 105 ; complet
         Task2 = 29/worst, missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 80; completion time = 82), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 90; completi
         Task3 => 36/worst , missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 90 ; completion time = 94), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 105 ; complet
         Task4 => 43/worst, missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 60; completion time = 64), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 80; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 52), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 54), missed its deadline (absolute deadline = 75; completion time = 75; completion time = 75; completion time = 75; completion time = 75; completion time = 75; completion time = 75; completion tim
- Some task deadlines will be missed : the task set is not schedulable.
8.3. Simulador
#include cototypes.h>
int32_t lastTasksTicks[6];
void task(void){
         int32_t tid;
         tid = HF_CurrentTaskId();
         for (;;){
                   if(lastTasksTicks[tid] != HF_TaskTicks(tid)){
                           lastTasksTicks[tid] = HF_TaskTicks(tid);
```

printf("%d,%d\n", tid,HF_TaskTicks(tid));

HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 5, 1, 5, "task1", 2048, 0, 0);
HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 10, 3, 10, "task2", 2048, 0, 0);
HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 15, 3, 15, "task3", 2048, 0, 0);
HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 20, 5, 20, "task4", 2048, 0, 0);
HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 25, 2, 25, "task5", 2048, 0, 0);

//period,capacity,deadline,description...

<!-- end merge -->

HF_Start();

void ApplicationMain(void){

}

Taks	Momento 1	Momento 2	Momento 3	Momento 4	Momento 5	Momento 6	Momento 7	Momento 8	Momento 9	Momento 10
1	X			X			X			X
2		X						X		
3			X		X					
4						X			X	
5										

void ApplicationMain(void){ //period,capacity,deadline,description... HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 5, 1, 5, "task1", 2048, 0, 0); HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 10, 3, 10, "task2", 2048, 0, 0); HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 15, 3, 15, "task3", 2048, 0, 0); HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 20, 5, 20, "task4", 2048, 0, 0); HF_AddPeriodicTask(task, 25, 2, 25, "task5", 2048, 0, 0); HF_Start(); }

Taks	Momento 1	Momento 2	Momento 3	Momento 4	Momento 5	Momento 6	Momento 7	Momento 8	Momento 9	Momento 10
1	X			X			X			X
2		X						X		
3			X		X					
4						X			X	
5										