

Resumo SETR

Real-time systems

- **RT computing** - Resultados são logically correct (**logical correctness**) + produced in time (**timeliness**);
- Time constraints imposed by the environment:
 - Actuator to sampling constraint (input => output);
 - Sampling period constraint (inputs sucessivos).
- Special features:
 - Execution time of its computations (code structure, OS/Kernel, DMA/cache/instruction pipeline);
 - Response time to events (multi-tasking/shared resources/HW interrupts);
 - Regularity of generating periodic events.
- Requirements:
 - Functional - dependem do código:
 - * Adquirir env data;
 - * Direct Digital Control (DDC) - sensor/actuator loops;
 - * Human-Machine Interface (HMI) - Provide info on sys state, logging, perform configs.
 - Não-funcionais - não dependem do código - Temporal + Dependability.

Real-time entities

- Variáveis são **local images** de sensores reais - **samples**;
- Têm **validade temporal limitada**;
- O conjunto das local images é a **real-time database**.
- A DB precisa de ser updated quando há changes num real-time entity.

Temporal requirements

- Constraints:
 - **Observation delays** do sys state;
 - **Computing delays** of the control/actuation values;
 - **Delay variations** – **jitter**.
- Containts têm de ser met sempre (worst-case). Não basta o average case.

RT constraints

- De acordo com a utility (valor):
 - **Soft** - Perde valor a partir da deadline, mas não perde tudo logo (e.g. video-call);
 - **Firm** - Valor fica com 0 utilidade após a deadline (e.g. pre-paid services validation);
 - **Hard** - Time constraint que quando não é met pode ter resultados catastroficos (e.g. critical control).

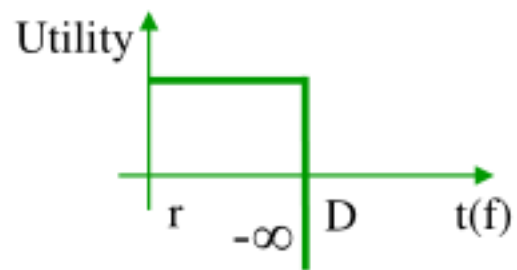
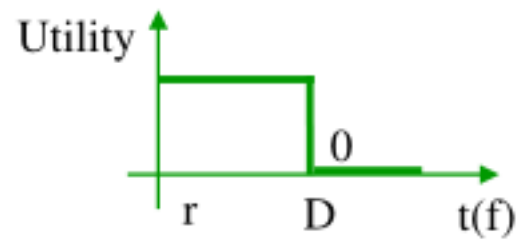
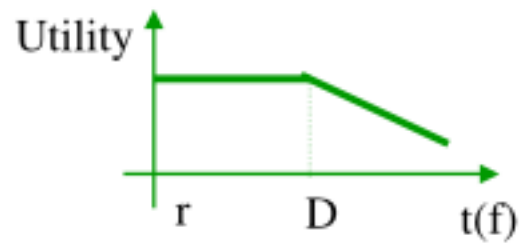


Figure 1: `rt_constraints`

- De acordo com o tipo de time constraints suportados:
 - Soft Real-Time - Só há **firm** ou **soft** time constraints;
 - Hard Real-Time - Há pelo menos 1 **hard** time constraint. São os **safety-critical** systems.

Logical control

Program control flow, effective sequence of operations to be executed;

Temporal control

Control of the **execution instants** of the program operations:

- Activations;
- Verification of time constraints.

Triggering tasks:

- By time - (TT) time-triggered systems:
 - A execução é triggered por um sinal baseado na progressão do tempo (e.g. periodic interrupt);
 - Tipicamente usado em automatic control;
 - CPU utilization constant;
 - Well defined worst-case situation.
- By events (ER) event-triggered systems:
 - A execução é triggered por um async control signal gerado por uma mudança do estado do sistema (e.g. external interrupt);
 - Tipicamente usado para monitorizar sporadic conditions in the systems state (e.g. alarms or async service requests);
 - CPU utilization é variável;
 - Poorly defined worst-case situation.

Pre-Scheduling

Computing models

- **Transformational model** - pega no input e transforma num output;
- **Reactive model** - trabalha numa stream;
 - **RT model** - case especial do **reactive**. Sincroniza a output stream com a input stream. This imposes timing constraints.

Determinism vs Predictability

- **Determinism** - dar uma sequência de inputs a um programa gera a mesma sequência de outputs (logical property);
- **Predictability** - **Determinism** com um **known delay** ou dentro de uma **known time window** (temporal determinism – logical and temporal property).

Tasks

Task - Sequencia de ativações (jobs/instances).

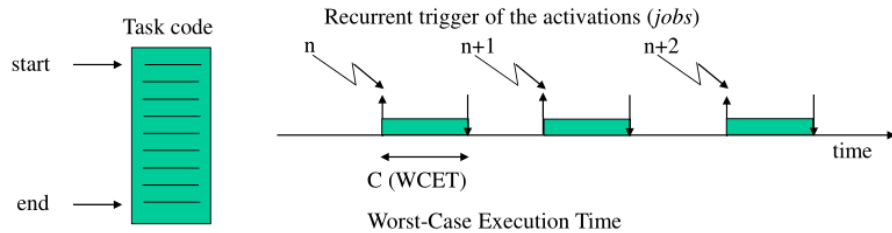


Figure 2: task

- Tendo em conta a recurrency of arrivals, a task can be:
 - Periodic** - instance activated every n time (can have offset on first activation) - Pode-se fazer começar desfazadas para n interferirem;

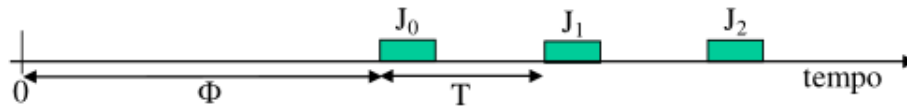


Figure 3: periodic

- Sporadic** - minimal time between consecutive activations - worst-case parece **periodic** mas não sabemos quando começa (não conseguimos garantir que não interferem);

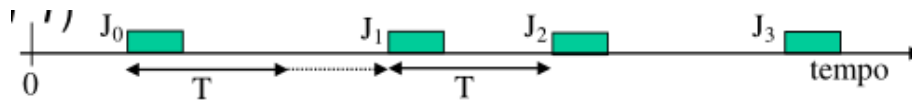


Figure 4: sporadic

- Aperiodic** - Can't bound worst case. Can only be characterized stochastically.

Preemption

- Task is **temporarily suspended** for the execution of another with higher priority;
- Full preemption** - all tasks can be preempted in any point of their execution (independent tasks);
- Shared resources** podem cause tasks with **dependencies** => restringem o level de preemptability de uma task.

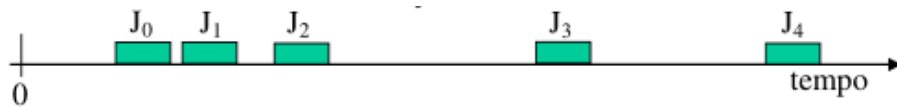


Figure 5: aperiodic

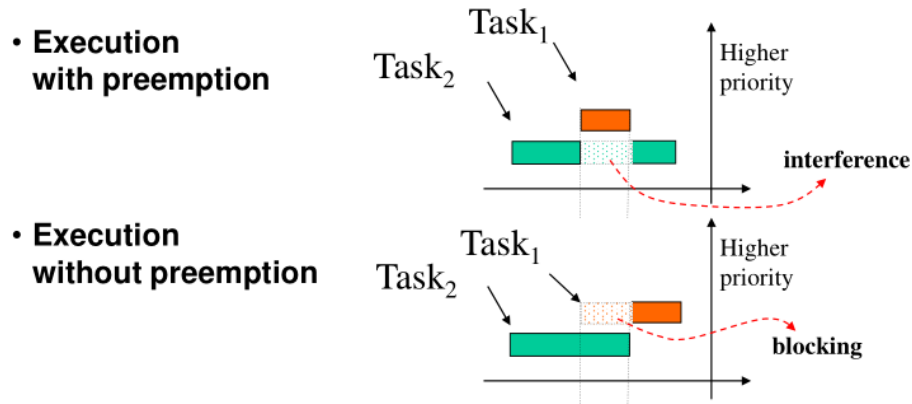


Figure 6: preemption_tasks

Deadline classification

- relative - relativo a task start - executar dentro de uma duração max;
- absolute - ponto absoluto no tempo - finish tem que ser menor que o tempo max.
- soft
- firm
- hard

Scheduling

Definition

- Função de R^+ (time) para N^0 (task set) \Rightarrow cria correspondência temporal entre cada instante, t , e task, i , que está a executar nesse instante;
- **Feasible schedule** - meets all constraints associated to the task set (temporal, non-preemption, shared resources, precedences, etc...);
- **Schedulable task set** - existe pelo menos um **feasible schedule** para esse task set.

Preliminary algorithms

EDD - Earliest Due Date - $O(n * \log(n))$

- Single job tasks and triggered synchronously;
- Executar tasks numa **non-decreasing deadline** order => **minimiza** a maximum **lateness**;
- Max **lateness** - $L_{max}(J) = \max_i(f_i - d_i)$;
- Se L_{max} for negativo, dão todos meet à deadline.

e.g. $J = \{J_1(1,5), J_2(2,4), J_3(1,3), J_4(2,7)\}$

$$L_{\max, \text{EDD}}(J) = -1$$

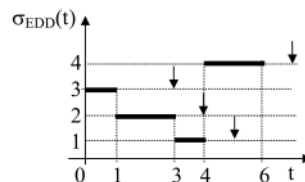


Figure 7: edd

EDF - Earliest Deadline First - $O(n * \log(n))$

- Periodic tasks (recurrent), asynchronous, preemptive;
- Em cada instante, executar a task com a Earliest deadline => **minimize** a maximum **lateness**;
- Optimal;

$J = \{J_1(1,0,5), J_2(2,1,5), J_3(1,2,3), J_4(2,1,7)\}$

$$L_{\max, \text{EDF}}(J) = -2$$

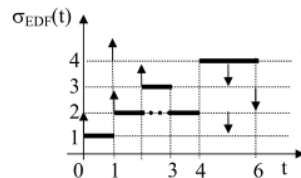


Figure 8: edf

BB - Branch and Bound - $O(n!)$

- Single job tasks, with offsets, non-preemptive;
- **Schedule tree** - faz uma **exhaustive search** no espaço de todas as permutações possíveis.

Static cyclic scheduling

- **Macro-cycle (MC)** - tabela composta de micro-cycles;
– $MC = LCM(T_i)$
- **Micro-cycles (uC)** - divisões da tabela com duração fixa. São triggered por um timer;

$O(n!)$

$J = \{J_1(1,0,5), J_2(2,1,3), J_3(1,2,4), J_4(2,1,7)\}$

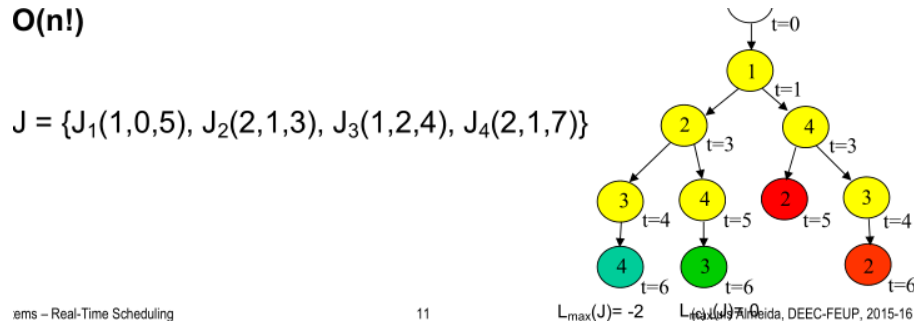


Figure 9: bb

– $uC = GCD(T_i)$

- **Pros:** barato, simples;
- **Cons:** tabelas podem ser grandes, missed deadline pode causar dominó effect, pode ser necessário partir uma task em várias, não dá sporadic tasks.

On-line scheduling with fixed priorities - $O(n)$

- Schedule é feito com o sistema on-line;
- Baseado na **priority** (static parameter de cada task);
- Se preemption é allowed => task atualmente running pode ser interrompida se chegar uma task com mais priority à cabeça da (ready) queue;
- **Pros:**
 - Easily scalable (scheduler considera qualquer task que fica ready a qualquer altura);
 - Easily accomodates sporadic tasks;
 - Deterministic behavior under overloads => só afeta tasks com prio mais baixa que a do overload.
- **Cons:**
 - More complex than the cyclic;
 - Higher run-time overhead: scheduler + dispatcher;
 - Overloads at high prio levels podem bloquear todo o sistema.

Assigning priors

- **RM - Rate Monotonic** - Inversamente proportional ao período (ótimo para todos os fixed priority criteria);
- **DM - Deadline Monotonic** - Inversamente proportional à deadline (ótimo para $D \leq T$);
- **Proportional à importância das tasks** - Non optimal. Pode causar redução da eficiência.
- **Note** - usar **DM** em vez de **RM** se $D < T$.

$uC = \text{GCD} = 5\text{ms}$
 $MC = \text{LCM} = 30\text{ms}$
 $30/5 = 6$

6 uC de 5ms

$\Phi_i = 0, C_i = 1\text{ms},$
 $T_1 = 5\text{ms}$
 $T_2 = 10\text{ms}$
 $T_3 = 15\text{ms}$

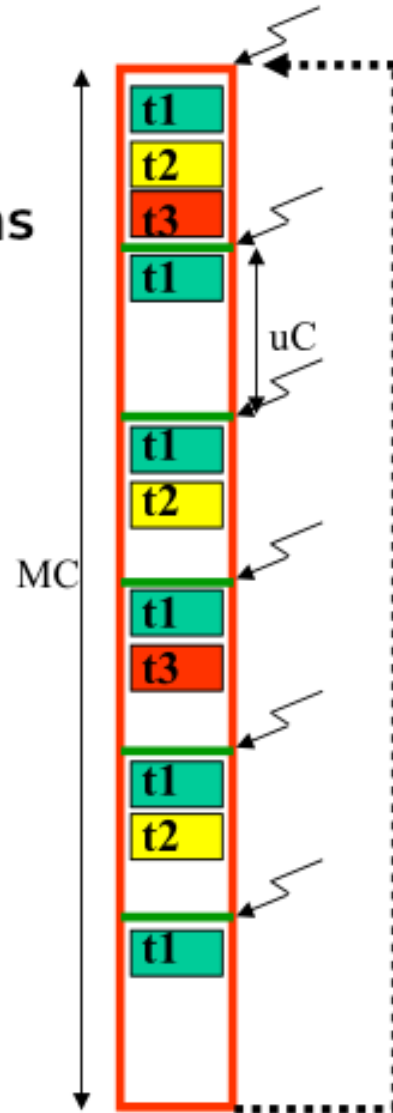


Figure 10: static_cyclic_sched

Verifying schedulability Como schedule é feito on-line é preciso determinar se taskset é **schedulable**:

- CPU utilization;
- Response time.

RM scheduling ($D = T$)

- Utilization-based tests;
- Considerar: preemption + n independent tasks + $D = T$;
- **Least Upper Bound** of Liu&Layland:
 - $U(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{T_i} \leq LUB = n * (2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$
 - $U(n) > 1 \Rightarrow$ non schedulable set (overload) - necessary condition;
 - $U(n) \leq LUB \Rightarrow$ schedulable set - sufficient condition;
 - $1 \geq U(n) \geq LUB \Rightarrow$ indetermined case.

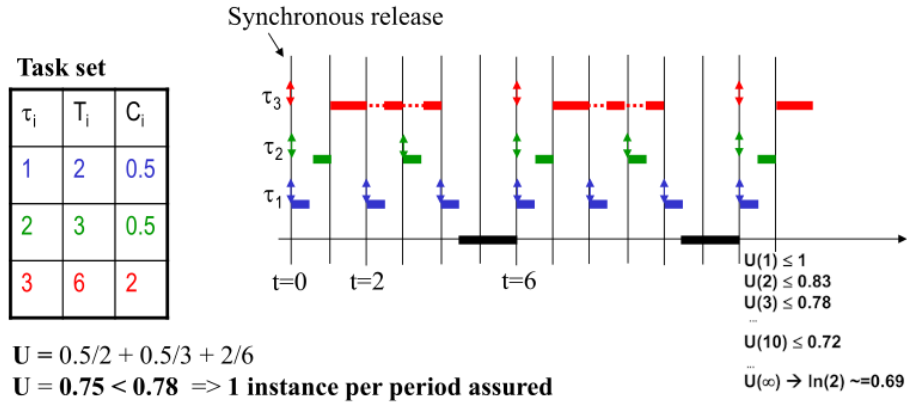


Figure 11: LUB

- **Hyperbolic Bound**;

DM scheduling ($D \leq T$)

- When a task has a long period but needs to be served quickly after release then the RM criterion is non-optimal:
 - Its better to use their deadline as criterion.
- Considerando $T = D$ (aumentar período), podemos usar utilization-based tests:
 - This is very pessimistic;
 - Se funciona no pessimista \Rightarrow funciona no real.

Response time analysis

- Necessary and sufficient: preemption + synchronous release + independence;
- **Worst-case response time** - largest time interval since a task is released until it finishes;
 - $Rwc_i = \max_k (f_{i,k} - a_{i,k})$
- **Response time-based sched test** - $\forall_i Rwc_i \leq D_i \Rightarrow$ **schedulable set**;
- O worst-case acontece quando uma task é released em conjunto com todas com maior prio \Rightarrow **critical instant (synchronous release)** neste caso);
- A **highest prio não sofre interferências**;
 - O seu response time é o tempo de execução.
- $\forall_i Rwc_i = I_i + C_i$:
 - I_i - interference caused by the execution of tasks with higher priority;
 - $I_i = \sum_{k \in hp(i)} \lceil \frac{Rwc_i}{T_k} \rceil * C_k$
 - $\lceil \frac{Rwc_i}{T_k} \rceil$ - number of time that a higher priority task, k, is released in the interval Rwc_i .

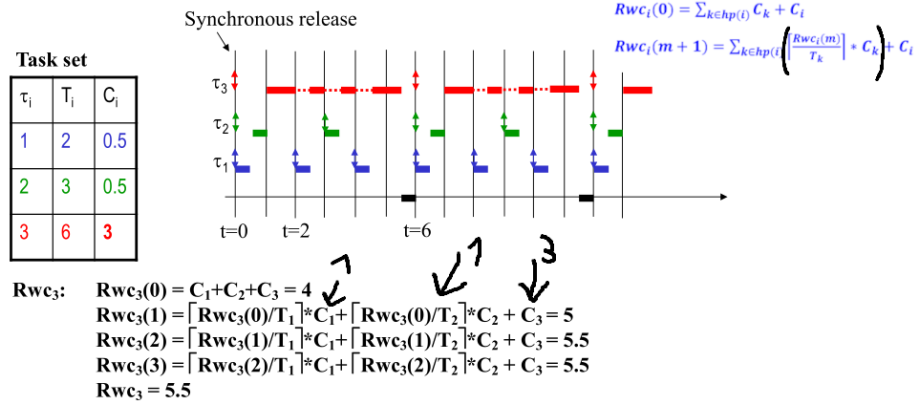


Figure 12: response_time_analysis

- Tem de ser adaptado quando non-preemption ou non-independence (shared resources, and precedences).

On-line scheduling with dynamic priorities - $O(n * \log(n))$

- Priorities são dinâmicas \Rightarrow só conhecidas pelo scheduler em runtime;

- Ready tasks queue é sorted por decreasing priorities sempre que há mudança nas priorities relativas entre tasks;
- A primeira a correr é a task com **highest instantaneous priority**.
- **Pros:**
 - Easily scalable - scheduler considera apenas tasks que ficam ready at any time;
 - Easily accommodates sporadic tasks (same reason).
- **Cons:**
 - Mais complexo que cyclic executive;
 - Higher run-time overhead (sorting da queue);
 - Instability with overloads => impossivel saber à priori quais tasks will meet their deadlines.

Assigning priors

- **EDF - Earliest Deadline First** - Inversely proportional to the time to the deadline:
 - Optimal with respect to dynamic priorities criteria.
- **LSF (LLF) - Least Slack First** - Inversely proportional to the slack or laxity:
 - Optimal with respect to dynamic priorities criteria.
- **FCFS - First Come First Served** - Inversely proportional to the waiting time:
 - Non optimal. May impose long blocking.

Verifying schedulability Como schedule é on-line é important determinar se o task set vai dar meet às timing constraints.

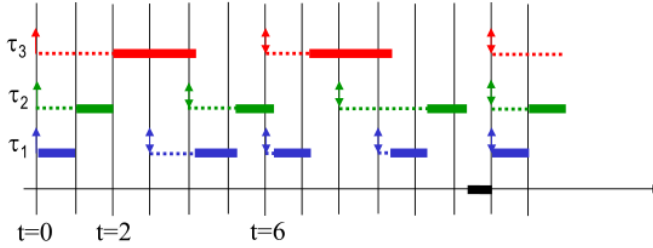
- Based on CPU utilization;
- Based on CPU demand;
- Based on response time.

EDF Scheduling - CPU utilization

- With preemption and n independent tasks;
- $D = T$
 - $U = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{T_i} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$ schedulable set;
 - Condicao necessária e suficiente;
 - **Offsets are irrelevant**;
 - Permite usar 100% do CPU garantindo time constraints.
- $D < T$
 - $U^* = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{D_i} \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ schedulable set;
 - **Aqui o U^* é utilization** (not utilization);
 - Condicao suficiente.
- Arbitrary D
 - $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{\min(D_i, T_i)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ schedulable set;
 - Condicao suficiente.

Task set

τ_i	T_i	C_i
1	3	1
2	4	1
3	6	2.1



Note:

- No deadlines missed
- Less preemptions
- *Jitter* in the fast tasks
- The worst-case response time does not necessarily occur in the synchronous release

$$U = 1/3 + 1/4 + 2.1/6 = 0.93 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 \text{ instance per period assured}$$

EDF com fixed priorities já n era schelable - $0.93 > 0.78$

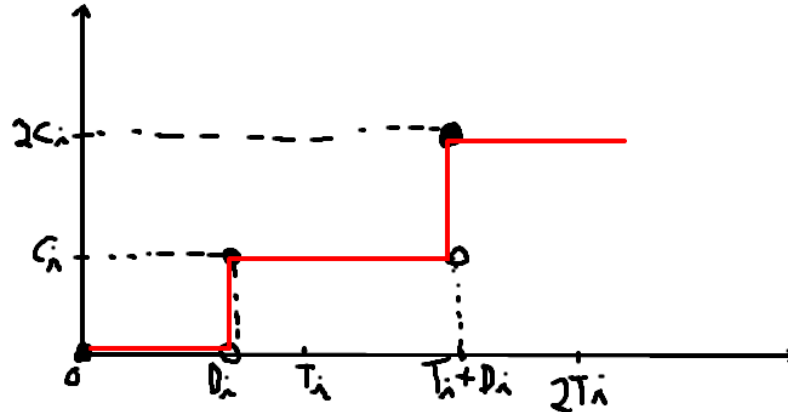
Figure 13: edf_dyn

- EDF consegue dar exploit a toda a flexibilidade nas tasks (incluindo highest priority);
- Faz menos preemptions;
- Worst case não ocorre no **synchronous release**;
- **Notion of fairness** - EDF é intrinsecamente mais fair que RM no sentido que todas as tasks ganham priority quando se aproximam da deadline (independentement do período ou outro parâmetro estático):
 - Facilitates meeting deadlines;
 - Avoids preemptions quando tasks se aproximam das deadlines;
 - Uses the *slack* of the tasks of faster activation but which deadline is later => Fast tasks têm jitter;

EDF Scheduling - CPU demand analysis

- Para $D \leq T$, o maior intervalo de consecutive CPU load (i.e. without interruption) still corresponds to the **synchronous release**;
- **Synchronous busy period** - período que dura L time units em que CPU tá sempre busy (começa no **synchronous release**);
- Calcular L . Dá o primeiro momento em que o CPU está livre:
 - $L(0) = \sum_i C_i$
 - $L(m+1) = \sum_i \lceil \frac{L(m)}{T_i} \rceil * C_i$
- Sabendo L , temos de garantir a *load condition*:
 - $h(t) \leq t, \forall t \in [0, L] \Leftrightarrow$ schedulable set (synchronous release)
 - $h(t) = \sum_{D_i \leq t} (1 + \lfloor \frac{t-D_i}{T_i} \rfloor) * C_i$, é a load function

- Computar $h(t)$ para o intervalo é impossível:
 - Basta computar para os pontos onde a função varia => **deadlines**;
- **Note:** there are other intervals possibly shorter than L .



Estámos a ver quanto é que temos de ter executado em cada deadline e a comparar com o CPU time. Se o CPU time for menor do que quanto processámos, damos miss a deadlines.

Figure 14: cpu_time

EDF Scheduling - Response time analysis

- Can't know a priori which is the task instance that suffers the maximal interference;
- Known that the worst-case response time occurs within the **synchronous busy period**;
 - Still necessary to check all instances within such a period.
- Can obtain a response-time upper bound (as long as $U \leq 1$):
 - $\forall_i Rwc_i \leq T_i * U$
 - Pessimistic.

LSF (LLF) - Least Slack First Scheduling

- Optimal (como o EDF);
- Quando slack baixa => priority sobe;
- Priority das ready tasks sobe conforme o tempo passa;
- Priority da task que está a executar mantém-se constante;
 - No EDF tanto as priorities das ready como das executing aumenta de forma igual com o passar do tempo.
- Scheduled task may change over and over in an oscillatory behavior:
 - Causa maior número de preemptions que o EDF (higher overhead).

- No real advantages em relação ao EDF.

FCFS - First Come First Served

- Non-optimal;
- *age of an instance* sobe \Rightarrow priority sobe;
- Priority of ready and executing tasks aumenta de forma igual conforme o tempo pass (como no EDF);
- Quando uma nova task é ativada é sempre dada uma prioridade mas baixa que todas as outras;
- Não tem preemptions (lower overhead/easier implementation);

Shared resources

- **Priority inversion** - When tasks can access shared resources in **exclusive mode**, tasks can be blocked by lower priority tasks:
 - É um fenómeno inevitável na presença de acesso exclusivo a shared resources;
 - Temos de **limitar e quantificar** o seu **impacto** no worst-case para analisar a **schedulability**;
 - Techniques should allow bounding the period of priority inversion (quantificar o worst-case blocking).

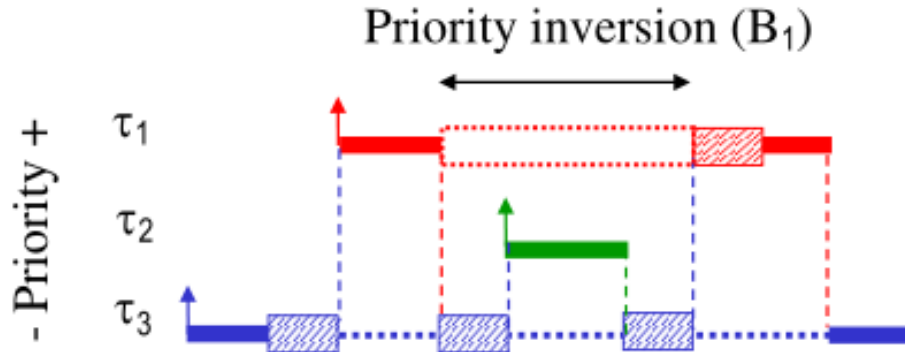


Figure 15: priority_inversion

Quando blocking está bounded (B), o mais comum é considerar que a task tem uma maior tempo de execução ($C + B$).

Techniques to control access to shared resources

- Global (affect all tasks):
 - Interrupt disabling;
 - Preemption disabling;

- Task so pode ser **blocked once** pela duração da **longer critical region** de entre as tasks de lower priority (or shorter relative deadline for EDF);
- Blocked mesmo que nenhum resource seja usado.
- Reduced scope (affect just a subset of tasks):
 - Locks/atomic flags (e.g. mutexes);
 - Semaphores;
 - More efficient, but needs to be implemented at kernel level (harder);
 - Blocking duration dependent on the **specific protocol** used to manage the **semaphores**;
 - Protocol should allow **avoiding**:
 - * Undetermined blocking;
 - * Chained blocking;
 - * Deadlocks;

Schedulability analysis (RM)

e.g.	C_i	T_i	B_i		e.g.	S_1	S_2	S_3
τ_1	5	30	9	←	τ_1	1	2	0
τ_2	15	60	8		τ_2	0	9	3
τ_3	20	80	6		τ_3	8	7	0
τ_4	20	100	0		τ_4	6	5	4

Figure 16: shared_res_rm

- We can be blocked by the longest critical section of the lower prio tasks that share a resource with us;
- By definition, the **lowest priority task** can't ever be blocked.

PIP - Priority Inheritance Protocol

- The blocking task (**lower prio**) **inherits the priority** of the blocked task (**higher prio**);
- **Limits the duration of the blocking periods** by avoiding that tasks with intermediate priority execute while the blocking task (lower prio) is actually blocking a higher priority task.
- In the **absence of nested resource accesses**:
 - Each task **can only block another task once**;
 - Each task **can only be blocked once in each semaphore**.
- **Pros:**

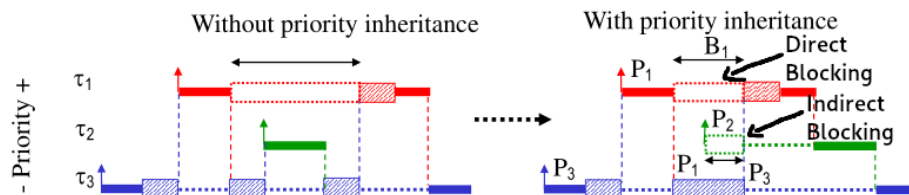


Figure 17: pip

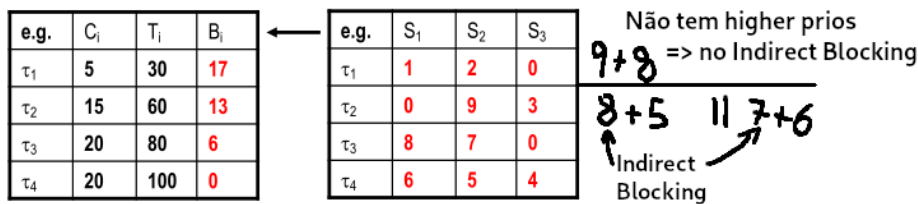


Figure 18: pip_eg

- Relatively easy to implement (extra field no TCB (a inherited priority));
- It is transparent for the programmer (cada task só usa local info);
- **Cons:**
 - Sofre de **chained blocking** \Rightarrow o blocking é a soma de vários sems;
 - Não é **deadlock-free**.

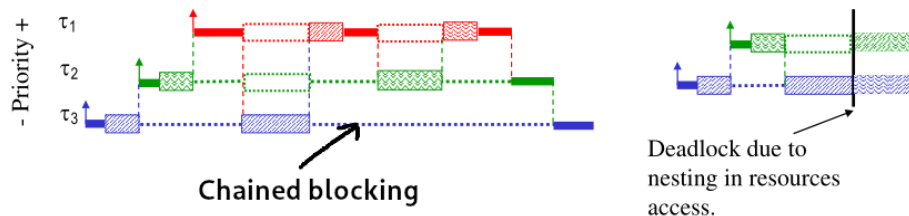
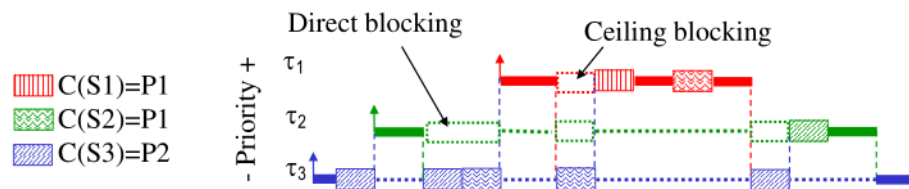


Figure 19: pip_cons

PCP - Priority Ceiling Protocol

- Extensão ao PIP:
 - Adiciona regra para controlar o **acesso a semaphores livres**;
 - Assegura que todos os semaphores necessários estão livres.
- **Priority ceiling** - cada semaphore tem o value da highest prio entre as tasks que o usam;
- Uma task só pode **acquirir um sem que está free** e a **priority é maior que o ceilings que todos os sems locked**:
 - First check \Rightarrow quer dizer que não usa aqueles sems;

- Second check => só interessa os locked pk são os únicos que podem dar block.
- **Ceiling block** - Só executamos quando é garantido poder executar até ao fim sem ser blocked.



- **Each task can only be blocked once:**
 - Enquanto espera pelos recursos todos que precisa;
- To bound the **blocking time** (B), a task can be blocked by:
 - Any other task with lower priority that uses the same semaphore;
 - Any other task that uses a semaphore which ceiling is at least equal to its priority.

e.g.	C	T	B
τ_1	5	30	9
τ_2	15	60	8
τ_3	20	80	6
τ_4	20	100	0

e.g.	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃
τ_1	1	2	0
τ_2	0	9	3
τ_3	0	0	0
τ_4	6	0	0

higher ceiling
uses sem

$C(S_1)=P_1$
 $C(S_2)=P_1$
 $C(S_3)=P_2$

Figure 21: pcp_eg

- **Pros:**
 - Shorter blocking than PIP;
 - Free from chained blocking => o block não é a soma de vários sems;
 - Deadlock-free.
- **Cons:**
 - Harder to implement:
 - * no TCB precisa de 1 field para a inherited priority e outro para o semaphore em que a task está blocked => facilitate inheritance transitivity;
 - * Sem precisa de guardar ceiling e id da task que o ta a usar => facilitate inheritance.
 - Not transparent to the programmer: needs to code the ceiling with are not local to the tasks.

Note: para funcionar em EDF. A blocking task inherits the deadline of the blocked tasks and the sem ceiling use the relative deadlines (preemption level).

SRP - Stack Resource Policy

- Similar to PCP but with a rule on the actual **execution release**;
- **Preemption level** (π) - capacidade de uma task de causar preempção a outra (calculado usando relative deadline);
- **Não precisa de uma blocking state** => tasks que seriam blocked não começam;
 - Uma task só pode começar se o seu π for maior que o da running task e maior que os ceiling de todos os locked semaphores (**system ceiling**);
 - Só começa quando todos os needed resources estão free.
- **Blocking upper bound** (B) is similar to PCP, but occurs in a different moment (**task release**).

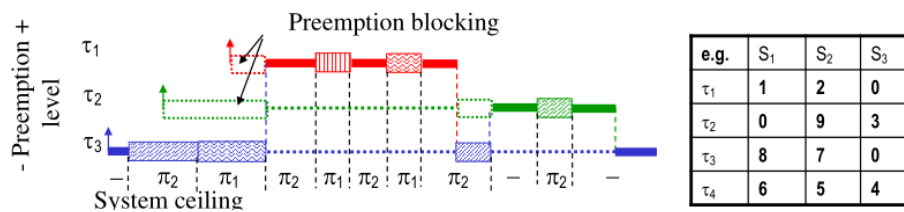


Figure 22: srp

- Each task can be blocked just once by any task with **lower preemption level** that uses a semaphore whose **ceiling is at least equal to its own preemption level**.

e.g.	C _i	T _i	B _i	e.g.	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃
τ_1	5	30	9	τ_1	1	2	0
τ_2	15	60	8	τ_2	0	9	3
τ_3	20	80	6	τ_3	8	7	0
τ_4	20	100	0	τ_4	6	5	4

Figure 23: srp_eg

- **Pros:**
 - Shorter blockings than PIP;
 - Free from chained blocking;
 - Deadlock-free;
 - Less preemptions than PCP;
 - Intrinsically adapted to **fixed or dynamic priorities** or resources with multiple units;

- Como não há blocking durante a task execution:
 - * tasks **do not need an individual stack**;
- **Cons:**
 - Harder to implement:
 - * Preemption test is more complex;
 - * Needs keeping the system ceiling;
 - * Worse if using resources with multiple units.
 - Not transparent to the programmer (semaphore ceilings).

Scheduling aperiodic tasks

- Limit interference over periodic/sporadic tasks;
- Provide best Quality-of-Service possible;
- **Note:** consider both sporadic and periodic as *periodic*.

Execution in the background

- Dar **lowest priority** às **aperiodic** tasks:
=> worst-case bound a 0 interference;
- **Pros:**
 - Easy to implement;
 - Does not interfere with the periodic subsystem;
- **Cons:**
 - Worst QoS: aperiodic tasks can suffer **large service delays**;
 - Depends on the periodic load (can be computed considering aperiodic tasks as the lowest priority ones).
- Mau para RT aperiodic tasks (e.g. alarms);
- Bom para non-RT aperiodic tasks (e.g. file transfers).

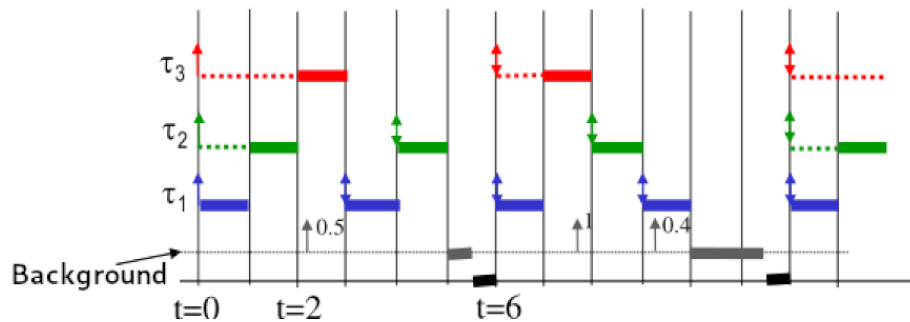


Figure 24: bg_exec

Using servers to run aperiodic tasks

- Improve the service (when background execution is not enough to meet RT constraints);

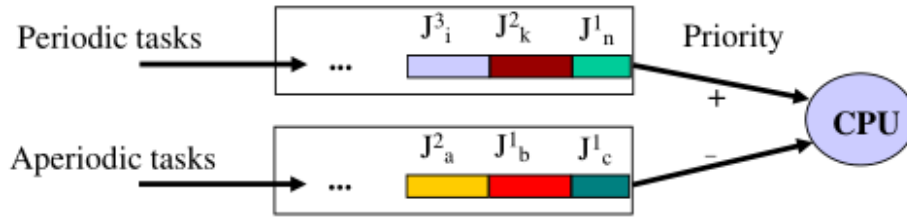


Figure 25: bg_exec_queues

- **Periodic server** - uma **task periodic especial** que executa as tasks aperiodic ativas:
 - Caracterizado pelo period T_s e capacity C_s ;
 - Pode ser inserido com o **required priority level** para obter o desired service level.

Worst-case service to aperiodic requests (tasks)

- Similar para todos os servers que podem ser modelados como periodic tasks under full load;
- Server:
 - É uma periodic task;
 - Sofre **maximum jitter** at the instant of the aperiodic request;
 - Sofre **maximum interference delay** in all subsequent instances.

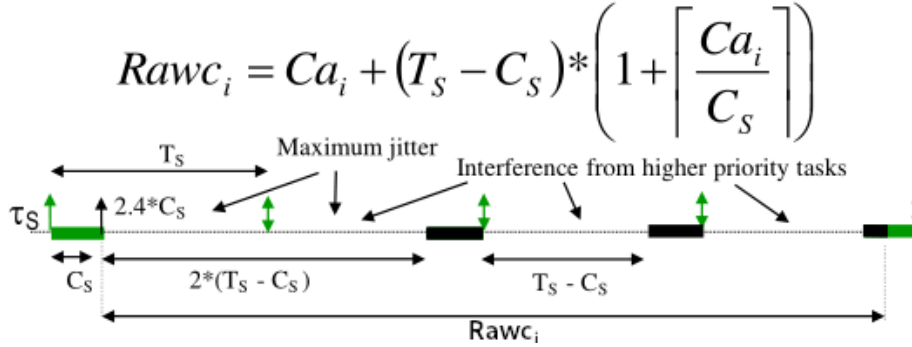


Figure 26: worst_case_server_aperiodic_request

- Se tiver mais que 1 aperiodic task, usa-se $\sum_{k=1}^i Ca_k$ em vez de Ca_i ;
- O 1+ desaparece se a task for a highest priority:
 - Já não existe a interference delay que afeta as subsequent instances.

Hierarchical scheduling

- Servers podem ter o seu scheduling lá dentro:
 - Existe um **system level** (manage de servers) e **server level** (manage de tasks).
- Podemos ter vários servers com propósitos diferentes;
- **Application schedulability** - Dada um server e uma aplicação (conjunto de tasks), verificar se app é schedulable dentro do server:
 - Worst-case response time analysis \Rightarrow **app demand** \leq **server supply**.
- **Server design** - Dada uma app, qual é o server que requer o mínimo de CPU que permite dar meet aos app requirements:
 - Using an optimization technique (considering server context switch cost, otherwise $T_s \rightarrow 0$) determine $\min(serversupply) : supply \geq appdemand$.

Polling server - PS

- Fixed priorities;
- Quando começa a correr, verifica se há tasks para ready:
 - Se não tiver, dá **yield** (não usa a capacidade que ainda tem nesse período).
- Se alguém ficar ready depois do **yield**, vai ter de esperar pelo próximo período.
- **Pros:**
 - Simple implementation (single queue + controlo da capacity usado até agora);
 - **Average response time** improved em relação à background execution, porque é possível executar aperiodic tasks com maior priority
- **Cons:**
 - Ainda há intervalos de unavailability (correspondem ao **server period**).
- **Impacto na schedulability** (no periodic subsystem) é equivalent a virtual periodic task correspondente (análise usa os métodos do costume);
- Fixing the utilization of the highest priority task, podemos dar improve à LUB.

Deferrable server - DS

- Fixed priorities;
- Mantém a **unused capacity** até ao final do período:
 - Aperiodic task pode obter immediate service se o server estiver ativo e ainda tiver capacity neste período.
- Server dá full replish à capacity em cada período (**não acumula**).
- **Não segue as rules de periodic tasks:**
 - Não dá para aplicar schedulability tests a não ser que o server seja o **lowest priority** (o mesmo que correr no background).

- **Pros:**
 - Complexity similar a PS;
 - **Average response time** de aperiodic requests é **improved** em relação ao PS pk é possível usar a capacity do server mesmo depois dos intervalos assigned pelo periodic scheduler;
 - Isto elimina os **unavailability periods** do PS;
- **Cons:**
 - Server tem **negative impact** na schedulability (do periodic subsystem);

Sporadic server - SS

- Fixed priorities;
- Não é visto como periodic, mas sim como **sporadic** (execução pode começar whenever);
- **Não penaliza schedulability** (à custa de slightly longer response time);
- If the execution of the server is deferred => **capacity replenishment deferred**:
 - Enforces **server bandwidth**;

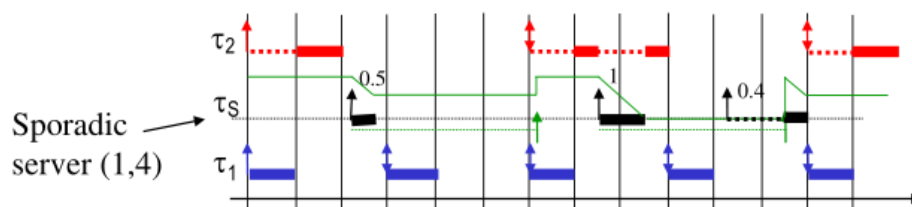


Figure 27: ss

- **Pros:**
 - **Average response time** to the aperiodic requests is similar to that of a DS;
 - **Impacto** na schedulability do periodic subsystem é similar ao de uma normal periodic task (similar a PS por causa do bandwidth enforcement).
- **Cons:**
 - Higher implementation complexity than DS (structure with the replenishment instants and the amounts to replenish);
 - Requer OS implementation.

Total bandwidth server - TBS

- Dynamic priorities (para EDF systems);
- Usa CPU bandwidth independentemente do arrival pattern:
 - Dá bound ao impacto dos aperiodic requests no periodic subsystem.
- Deadline assigned (d_k) ao new request (k) que chega no instante (r_k):

$$d_k = \max(r_k, d_{k-1}) + \frac{C_k}{U_S}$$

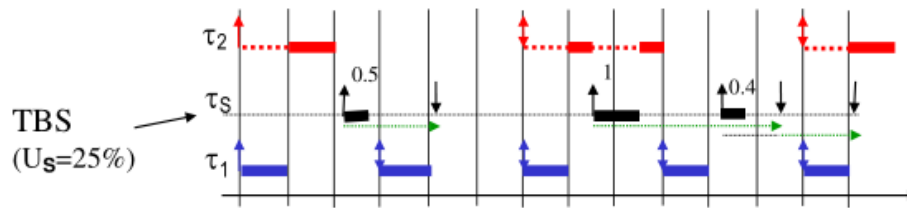


Figure 28: tbs

- **Pros:**
 - Implementação simples;
 - Basta calcular uma deadline para cada request que chega e inseri-lo na ready task queue (junto das periodic tasks);
 - **Average response time** to aperiodic requests é **shorter** que a dynamic priorities versions dos servers anteriores;
 - O **impacto** da schedulability do periodic subsystem é similar que o da periodic task com a **mesma bandwidth** que o server;
- **Cons:**
 - **Vulnerável a overload** (task demora mais do que disse que ia demorar);
 - No control over the actual execution time (no capacity control).
- $U_p + U_S \leq 1$.

Constant bandwidth server - CBS

- Dynamic priorities;
- Designed to solve robustness problem of the TBS => enforcing **bandwidth isolation**;
- **Capacity management scheme** - (Q_S, T_S);
- Deadline assigned (d_k) ao new request (k) que chega no instante (r_k), cuja remaining server capacity no instant é $C_S(r_k)$:
 - if $r_k + C_S(r_k)/U_S < d_{k-1} \Rightarrow d_k = d_{k-1}$
 - else $\Rightarrow d_k = r_k + T_S$ and $C_S(r_k) = Q_S$
- Quando a server capacity é exhausted ($C_S = 0$), é imediatamente replenished, mas o d_k leva post pont (enforce server bandwidth):
 - $d_k = d_k + T_S$
 - $C_S = Q_S$
 - Corresponde a dar lower à priority.

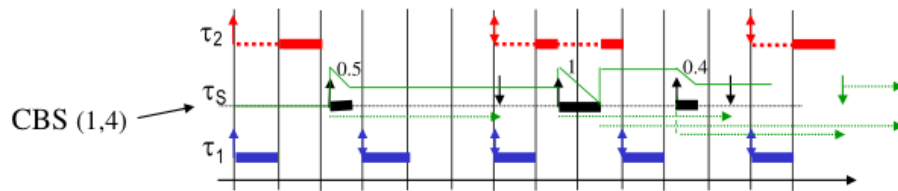


Figure 29: cbs

- **Pros:**
 - Só há 1 **ready queue** para tasks (tanto periodics como aperiodics);
 - Queue managed by deadlines;
 - **Average response time** to aperiodic requests é **similar** ao do TBS;
 - O **impacto** da schedulability do periodic subsystem é similar que o da periodic task com a **mesma bandwidth** que o server.
- **Cons:**
 - Higher implementation complexity than TBS por causa do capacity management;
- $U_p + U_S \leq 1$
- Qualquer task schedulable em EDF é schedulable em CBS com $Q_S = C_i$ and $T_s = T_i$

CBS can be used for:

- Protecting a system of tasks **overruns**;
- Guaranteeing a **minimal service** to soft real-time tasks;
- **Reserve bandwidth** for any activity.

POSIX RT

Scheduling algorithms

All algorithms are compatible and may co-exist.

- SCHED_OTHER - Not Fixed Priority => not good for RT;
- SCHED_FIFO - FIFO for threads/processes of the same priority;
- SCHED_RR - Like FIFO, but with a max. quantum execution time;
- SCHED_SS - Sporadic Server => good for aperiodic tasks.

Contention scopes

Applied per thread or per process (may co-exist):

- **System contention scope** - All threads in the system compete, regardless of the process to which they belong;
- **Process contention scope** - The scheduler works at 2 levels:
 - First - escolhe process de acordo com a prioridade;

- Second - chooses the highest priority thread of that process.
- **Mixed contention scopes** - Some threads have a *system* scope, and other threads have a *process* scope.

Mutual Exclusion Synchronisation - Mutex

- Protecting against Unbounded Priority Inversion:
 - No protection – `PTHREAD_PRIO_NONE`;
 - Immediate priority ceiling – `PTHREAD_PRIO_PROTECT` – good for static systems where it is possible to determine a priority ceiling;
 - Priority inheritance – `PTHREAD_PRIO_INHERIT` – useful in dynamic systems where it is impossible to assign a ceiling.
- Implementado como uma variável:
 - Todos os processos que acedem a um mutex têm de ter acesso à var do mutex;
 - Using mutexes between processes requires the mutex var to be placed in shared memory.