### I. Analytical Methods

### 1. Hyperperiod & CPU Load

Assigning higher priorities to more frequent tasks.

	Highest Priority					Lowest Priority
Task	<i>T</i> 5	<i>T</i> 4	<i>T</i> 1	<i>T</i> 2	<i>T</i> 3	<i>T</i> 6
Execution time	$e_5 = 5$	$e_4 = 0.033$	$e_1 = 0.018$	$e_2 = 0.018$	$e_3 = 0.028$	$e_6 = 12$
Period	$p_5 = 10$	$p_4 = 20$	$p_1 = 50$	$p_2 = 50$	$p_3 = 100$	$p_6 = 100$

Hyperperiod = 100ms

$$CPU\ Load = \frac{5 \times \frac{100}{10} + 0.033 \times \frac{100}{20} + 0.018 \times \frac{100}{50} + 0.018 \times \frac{100}{50} + 0.028 \times \frac{100}{100} + 12 \times \frac{100}{100}}{100} = 62.265\ \%$$

#### 2. Rate Monotonic Utilization Bound

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{C_i}{P_i} \le n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right)$$

$$U = \frac{5}{10} + \frac{0.033}{20} + \frac{0.018}{50} + \frac{0.018}{50} + \frac{0.028}{100} + \frac{12}{100} = 0.62265$$

$$U_{RM-Bound} = 6 \left( 2^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1 \right) = 0.73477$$

 $U < U_{RM-Bound} \rightarrow 0.62265 < 0.73477 \Rightarrow System is guaranteed to be schedulable.$ 

#### 3. Time Demand Analysis

Worst Case Response Time should be less than or equal to the deadline.

$$w_i(t) = e_i + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \left[ \frac{t}{p_k} \right] e_k \quad \text{for } 0 < t \le p_i$$

$$w_i(t = p_i) \le D_i \Rightarrow Ti \text{ is schedulable}$$

$$w_5(t=10)=5+0=5$$

$$w_5(t=p_5) \le D_5 \to 5 \le 10 \Longrightarrow T5 \text{ is schedulable}$$

$$w_4(t = \mathbf{20}) = 0.033 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{20}}{10}\right] 5 = 10.033$$

$$w_4(t = p_4) \le D_4 \to 10.033 \le 20 \Longrightarrow T4 \text{ is schedulable}$$

$$w_1(t = \mathbf{50}) = 0.018 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{50}}{10}\right] 5 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{50}}{20}\right] 0.033 = 25.117$$

$$w_1(t=p_1) \le D_1 \to 25.117 \le 50 \Longrightarrow T1$$
 is schedulable

$$w_2(t = \mathbf{50}) = 0.018 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{50}}{10}\right] 5 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{50}}{20}\right] 0.033 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{50}}{50}\right] 0.018 = 25.135$$

$$w_2(t=p_2) \le D_2 \to 25.135 \le 50 \Longrightarrow T2$$
 is schedulable

$$w_3(t = 100) = 0.028 + \left[\frac{100}{10}\right]5 + \left[\frac{100}{20}\right]0.033 + \left[\frac{100}{50}\right]0.018 + \left[\frac{100}{50}\right]0.018 = 50.265$$

$$w_3(t = p_3) \le D_3 \to 50.265 \le 100 \Longrightarrow T3$$
 is schedulable

$$w_6(t = \mathbf{100}) = 12 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{100}}{10}\right] 5 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{100}}{20}\right] 0.033 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{100}}{50}\right] 0.018 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{100}}{50}\right] 0.018 + \left[\frac{\mathbf{100}}{100}\right] 0.028 = 62.265$$

$$w_6(t = p_6) \le D_6 \to 62.265 \le 100 \Longrightarrow T6$$
 is schedulable

# II. SIMSO (Offline Simulator)

<u>Task simulation assuming fixed-priority rate monotonic scheduler.</u>

## 1. Offline Simulation

# > Task setting

id	Name	Task type	Abort on miss	Act. Date (ms)	Period (ms)	t of Act. dates (r	Deadline (ms)	WCET (ms)
II.		Periodic ▼	✓ Yes	0	50	-	50	0.018
2	TASK T2	Periodic 🔻	✓ Yes	0	50	-	50	0.018
3	TASK T3	Periodic 🔻	✓ Yes	0	100	-	100	0.028
4	TASK T4	Periodic 🔻	✓ Yes	0	20	-	20	0.033
5	TASK T5	Periodic 🔻	✓ Yes	0	10	-	10	5
6	TASK T6	Periodic 🔻	✓ Yes	0	100	-	100	12

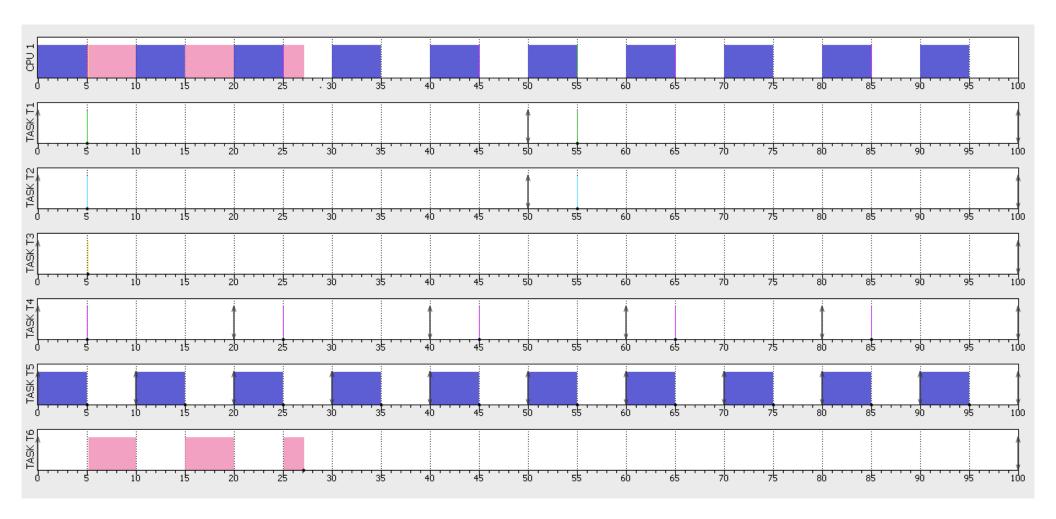
## > CPU Load

Observation Window:

from 0.00 to 100.00 ms

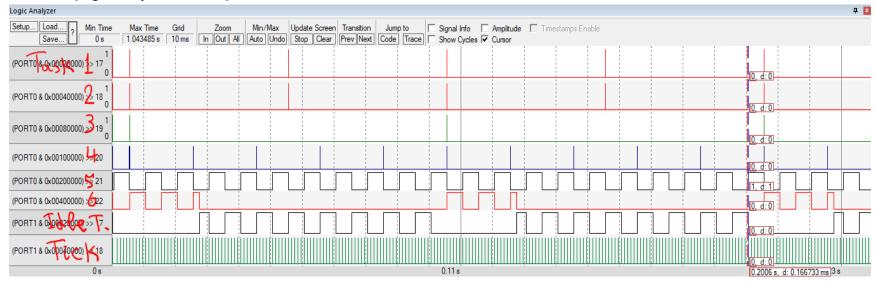
	Total load	Payload	System load
CPU 1	0.6227	0.6227	0.0000
Average	0.6227	0.6227	0.0000

### 2. Gant Chart

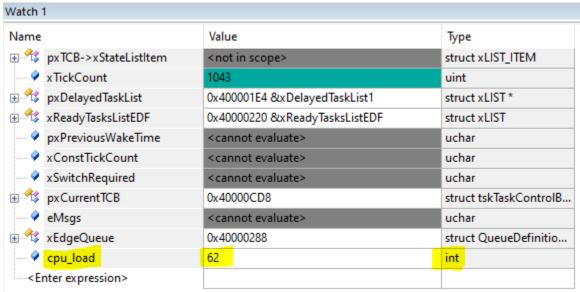


#### III. Keil Simulation

## > Tasks Plot (Logic Analyzer and GPIO)



# > CPU Load (Timer1 Method)



### IV. Comments

- 1. Both the analytical and offline simulator methods arrived at the <u>same CPU load</u>.
- 2. The Gant chart shows that <u>no task misses its deadline</u>, therefore the <u>system as a whole is schedulable</u>.

  This is in agreement with the analytical methods as well, i.e. the Rate-Monotonic Utilization Bound method and the Time Demand Analysis Method.
- 3. The <u>simulation</u> results in <u>Keil</u> confirms the results obtained from analytical methods and offline simulators (SIMSO). The CPU load is the same for all methods, and the system is schedulable, i.e. no task misses its deadline.