

HW Project #2: Task Scheduling and Monitoring

Real-time Embedded System Assignment – CS251

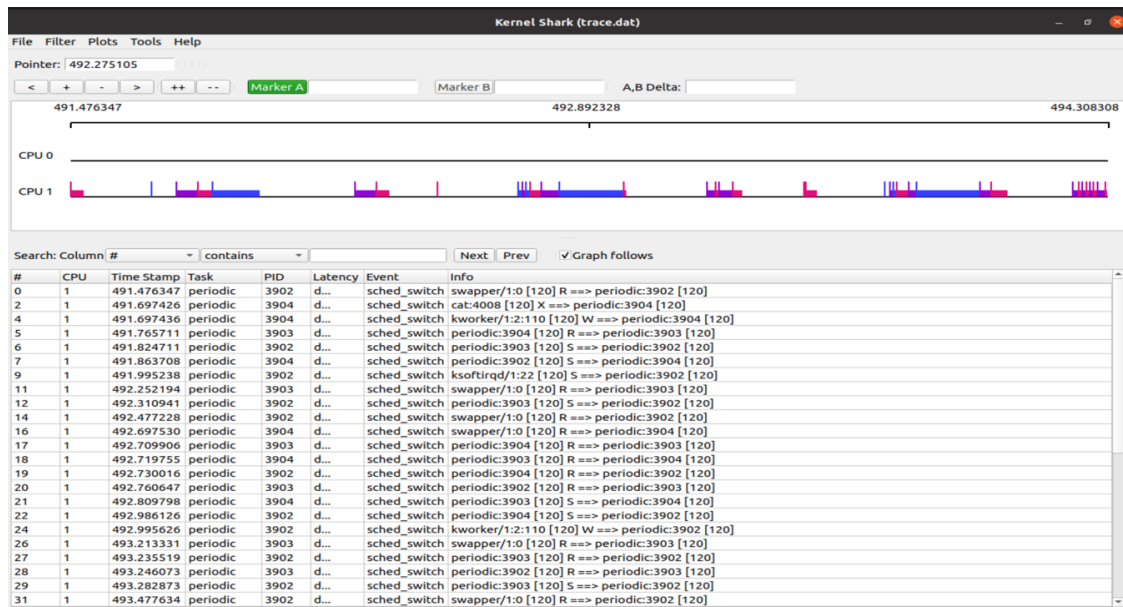
Shixun Wu
(swu264)

Anvaya B Narappa
(an001)

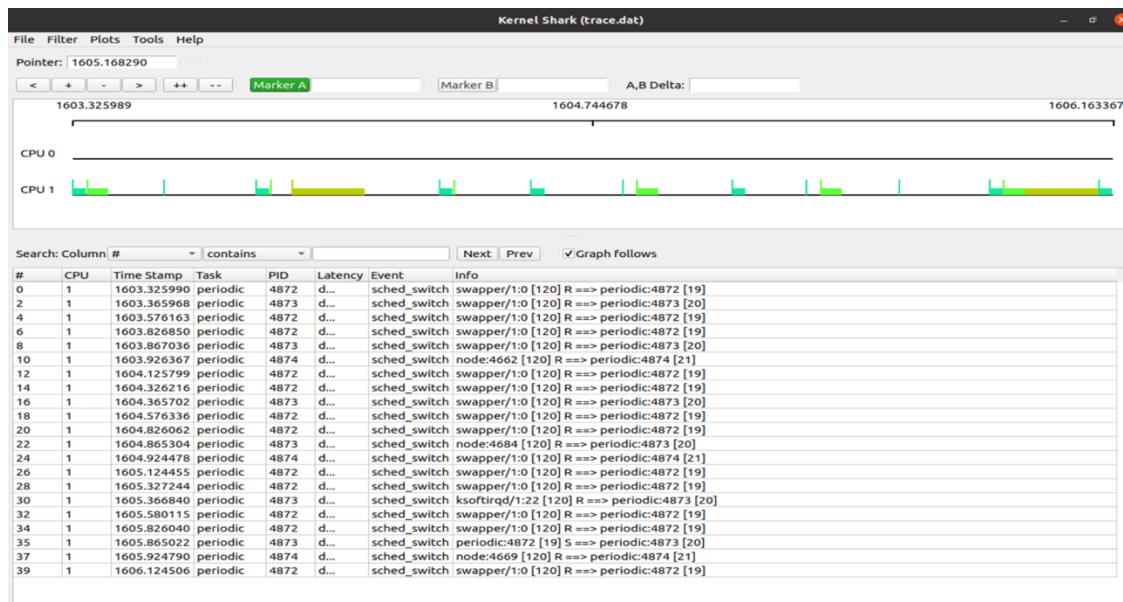
Simran Saha
(ssaha031)

4.6 Write-Up Questions (4.6):

1.



2.



3. **PID: 3904, C: 200, T: 1000, CPUID: 1**
PID: 3903, C: 60, T: 500, CPUID: 1
PID: 3902, C: 40, T: 250, CPUID: 1

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3902	periodic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3903	periodic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3904	periodic

In the first scenario, when they are launched without real-time priorities, the periodic tasks will be carried out in accordance with their period and execution time. By default, the OS schedules the processes by attempting to distribute CPU time fairly amongst all processes. On the assigned CPU, each job will run uninterrupted by any other non-real-time processes. However, the CPU scheduler might switch between tasks, which might cause some jitter or fluctuation in how long it takes for each task to finish.

- PID: 4872, C: 40, T: 250, CPUID: 1 priority: 80**
PID: 4873, C: 60, T: 500, CPUID: 1 priority: 79
PID: 4874, C: 200, T: 1000, CPUID: 1 priority: 78

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4872	periodic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4873	periodic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4874	periodic

In the second scenario, where real-time priorities are assigned to each task using the 'chrt' tool, the jobs will be scheduled with a priority according to the set priority level. So, because we are using SCHED_FIFO, the processes with higher priority will have full access to the processor for as long as it needs. This means that if tasks with a higher priority are already working, they might take precedence over tasks with a lower priority. As a result, the execution of the task set as a whole might become more deterministic and predictable.

In conclusion, as the image in Ans.2 suggest that tasks 4872, 4873, and 4874 execute in this specified order, till they are executed for that period.

4. Contributions: All the members of the group worked together towards the completion of the assignment through frequent meetings over zoom.
 Simran Saha: Writeup and 4.1 (Periodic Real-time User Level Test Program) and 4.2 (Setting Task timing parameters)
 Anvaya B Narappa: 4.3 (Printing Task timing parameters) and 4.4 (Admission Control)
 Shixun Wu: 4.5 (Computation time tracking) and 4.6 (Periodic Task Support)

4.7 Enforced Budget:

We implemented the bonus part: 4.7 Enforce budget. We implement it by using one more *hrtimer*, *budget_hrtimer*. The *budget_hrtimer* initializes with a period with C. Due to the task being interruptable, the callback function first compares whether the accumulated CPU time CMT with the budget C. If the accumulated CPU time CMT is less than C, then the *budget_hrtimer* will be extended for (C-CMT). Otherwise, the *budget_hrtimer* will be ended and wait for the next period begins.