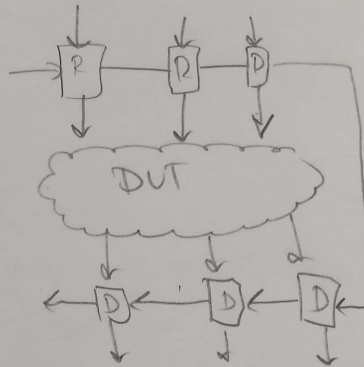


2) SCAN is a structural technique to test fabricated ASICs, for implementation of scan chain.

This method uses Flipflops connected together as a Serial Chain. In normal mode this serial connection is not used, just when the system should be tested.

Then a testpattern is sent sequentially to scan-in by enabling scan-enable and afterwards the system executes and the results are read through the scan-out pin.



The motivation behind the scan-chain is that it uses less pins than a testpoint implementation where one flipflop is connected to one pin. Another good point is that the testpattern can be changed for a specific test. The testingtime is improved because it is possible to automate the whole testing. ±

(2)

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⑤

Rate Monotonic Scheduling (RMS) is a dynamic scheduling with fixed priorities. It is executed on a single core processor and yet one task is allowed to use the same resources at the same time.

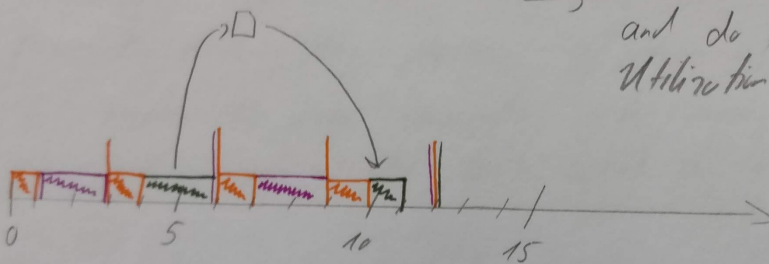
The priorities are given by the length of the period time. A short period time ends up in a high priority, so a long period time means low priority.

RMS is a optimum in the sense that no other dynamic scheduling with fixed priorities is better.

RMS guarantees the schedulability when the utilization is smaller than $n(2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$.

$$\text{utilization} = \sum \frac{C_i}{T_i} < n(2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$$

⇒ The task set is schedulable and do not have a utilization of 100 %



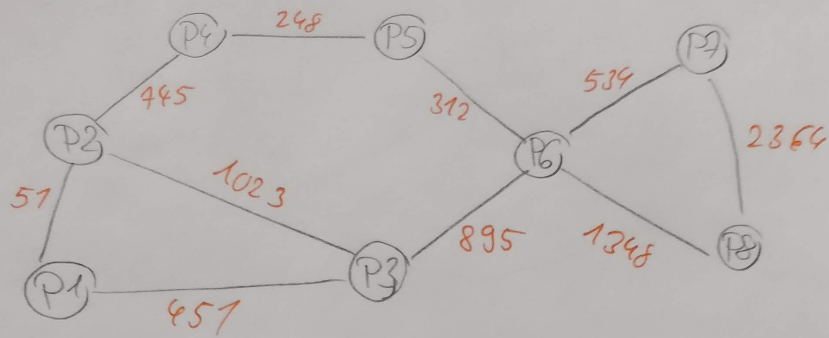
⑤

Task	Period	WCET	Priority
1	3	1	3
2	6	2	2
3	12	3	1

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① ⑦

⑥



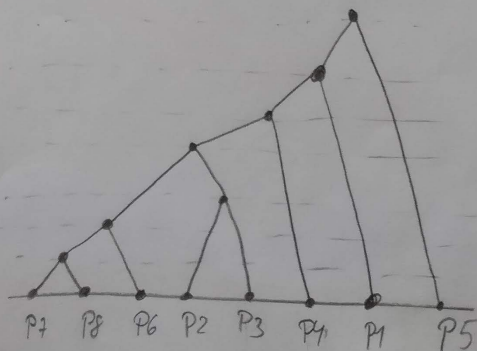
$$\text{closenessFunction} = \text{clf} = \begin{cases} w_{n_1, n_2} \\ \max(w_{n_1, n_2}) \end{cases}$$

1. $\{P3\}$ and $\{P5\} = /$ no direct connection
2. $\{P3\}$ and $\{P6\} = 895$
3. $\{P6, P7\}$ and $\{P8\} = 2364$

A cluster should combine two tasks with a high communication cost, that would mean it would be good to combine the last case to one cluster.

Hierarchical clustering is a technique to show the cluster result. You start with the highest communication cost and finish with the lowest.

④



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MSAVVIC

(1) (17)

entity Mealy is
 port (clk, rst : in std_logic;
 inD : in std_logic;
 outD : out std_logic);
 end Mealy;

library IEEE;
 use IEEE.std_logic_1164.all;
 use IEEE.numeric_std.all;

architecture V1 of Mealy is
 type st_type is (S0, S1);
 signal st_c, st_n : st_type;

begin
 process (clk, rst)
 begin
 if rst = '0' then
 st_c <= S0;
 elsif rising_edge(clk) then
 st_c <= st_n;
 end if;
 end process;

process (st_c, inD)

begin
 st_n <= st_c; -- Default value
 outD <= '0';
 case st_c is

when S0 =>
 if inD = '0' then
 outD <= '1';
 st_n <= S1;
 else
 outD <= '0';
 st_n <= S0;
 end if;

when S1 =>
 if inD = '1' then
 outD <= '0';
 st_n <= S0;
 else
 outD <= '1';
 st_n <= S1;
 end if;

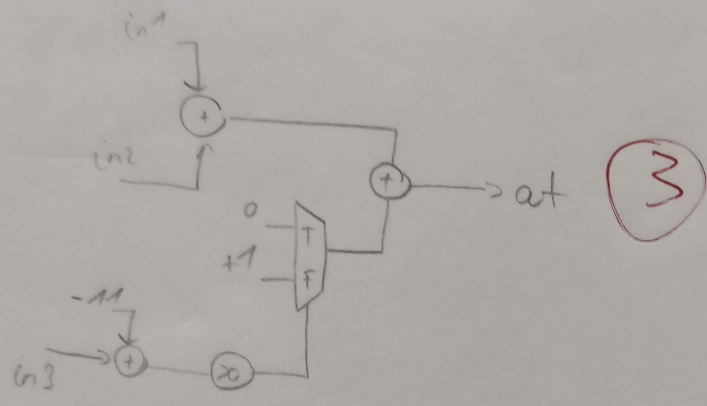
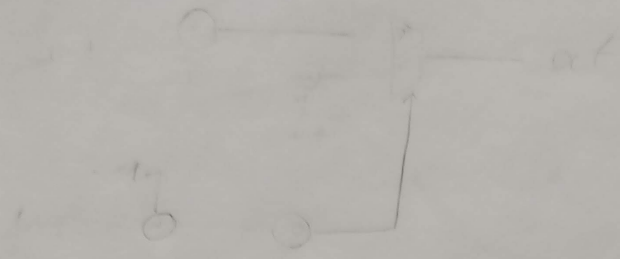
end case;
 end process;
 end architecture;

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 HSAWIK

④ $y_n = x_n + \frac{1}{2} y_{n-1} + \frac{1}{4} y_{n-2}$

all reset

② Actos ⊕ ⊙ ▷



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AVV