
PCP in RTEMS

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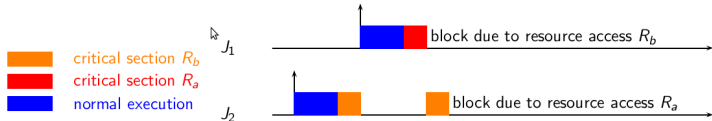
Outline

- Drawback in PIP
- Introduction of PCP
- PCP theory / implementation
- Exercises

Drawback?

Now we have PIP to mitigate the priority inversion and prevent the starvation of higher priority. However there is still a drawback:

- PIP might cause a **deadlock** if there are multiple resources



However, if the resource accesses for a task are **properly nested**, then some analysis is still possible.

- all the required semaphores are locked at once, or
- only one semaphore is used to guard one critical section, or
- a critical section guarded by a semaphore is **completely** within another critical section guarded by another semaphore with a predefined access order, or
- other ways** to prevent deadlocks.

Other ways? Priority Ceiling Protocol (PCP)

- Two key assumptions:
 - The assigned priorities of all jobs are fixed.
 - The resources required by all jobs are known a priori before the execution of any job begins.
- Definition: The *priority ceiling* of a resource R is the highest priority of all the jobs that require R , and is denoted $\Pi(R)$.
- Definition: The *current priority* of a job J at time t is denoted $\pi(t, J)$, initialized to the jobs priority level when J is released. (smaller means higher priority)
- Definition: The *current priority ceiling* $\Pi'(t)$ of the system is equal to the highest priority ceiling of the resources currently in use at time t , or Ω if no resources are currently in use. Ω is a priority lower than any real priority.
- Use the priority ceiling to decide whether a higher priority can allocate a resource or not.

Theoretical PCP

- ① Scheduling Rule
 - Every job J is scheduled based on the current priority $\pi(t, J)$.
- ② Allocation Rule: Whenever a job J requests a resource R at time t , one of the following two conditions occurs:
 - R is held by another job and J becomes blocked.
 - R is free:
 - If J 's priority $\pi(t, J)$ is higher than the current priority ceiling $\Pi'(t)$, R is allocated to J .
 - Otherwise, only if J is the job holding the resource(s) whose priority ceiling equals $\Pi'(t)$, R is allocated to J
 - Otherwise, J becomes blocked.
- ③ Priority-inheritance Rule: When J becomes blocked, the job J_l that blocks J inherits the current priority $\pi(t, J)$ of J . J_l executes at its inherited priority until it releases every resource whose priority ceiling is $\geq \pi(t, J)$ (or until it inherits an even higher priority); at that time, the priority of J_l returns to its priority $\pi(t', J_l)$ at the time t' when it was granted the resources.

PCP Implementation

① Scheduling Rule

- Every job J is scheduled based on the current priority $\pi(t, J)$.

② Allocation Rule: Whenever a job J requests a resource R at time t , one of the following two conditions occurs:

- R is held by another job and J becomes blocked.
- R is free:
 - If J 's priority $\pi(t, J)$ equals the semaphore ceiling $\Pi(R)$, R is allocated to J directly.
 - If priority $\pi(t, J)$ is lower than $\Pi(R)$, R is allocated to J . Moreover, priority $\pi(t, J)$ needs to be raised to ceiling $\Pi(R)$.
 - If priority $\pi(t, J)$ is larger than $\Pi(R)$. (Don't care in normal.)

③ When releasing the semaphore, J returns to its priority $\pi(t', J)$, then further check if another job J_l was waiting for this semaphore. If so, transfer the semaphore to locked J_l and raise it's priority to the semaphore priority ceiling $\Pi(R)$.

Exercises (10 points)

- 1 Please activate PIP for DOUBLE_SEMAPHORE example and see whether it does work. Draw the diagram. (3 points)
- 2 Please fulfill the missed code of current PCP to get rid of the deadlock due to the resource competition. (7 points)

Tasks	Period	Critical Section	Arrive Time	Semaphore
τ_1	20	6	2	II
τ_2	30	0	5	X
τ_3	40	6	0	I