Multiple Core/Computer Scheduling

Migration: Mobility of the tasks and instances

- **No migration (partitioned)** The set of tasks is partitioned into as many disjoint subsets as there are processors available, and each such subset is associated with a unique processor. All instances generated by the tasks in a subset must execute only upon the corresponding processor.
- Restricted migration Each instance must execute entirely upon a single processor. However, different instances of the same task may execute upon different processors. (The runtime context of each instance needs to be maintained upon only one processor.)
- Full migration No restrictions are placed upon interprocessor migration.

Priorities of Tasks and Instances

- Static priorities A priority is associated with each task, and all instances generated by a task have the same priority. (Similar to the RM algorithm.)
- Instance-level dynamic priorities For every pair of instances of tasks $T_{m,i}$ and $T_{n,j}$, the priority relation between them stays the same during the course of execution. (Similar to the EDF algorithm.)
- Unrestricted dynamic priorities The relative priority of two jobs may change at any time. (Similar to the LLF algorithm.)

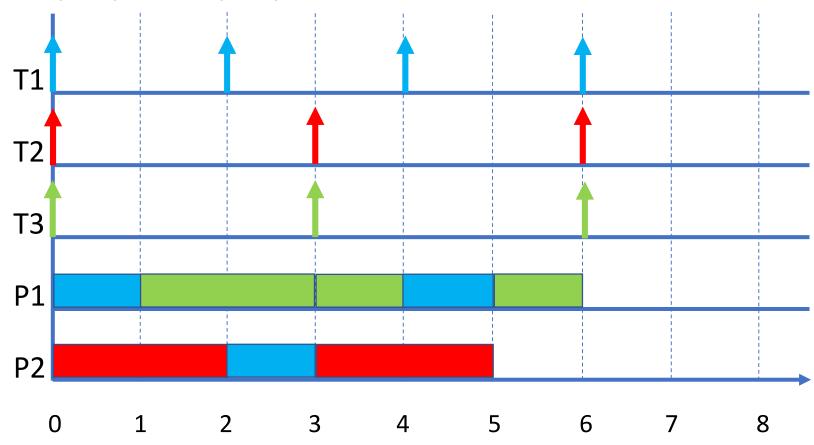
Combinations...

	Static	Instance Dynamic	Unrestricted Dynamic
Partitioned	PS	PID	PUD
Restricted Mobility	RMS	RMID	RMUD
Full Mobility	FMS	FMID	FMUD

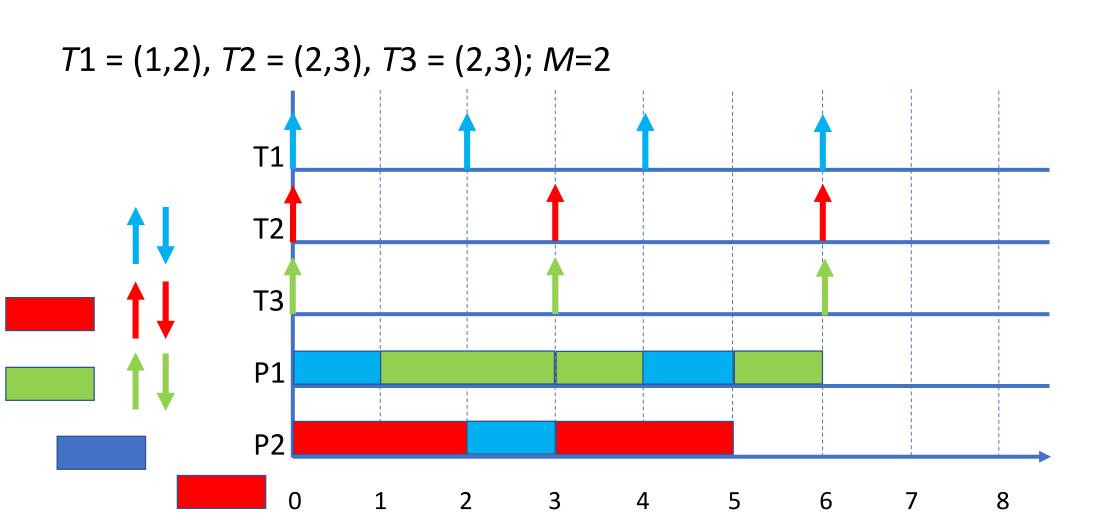
Examples

RMS

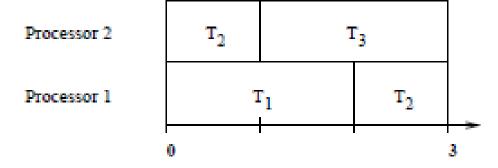
$$T1 = (1,2), T2 = (2,3), T3 = (2,3); M=2$$

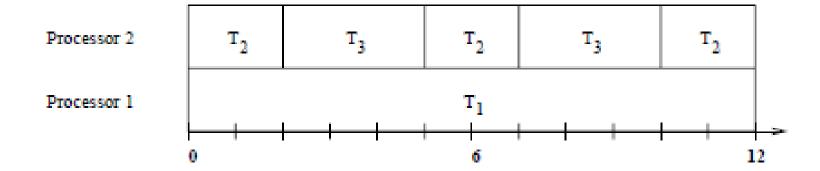


RMS

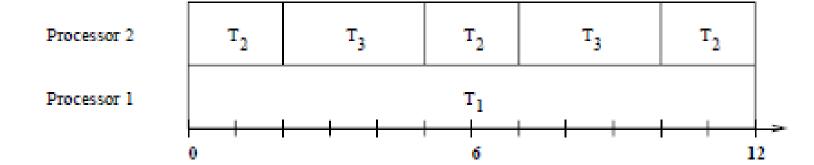


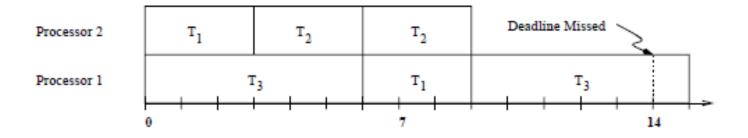
B - (3,3)



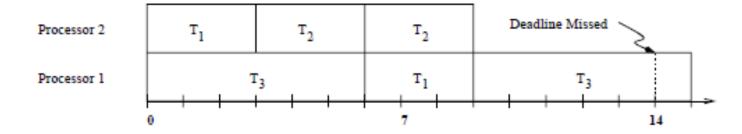


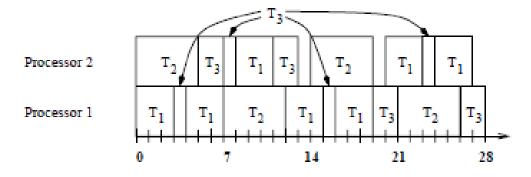
C - (2,1)



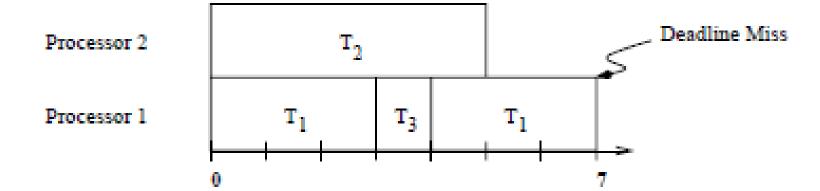


D-()



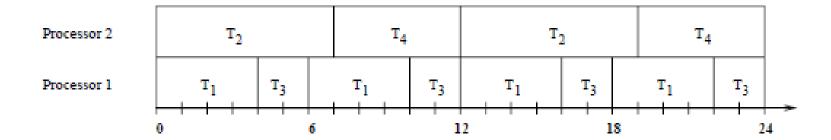


E - (1,2)

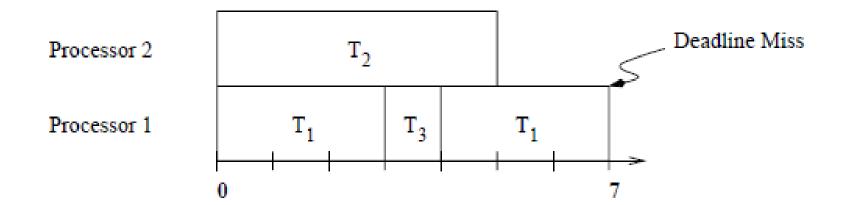


$$F - (1,2)$$

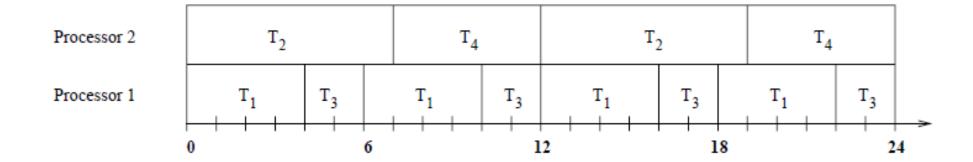
• T1 = (4,6), T2 = (7,12), T3 = (4,12), T4 = (10,24); M=2



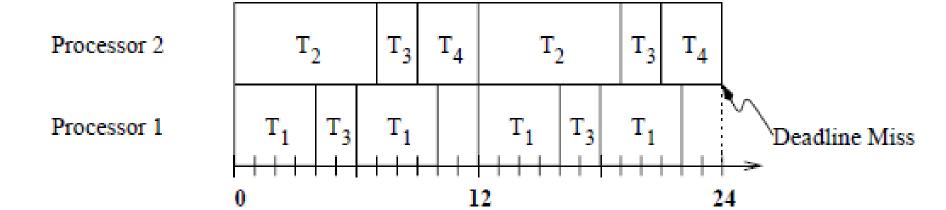
$$T1 = (4,6), T2 = (7,12), T3 = (4,12), T4 = (10,24); M=2$$



$$T1 = (4,6), T2 = (7,12), T3 = (4,12), T4 = (10,24); M=2$$

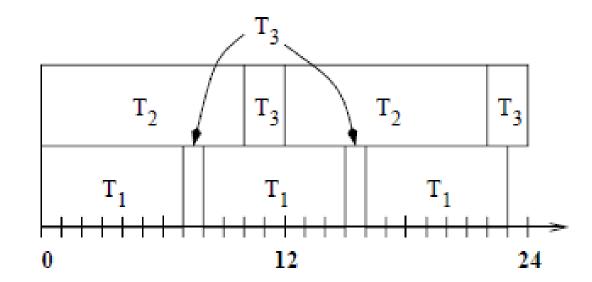


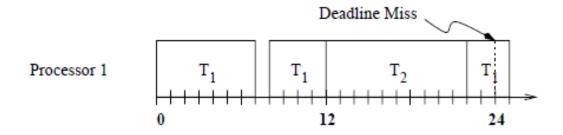
F (1,3)

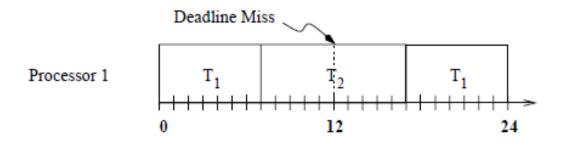


Processor 2

Processor 1







H 32

