

Project 2: Real Time Scheduling

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In this project, we will study the following real time scheduling algorithms:

- Rate Monotonic (**RM**)
- Earliest Deadline First (**EDF**)
- Least Laxity First (**LLF**)

Rate Monotonic (RM)

General Description:

Rate monotonic is a priority assignment algorithm used in real-time operating systems with a static-priority scheduling class. The static priorities are assigned according to the cycle duration of the job, so a shorter cycle duration results in a higher job priority.

Rate Monotonic (RM)

Schedulability Test:

$$\prod_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{E_i}{P_i} + 1 \right) \leq 2 \quad (1)$$

- E_i : execution time of the task i .
- P_i : period of the task i .

Earliest Deadline First (**EDF**)

General Description:

Earliest Deadline First is a dynamic priority scheduling algorithm used in real-time operating systems to place processes in a priority queue. Whenever a scheduling event occurs the queue will be searched for the process closest to its deadline. This process is the next to be scheduled for execution.

Earliest Deadline First (**EDF**)

Schedulability Test:

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{E_i}{P_i} \right) \leq 1 \quad (2)$$

- E_i : execution time of the task i .
- P_i : period of the task i .

Least Laxity First (LLF)

General Description:

Least Laxity First is a job level dynamic priority scheduling algorithm. It means that every instant is a scheduling event because laxity of each task changes on every instant of time. A task which has least laxity at an instant, it will have higher priority than others at this instant. Laxity is mathematically it is described as

$$L_i = D_i - (t_i + C_i^r) \quad (3)$$

- D_i : next deadline of the task at t_i .
- t_i : current execution time.
- C_i^r : remaining computer time of the task at t_i .

Least Laxity First (LLF)

Schedulability Test:

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{E_i}{P_i} \right) \leq 1 \quad (4)$$

- E_i : execution time of the task i .
- P_i : period of the task i .

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Schedulability Tests

Task ID	Execution Time	Period
1	1	6
2	2	9
3	6	12

- RM

$$\prod_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{E_i}{P_i} + 1 \right) \leq 2 \rightarrow 2,138889 \leq 2 \quad (5)$$

- Failed

- EDF

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{E_i}{P_i} \right) \leq 1 \rightarrow 0,888889 \leq 1 \quad (6)$$

- Passed

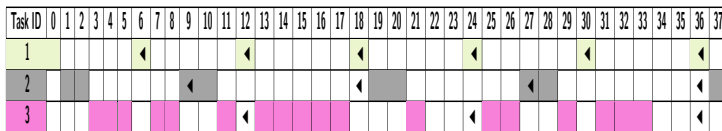
- LLF

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{E_i}{P_i} \right) \leq 1 \rightarrow 0,888889 \leq 1 \quad (7)$$

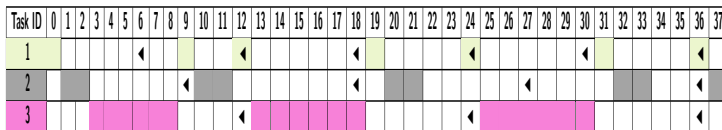
- Passed

Execution

- RM



- EDF



- LLF

