

# Project 2: Real Time Scheduling

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## 1 Algorithms

## 2 Rate Monotonic, Earliest Deadline First, Least Laxity First

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	10	180
2	20	180
3	30	180
4	40	180
5	50	180
6	60	180
7	70	180

- RM

$$\prod_{i=0}^n \left( \frac{E_i}{P_i} + 1 \right) \leq 2 \rightarrow 3,957283 \leq 2 \quad (5)$$

- Failed

- EDF

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \left( \frac{E_i}{P_i} \right) \leq 1 \rightarrow 1,555556 \leq 1 \quad (6)$$

- Failed

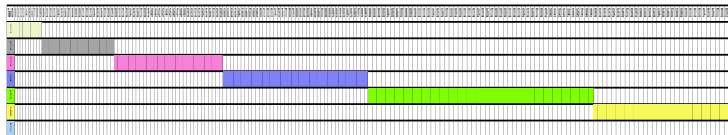
- LLF

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \left( \frac{E_i}{P_i} \right) \leq 1 \rightarrow 1,555556 \leq 1 \quad (7)$$

- Failed

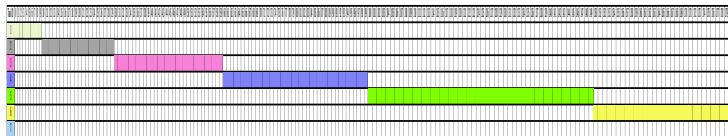
# Execution

- RM



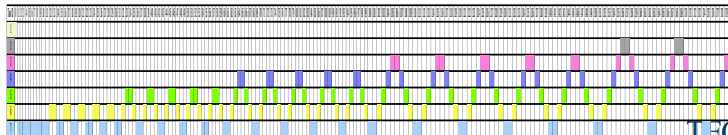
- Error: Deadline missed at 180

- EDF



- Error: Deadline missed at 180

- LLF



- Error: Deadline missed at 180