

Embedded Systems Summary

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1 Miscellaneous

Dependable means

- Reliable (continue working correctly when it worked correctly before)
- Maintainable (recover from errors)
- Available (probability that it's working)
- Safety
- Security

Efficient in terms of:

- Energy
- Code size
- Memory consumption
- Run time
- Weight
- Cost

2 Scheduling

2.1 Definitions

- $J = \{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n\}$ is a set of tasks.
- a_i or r_i is the arrival / release time of task i .
- d_i is the deadline of task i .
- C_i is the total computation time of task i .
- $c_i(t)$ is the the remaining execution time of task i at time t .
- s_i is the start time of task i .
- f_i is the finish time of task i .
- $L_i = f_i - d_i$ is the lateness of task i .
- $E_i = \max(0, L_i)$ is the exceeding time or tardyness of task i .
- $X_i = d_i - a_i - C_i$ is the laxity or slack of task i .

2.2 Generic Time Triggered Cyclic Executive Scheduler

Let f denote the frame length, P the full period, $D(k)$ the relative deadline of task k , and $p(k)$ the period of task k (how often it occurs). Then the following conditions have to be satisfied:

- $\forall k. f \leq p(k)$ (at most one execution within a frame)
- $P = \text{lcm}_k(p(k))$
- $\forall k. f \geq C_k$ (processes start and complete within single frame)
- $\forall k. 2f - \text{gcd}(p(k), f) \leq D(k)$ (between release time and deadline of every task there is at least one frame boundary)

2.3 Aperiodic Scheduling

| | Equal arrival, non-preemptive | Arbitrary arrival, preemptive |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Independent Tasks | EDD | EDF |
| Dependent Tasks | LDF | EDF* |

2.3.1 EDD

Schedule the tasks in order of non-decreasing deadlines. This minimizes the maximal lateness.

2.3.2 EDF

Always execute the task with the earliest absolute deadline. Schedulability test:

$$\forall i \in [n]. t + \sum_{k=1}^i c_k(t) \leq d_i$$

2.3.3 LDF

Among all tasks without successors select the task with the latest deadline. Put it in a stack. Repeat until no more tasks. Now execute tasks as they are on the stack.

2.3.4 EDF*

Modify arrival and deadline of each task and use EDF on modified tasks.

$$r_j^* = \max_j \left(r_j, \max_i (r_i^* + C_i | J_i \rightarrow J_j) \right)$$

$$d_i^* = \min_i \left(d_i, \min_j (d_j^* - C_j | J_i \rightarrow J_j) \right)$$