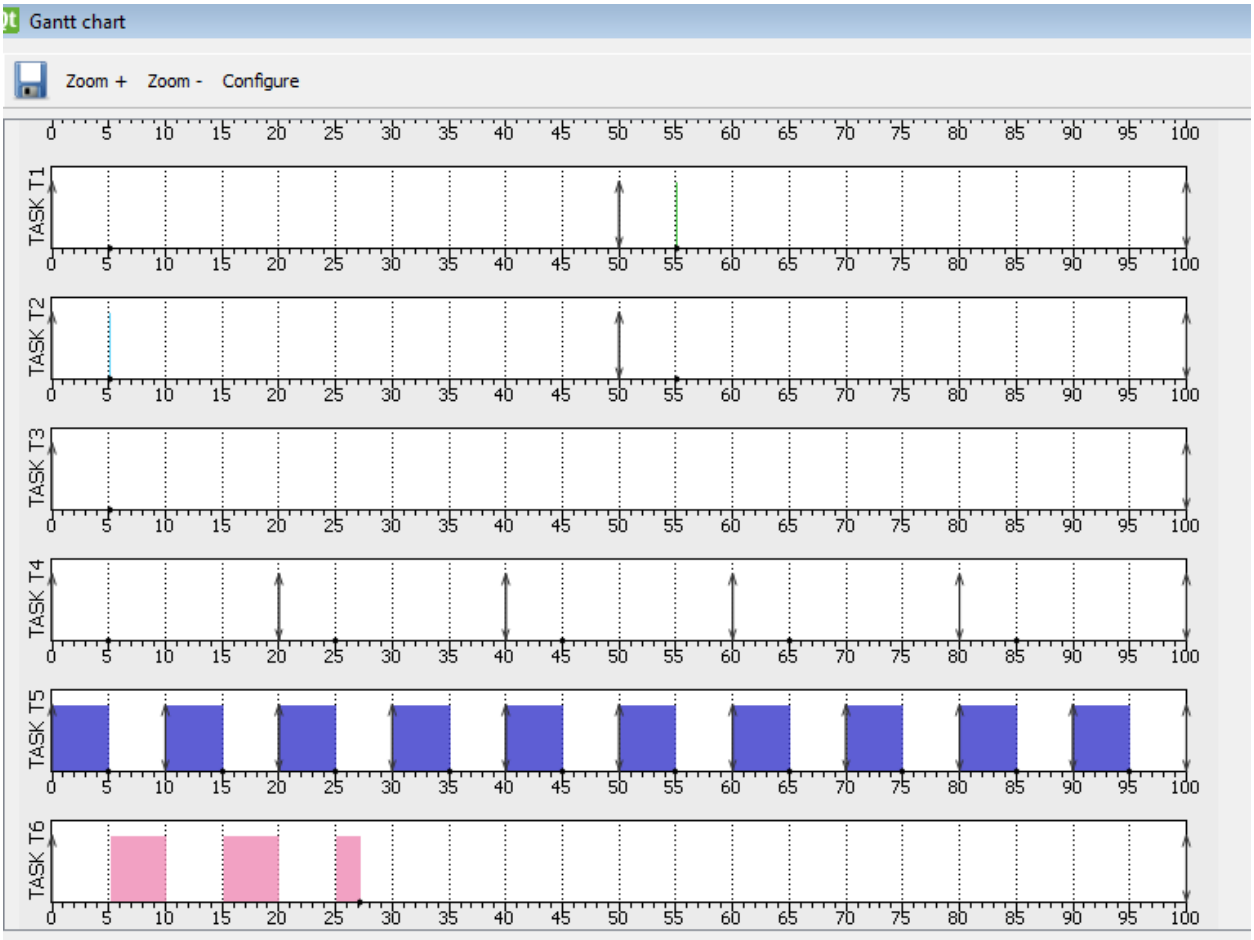
# Implementing EDF scheduler

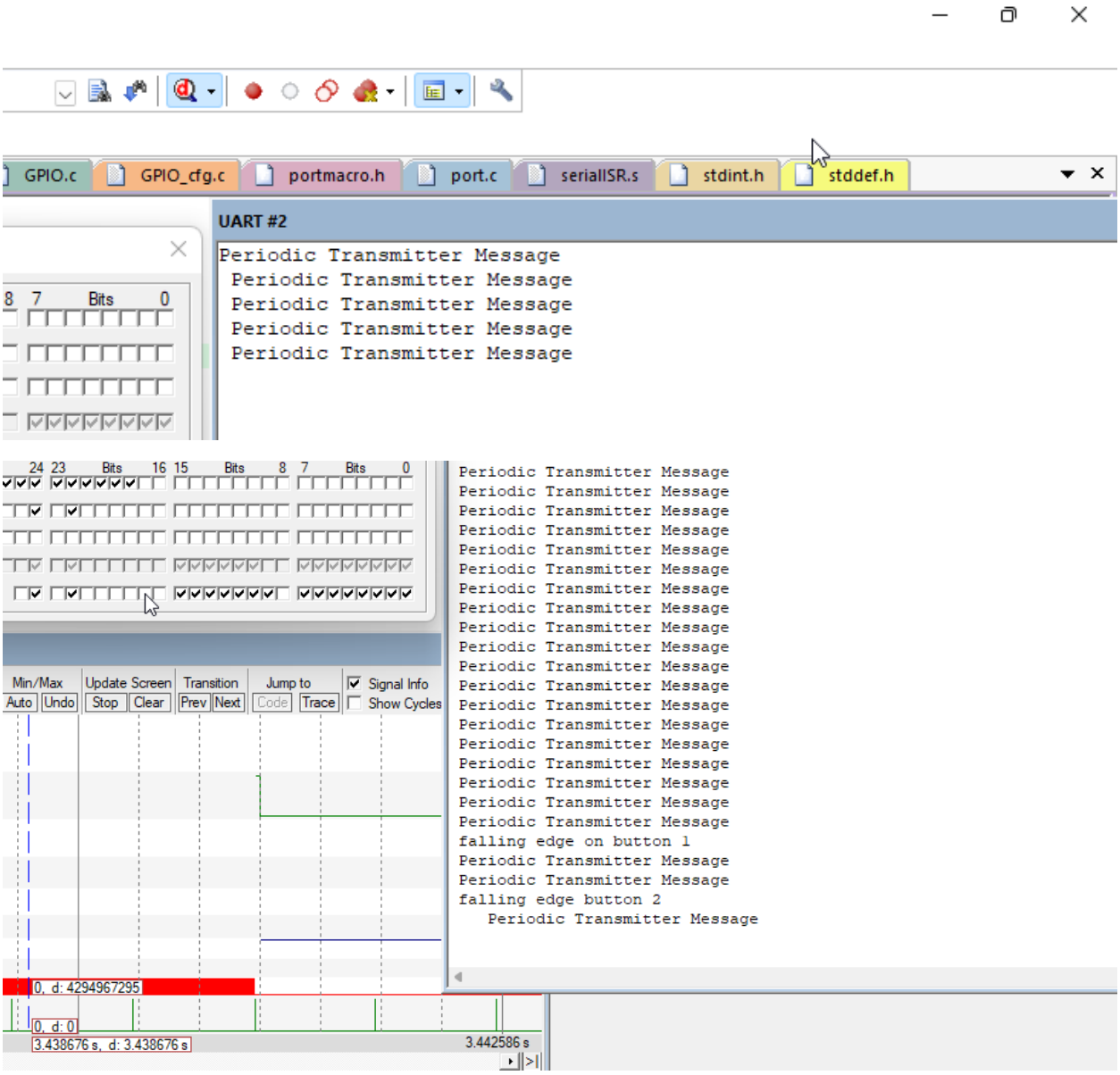
After Implementing all changes in the thesis, and implementing the modifications that are not in the thesis

I followed steps to verify that the algorithm is working correctly.
1- I applied the tick hook function and the idle hook function and assigned GPIO pins 9 and 8 respectively.
2- I implemented all tasks and verified they are working and no tasks are missing their deadlines.

I applied the same set of tasks on SIMSO

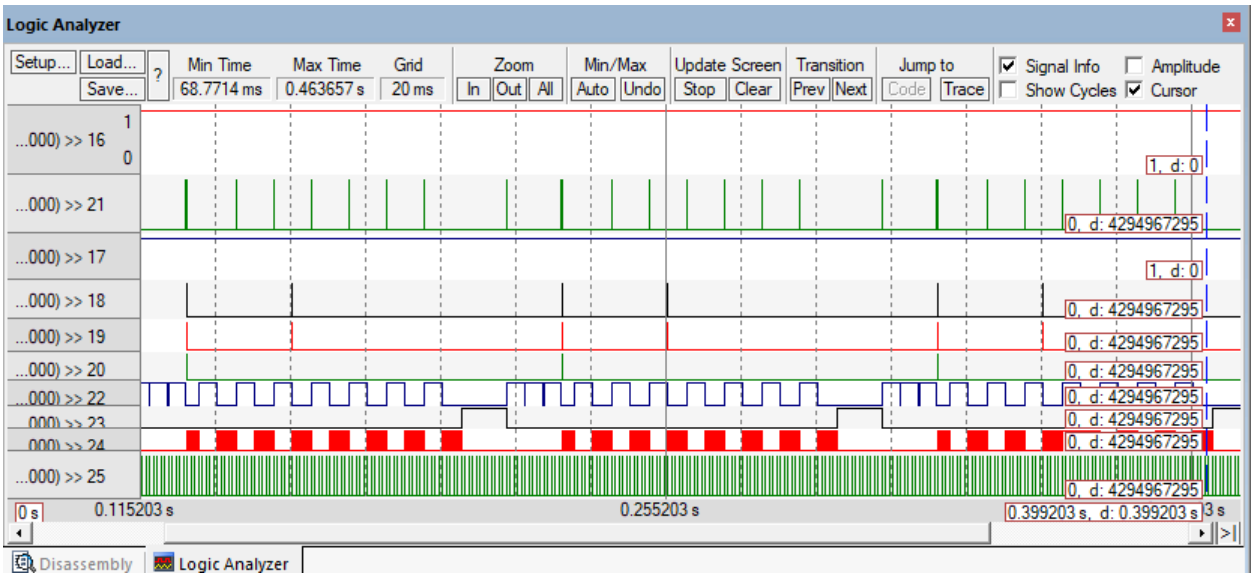


Verifying that UART is working correctly:



3- I applied trace macros and assigned GPIO pins to all tasks.

```
``
  if ((int)pxCurrentTCB->pxTaskTag == 1)\
  {\
    GPIO_write(PORT_0, PIN2, PIN_IS_HIGH);\
    Task1_InTime= T1TC;\
  }\
  else if ((int)pxCurrentTCB->pxTaskTag == 2)\
  {\
    GPIO_write(PORT_0, PIN3, PIN_IS_HIGH);\
    Task2_InTime= T1TC;\
  }\
  else if ((int)pxCurrentTCB->pxTaskTag == 3)\
  {\
    GPIO_write(PORT_0, PIN4, PIN_IS_HIGH);\
    Task3_InTime= T1TC;\
  }\
  else if ((int)pxCurrentTCB->pxTaskTag == 4)\
  {\
    GPIO_write(PORT_0, PIN5, PIN_IS_HIGH);\
    Task4_InTime= T1TC;\
  }\
  else if ((int)pxCurrentTCB->pxTaskTag == 5)\
  {\
    GPIO_write(PORT_0, PIN6, PIN_IS_HIGH);\
    Task5_InTime= T1TC;\
  }\
  else if ((int)pxCurrentTCB->pxTaskTag == 6)\
  {\
    GPIO_write(PORT_0, PIN7, PIN_IS_HIGH);\
    Task6_InTime= T1TC;\
  }\
}while(0)
```

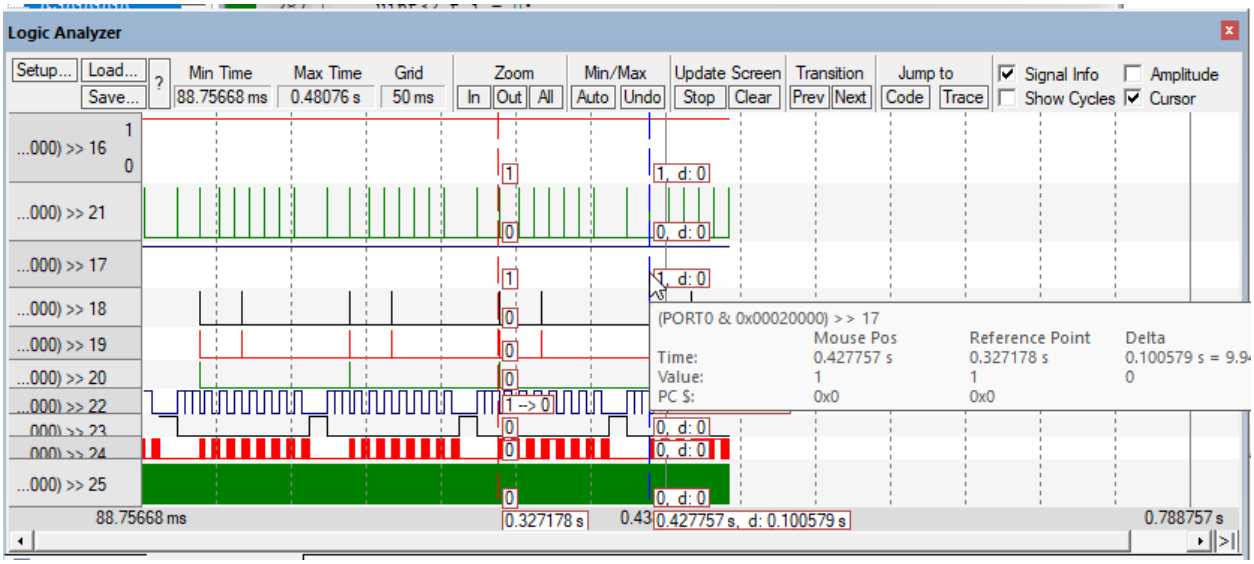


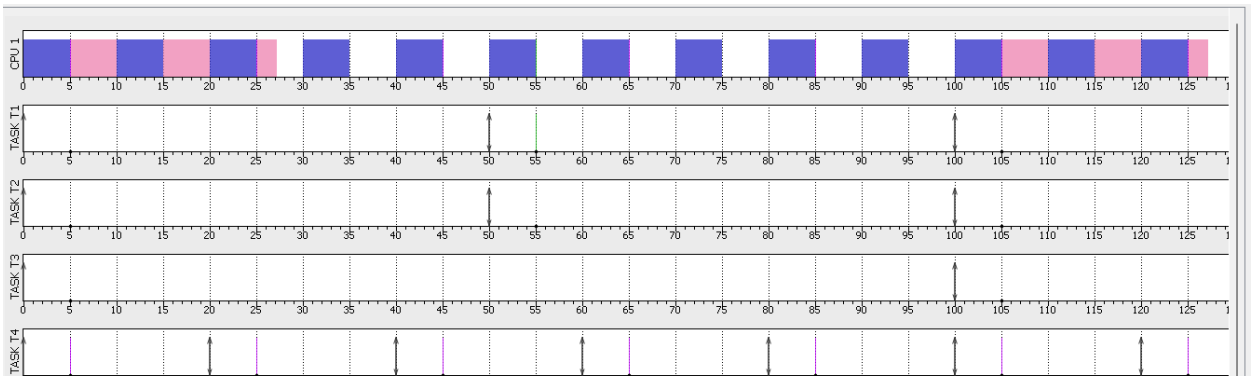

Now it’s time to verify the system analytically.

Calculating the hyperperiod:

The hyperperiod is detected when a pattern starts to happen and all tasks start together.

So I provided screenshots from Keil simulation and SIMSO to make sure I got the hyperperiod right



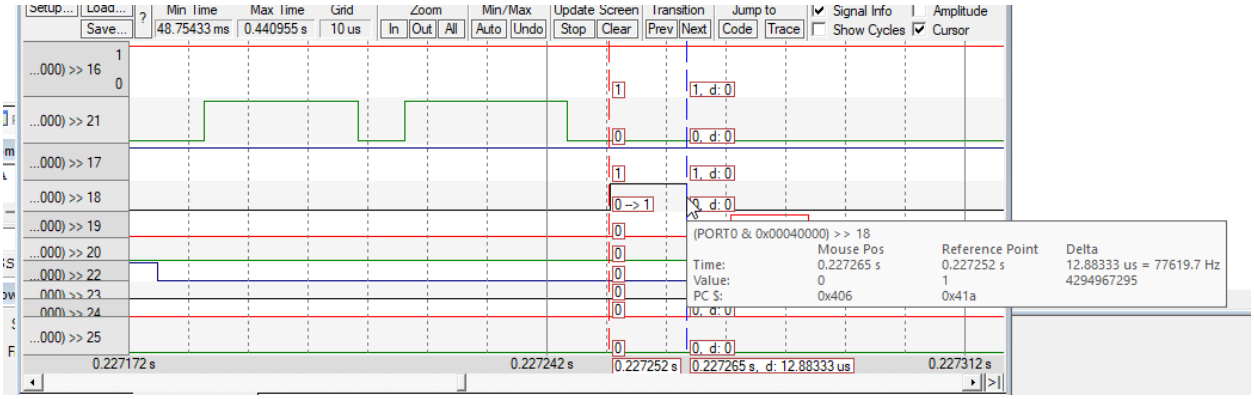




The hyperperiod is detected at 100.

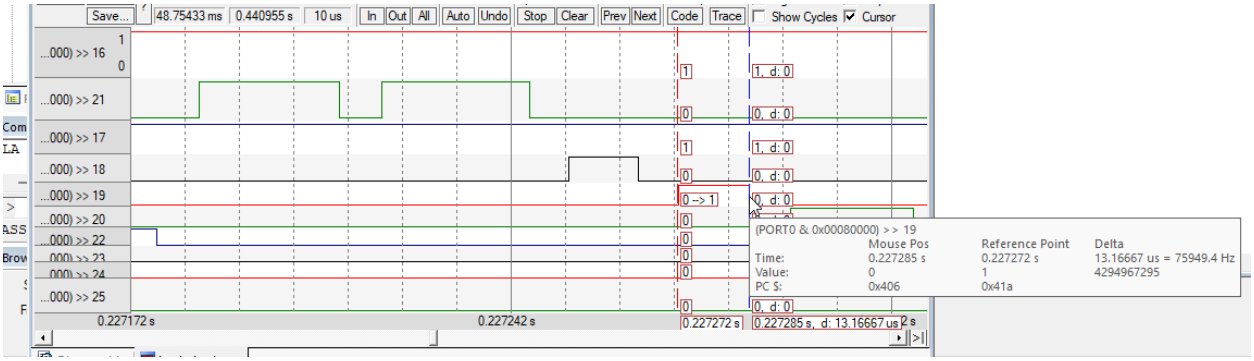
Calculating the CPU load:

I first need to know all tasks' execution time, so using GPIOs and logic analyzer I succeeded in doing so.

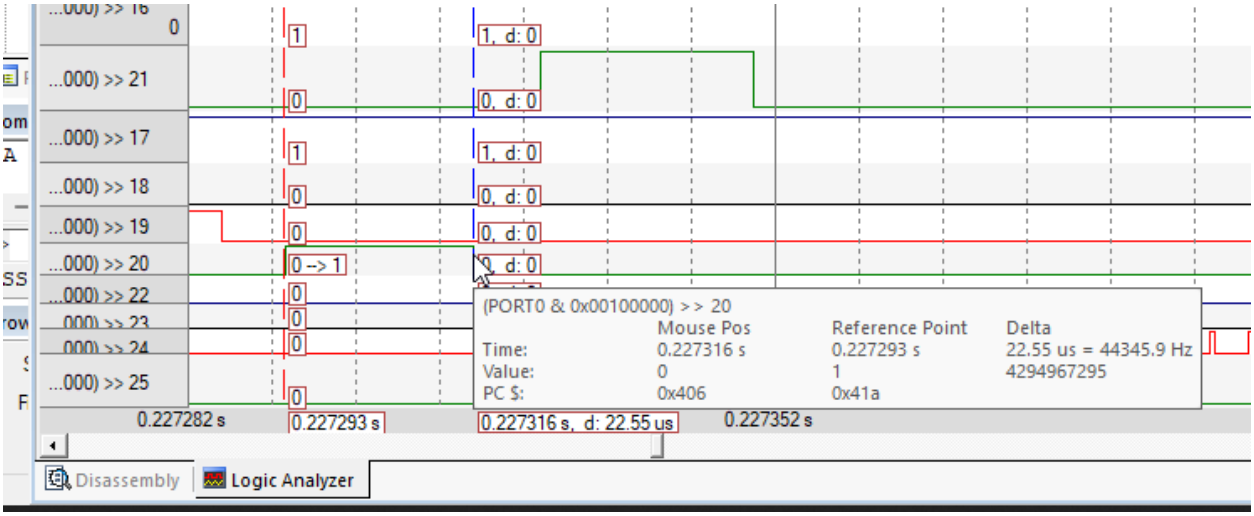
Task 1:



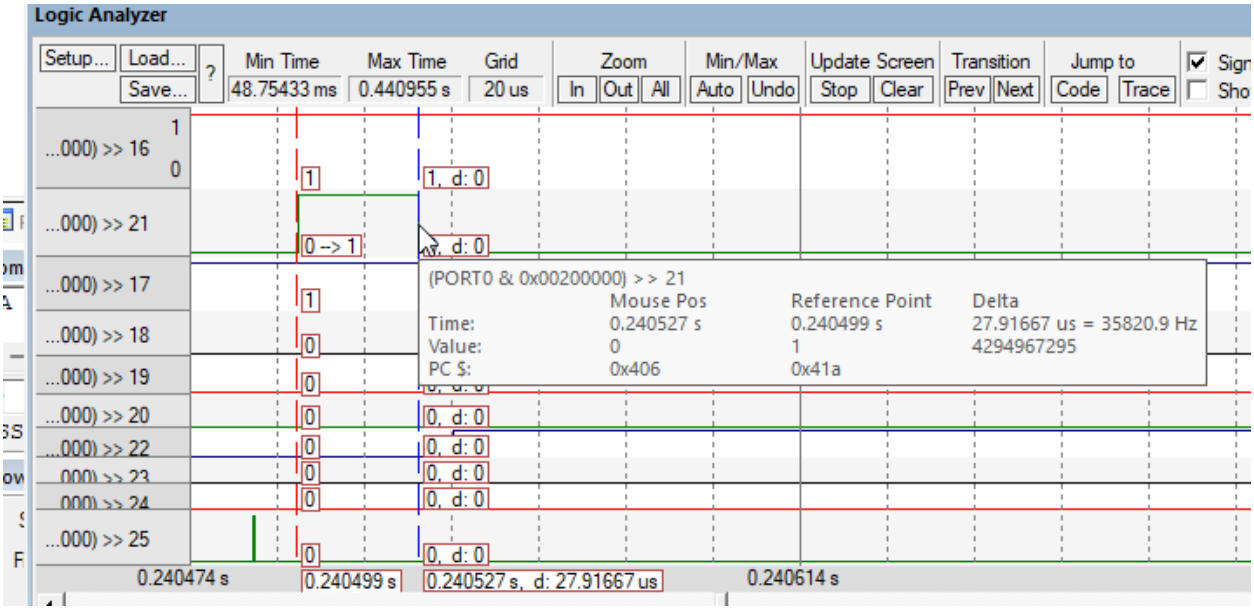

Task 2:



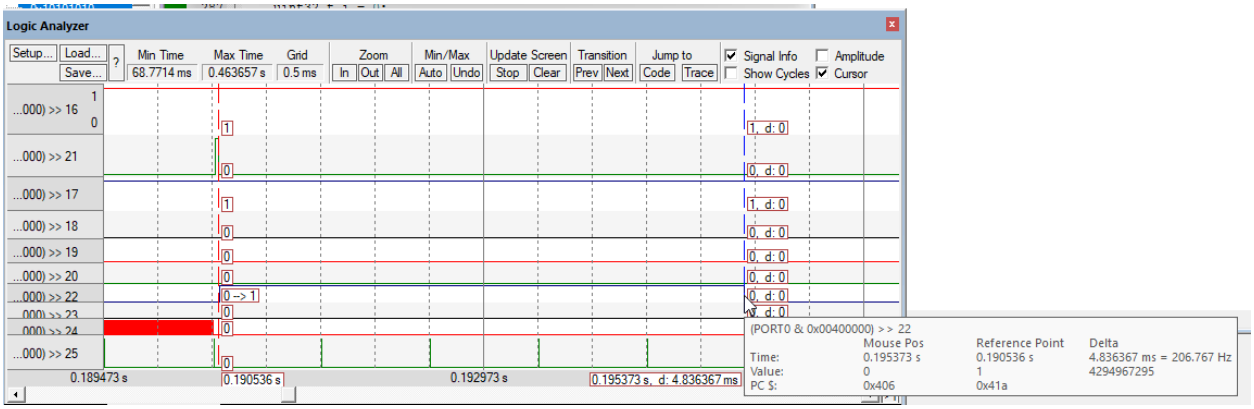

Task 3:



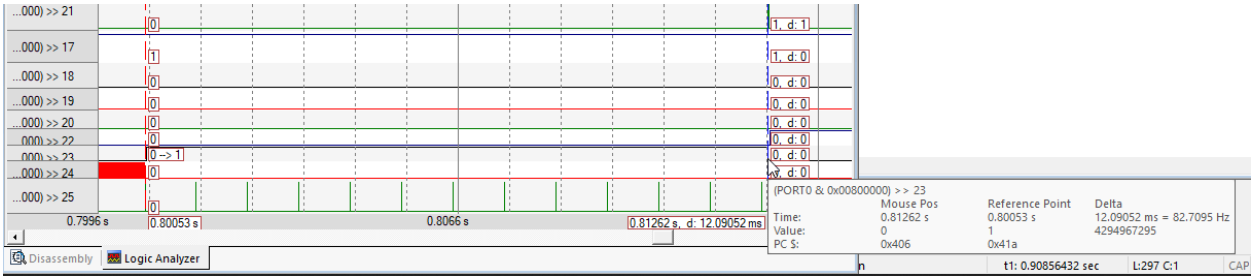
Task 4:




Task 5:



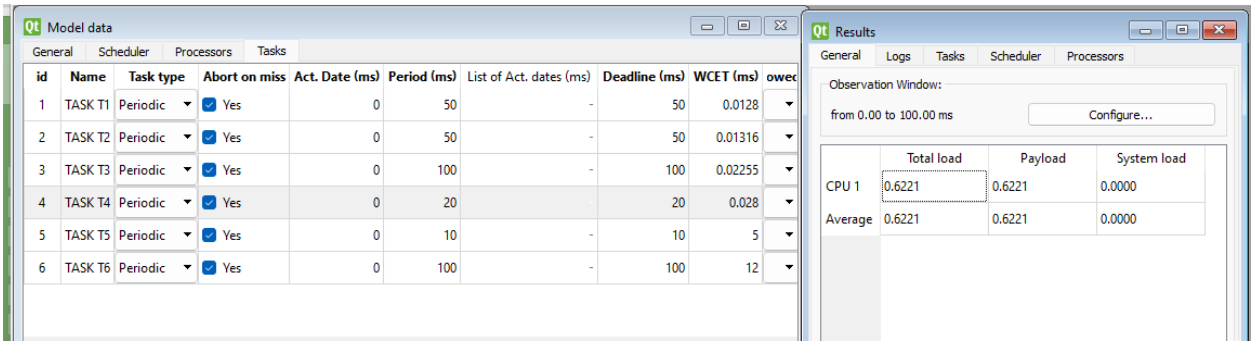

Task 6:




CPU load = task execution time / periodicity

= 12.8us/50ms + 13us/50ms + 22.5us/100ms + 28us/20ms + 5ms/10ms + 12ms/100ms = 62.21447% or 0.6221447

CPU load on SIMSO:




So the two values are so close.

System schedulability using URM:
U (CPU load) should be less than or equal to $n*(2^{1/n} – 1)$ where n is the number of tasks.

n = 6
$6*(2^{1/6} – 1) = 0.73477$

U is calculated before and it equals 0.6221447

So U is less than $n*(2^{1/n} – 1)$, so the system is schedulable.

System schedulability using time demand analysis:

Periodicity against priority:

Task 1: (P:50, E: 0.0128) 3
Task 2: (P:50, E: 0.0131) 4
Task 3: (P:100, E: 0.02255) 2
Task 4: (P: 20, E: 0.028) 5
Task 5: (P:10, E:5) 6
Task 6: (P:100, E:12) 1

Testing task 5:
w(10) = 5 < 10 so task 5 is schedulable

Testing task 4:
w(20) = 0.028 + (20/10)*5 = 10.028 < 20

so task 4 is schedulable

Testing task 2:
w(50) = 0. 0131+ (50/20)*0.028 + (50/10)*5 = 25.0831< 50

so task 2 is schedulable

Testing task 1:
w(50) = 0. 0128+(50/50)*0. 0131+ (50/20)*0.028 + (50/10)*5 = 25.0959< 50

so task 1 is schedulable

Testing task 3:
w(100) = 0. 02255+ (100/50)*0.0128 +(100/50)*0. 0131+
(100/20)*0.028 + (100/10)*5 = 50.21435< 100

so task 3 is schedulable

Testing task 6:
w(100) =12+(100/100)* 0. 02255+ (100/50)*0.0128 +(100/50)*0. 0131+
(100/20)*0.028 + (100/10)*5 = 62.21435< 100

so task 6 is schedulable

since all tasks are schedulable so the system is totally schedulable.

Calculating CPU load on run-time: