

Implementing EDF scheduler

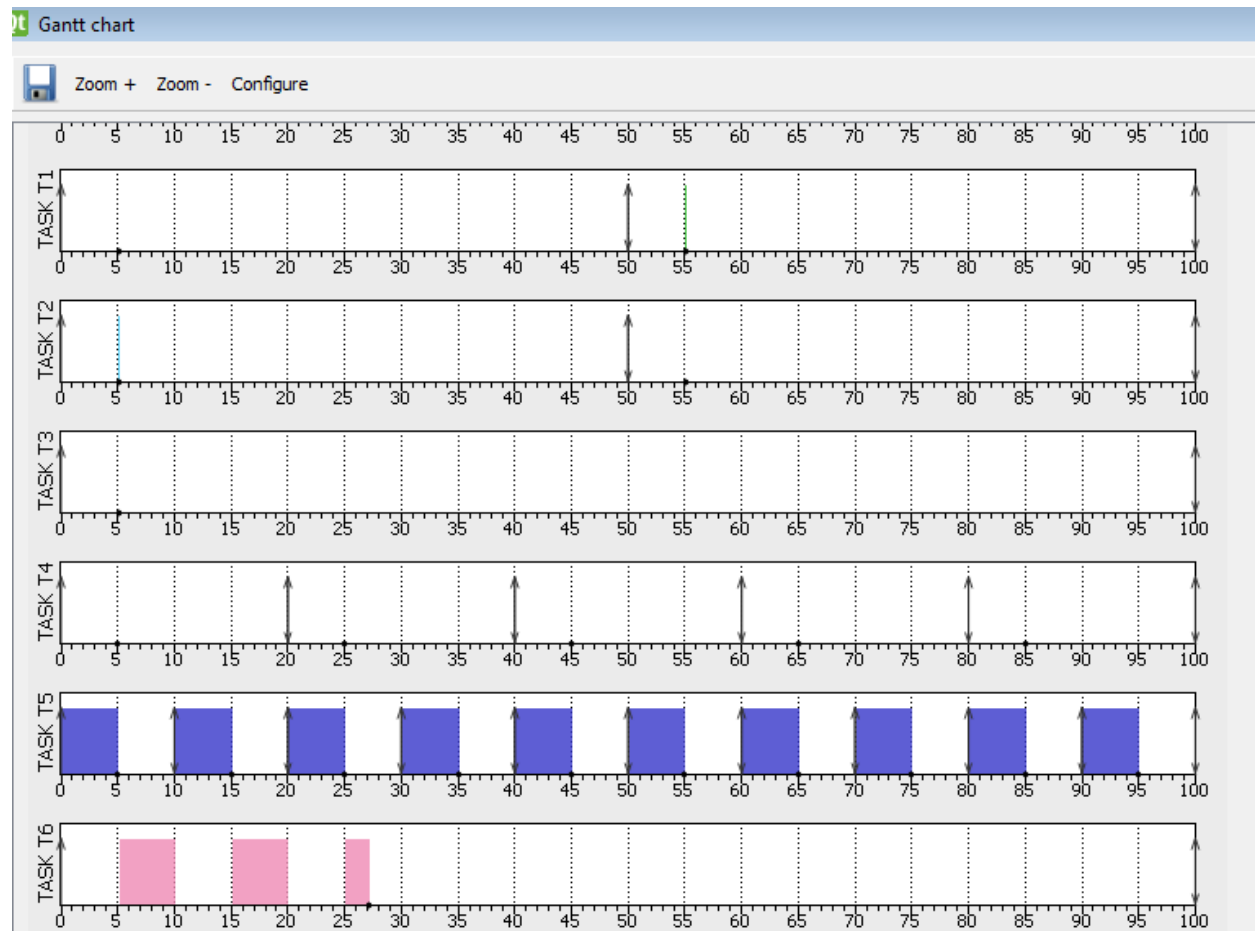
After Implementing all changes in the thesis, and implementing the modifications that are not in the thesis

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:

The screenshot displays a microcontroller IDE interface. At the top, a toolbar contains various icons for file operations and debugging. Below the toolbar, a tabbed editor shows several files: `GPIO.c`, `GPIO_cfg.c`, `portmacro.h`, `port.c`, `serialISR.s`, `stdint.h`, and `stddef.h`. The `stddef.h` tab is currently active.

In the center, a window titled "UART #2" displays a list of messages: "Periodic Transmitter Message". To the left of this window is a bit field configuration area with two rows of checkboxes for bits 8 through 0.

Below the UART window, a logic analyzer trace is visible. It features a grid with multiple channels. The first channel is highlighted in red and shows a signal at address `0, d: 4294967295`. The second channel shows a signal at address `0, d: 0`. The time scale at the bottom indicates a duration of `3.438676 s` to `3.442586 s`.

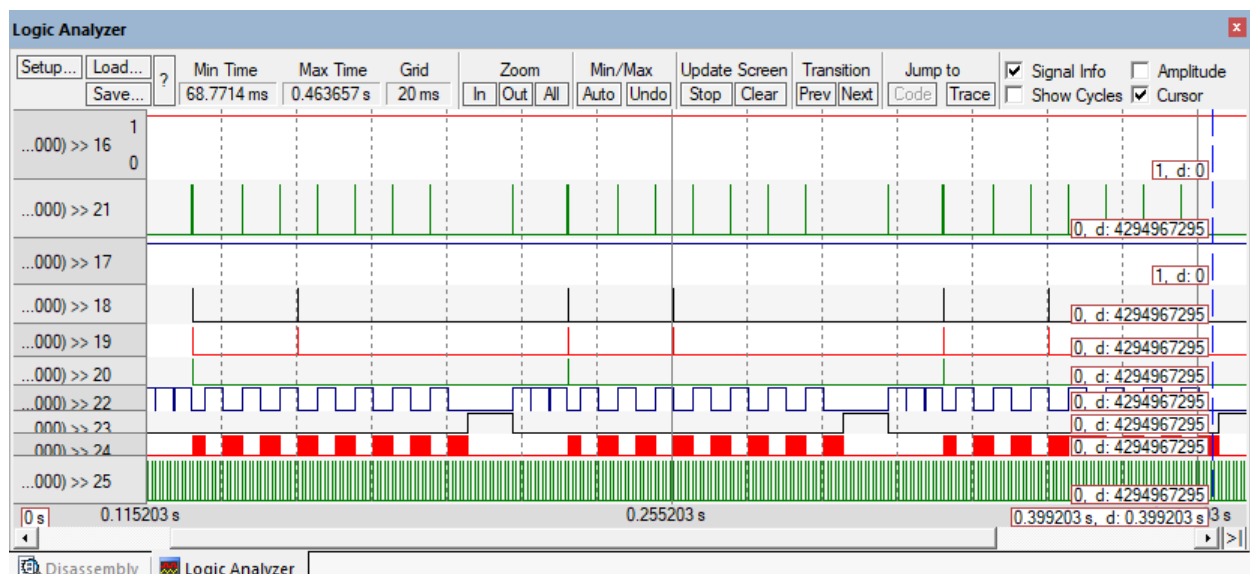
On the right side of the logic analyzer, a list of messages is displayed, including "Periodic Transmitter Message" and "falling edge on button 1".

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)

```

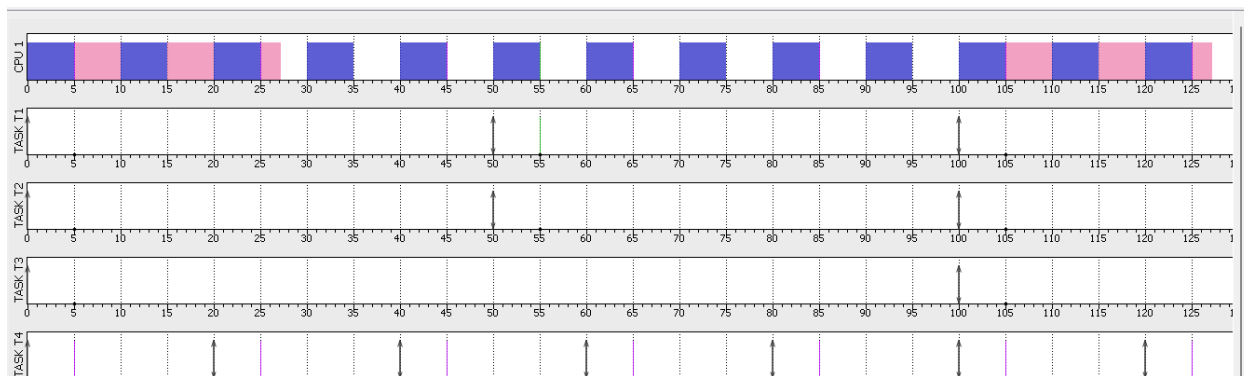
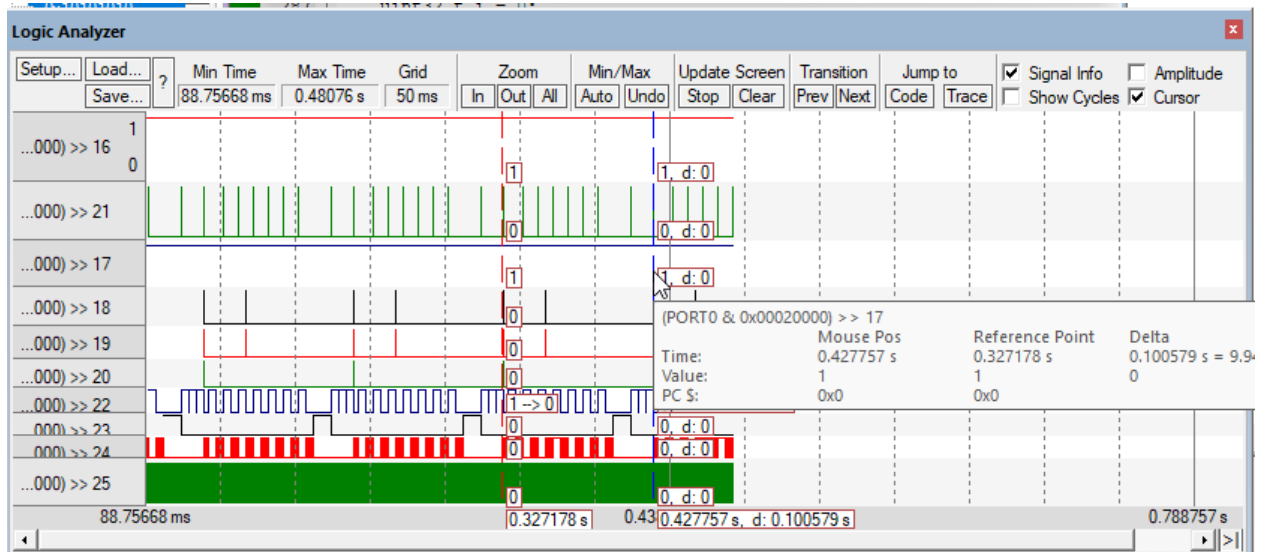


Now it's time to verify the system analytically.

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

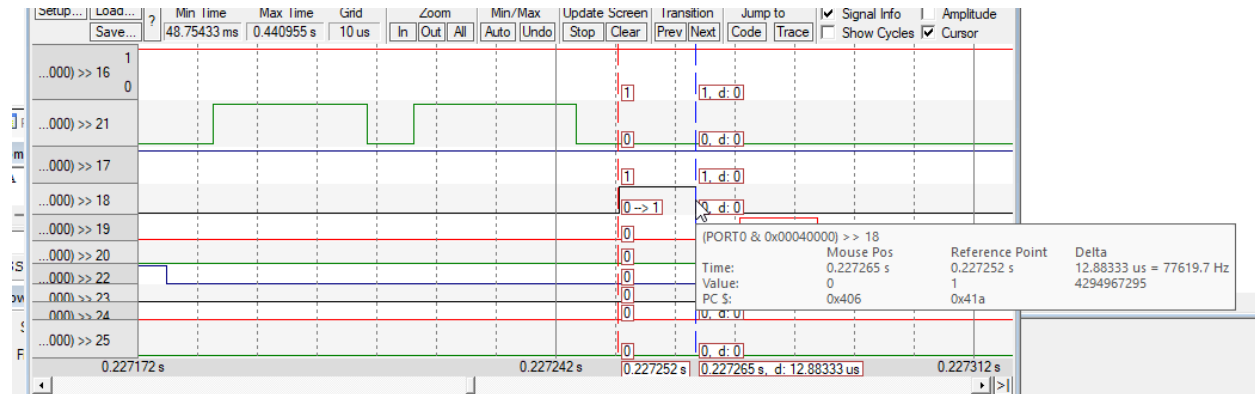


The hyperperiod is detected at 100.

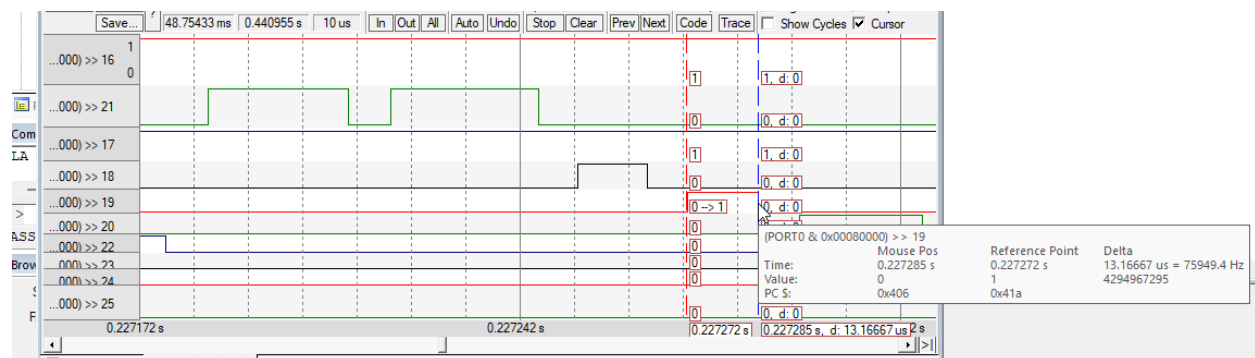
Calculating the CPU load:

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

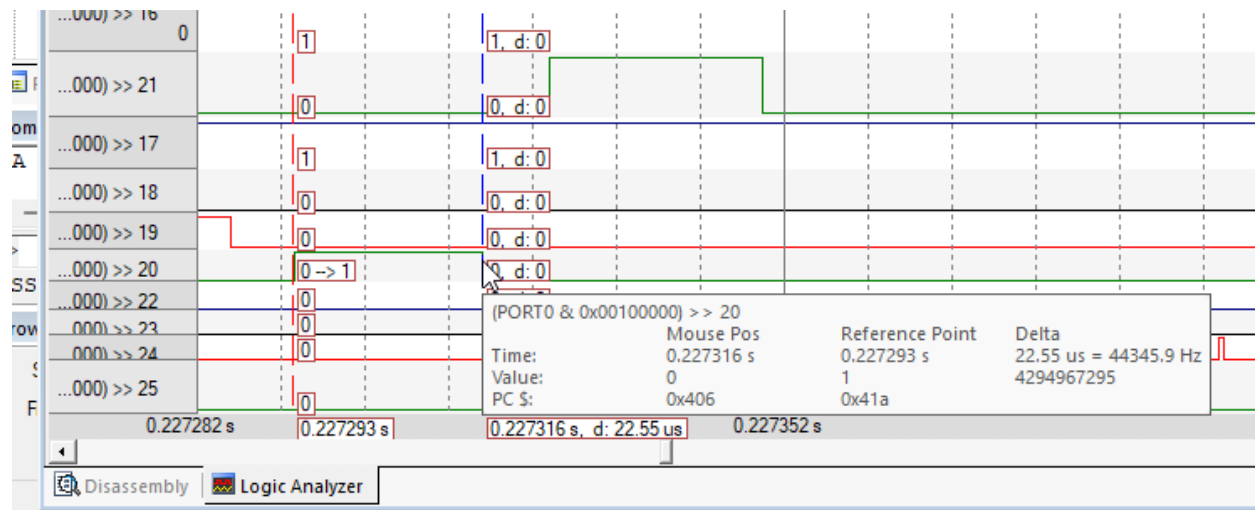
Task 1:



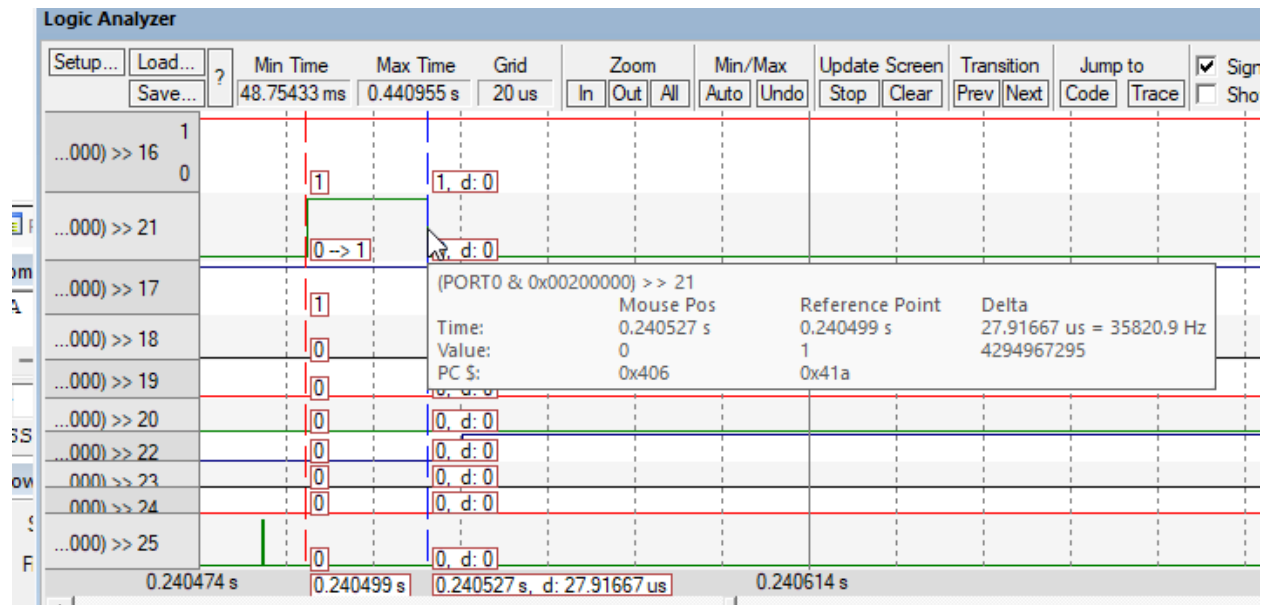
Task 2:



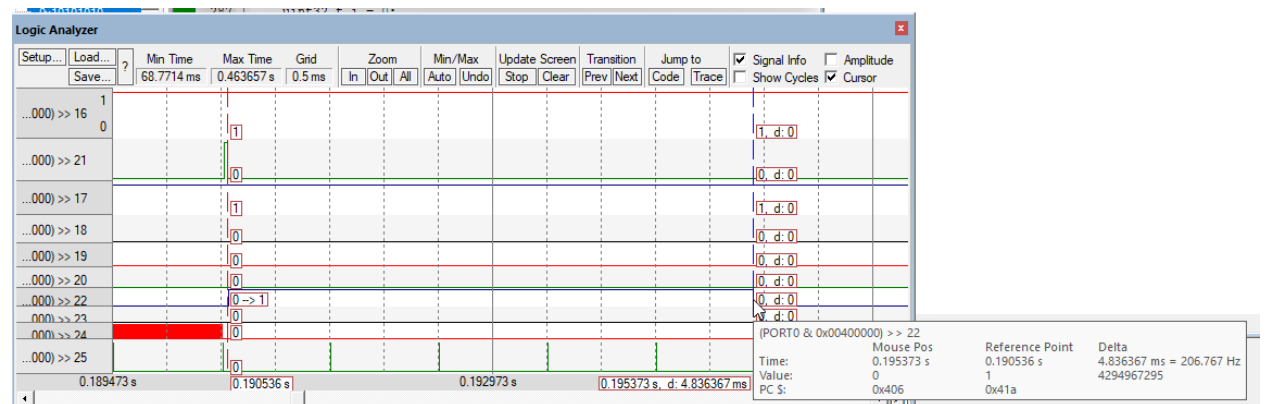
Task 3:



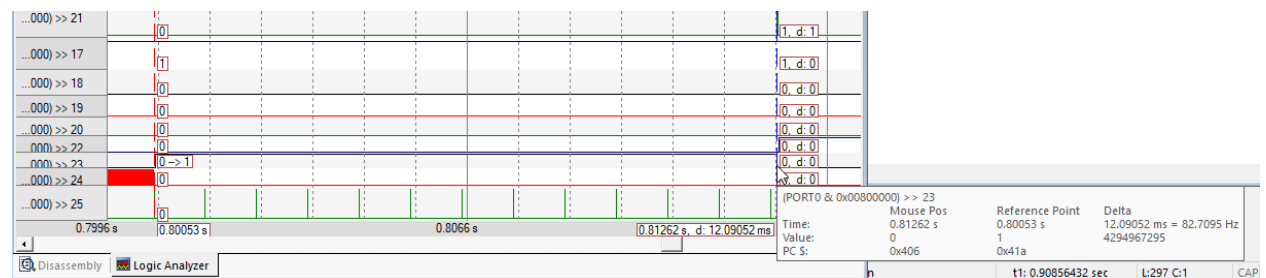
Task 4:



Task 5:



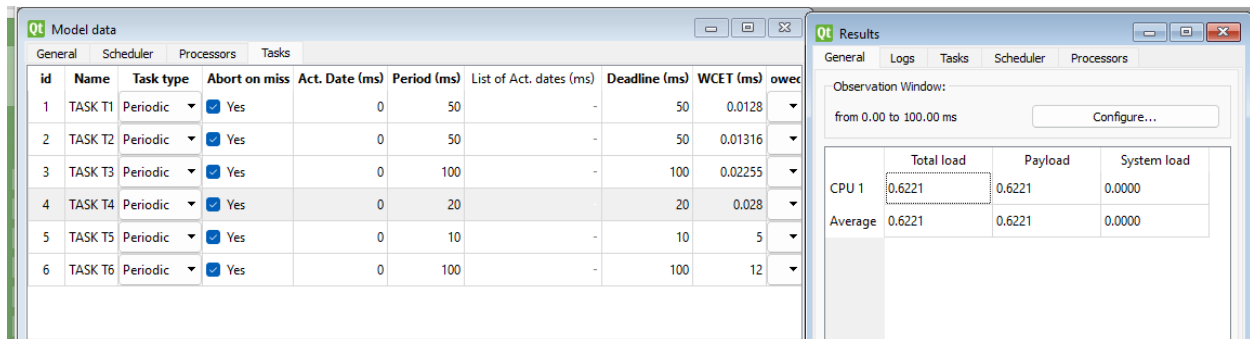
Task 6:



CPU load = task execution time / periodicity

$$= 12.8\mu\text{s}/50\text{ms} + 13\mu\text{s}/50\text{ms} + 22.5\mu\text{s}/100\text{ms} + 28\mu\text{s}/20\text{ms} + 5\text{ms}/10\text{ms} + 12\text{ms}/100\text{ms} = 62.21447\% \text{ or } 0.6221447$$

CPU load on SIMSO:



The screenshot shows two windows from the Qt framework. The 'Model data' window displays a table of task scheduling parameters, and the 'Results' window shows the calculated CPU load.

id	Name	Task type	Abort on miss	Act. Date (ms)	Period (ms)	List of Act. dates (ms)	Deadline (ms)	WCET (ms)	owed
1	TASK T1	Periodic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	0	50	-	50	0.0128	
2	TASK T2	Periodic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	0	50	-	50	0.01316	
3	TASK T3	Periodic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	0	100	-	100	0.02255	
4	TASK T4	Periodic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	0	20	-	20	0.028	
5	TASK T5	Periodic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	0	10	-	10	5	
6	TASK T6	Periodic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	0	100	-	100	12	

	Total load	Payload	System load
CPU 1	0.6221	0.6221	0.0000
Average	0.6221	0.6221	0.0000

So the two values are so close.

System schedulability using URM:

U (CPU load) should be less than or equal to $n \cdot (2^{1/n} - 1)$ where n is the number of tasks.

$$n = 6$$

$$6 \cdot (2^{1/6} - 1) = 0.73477$$

U is calculated before and it equals 0.6221447

So U is less than $n \cdot (2^{1/n} - 1)$, 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:

