## Real Time Systems Lab 1

1.

a. 
$$v = \frac{s}{t} \to t = \frac{s}{v}$$
  $v\left[\frac{km}{h}\right] * f = v\left[\frac{m}{s}\right]$   $3.6\frac{km}{h} = \frac{3600m}{3600s} = 1\frac{m}{s}$   $1\frac{km}{h} = \frac{1000m}{3600s}$   $f = \frac{10h*m}{36km*s} \to v\left[\frac{km}{h}\right] * \frac{10h*m}{36km*s} = v\left[\frac{m}{s}\right]$   $t = \frac{1m}{v*f}$ 

30 km/h	50 km/h	100 km/h	200 km/h
8.31 m/s	13.85 m/s	27.7 m/s	55.4 m/s
0.12 s/m	0.0722 s/m	0.036 s/m	0.018 s/m

b. Mach  $3 = 3704.4 \text{ km/h} = 1029 \text{ m/s} = 1.029 \text{ m/ms} \rightarrow 1s = 1000 \text{ ms}$ 

c. 
$$c_{vak} = 3*10^8 m/s$$
  $1s = 1000ms = 1000000000ns = 1*10^{-9} s$   $\frac{3*10^8 m/s}{10^{-9} s} = 0.3 m/ns$ 

d. electric signal 
$$\approx \frac{c}{2} = 150000000 \frac{m}{s} = 15 * 10^7 \text{m/s}$$
 Way = 30cm  $15 * 10^7 \frac{m}{s} = 15 * 10^9 \frac{cm}{s} \rightarrow 30 cm \ in \ 0.000000002 s = 2 ns = 500 MHz$   $f = \frac{1}{\tau} \ Hz = \frac{1}{s}$ 

e. 3.1KHz bandwith -> Nyquist Shannon -> 6.2KHz  $16MHz = 16000KHz \ \frac{16000KHz}{6.2\ KHz} = 2580.645\ \text{clock cycles for one sampling}$ 

2.

	5 : 17	0 T. O
Process	Period T	Computation Time C
А	25	10
В	25	8
С	50	5
D	50	4
E	100	2

Minor Cycle = greatest common devisor = 25 Major Cycle = least common multiplier = 100

Loop Wait for interrupt (75);

Wait for interrupt (0); Call (A);

Call (A); Call (B); Call (D);

Call (C); End loop

Wait for interrupt (25);

Call (A);

Call (B);

Call (D);

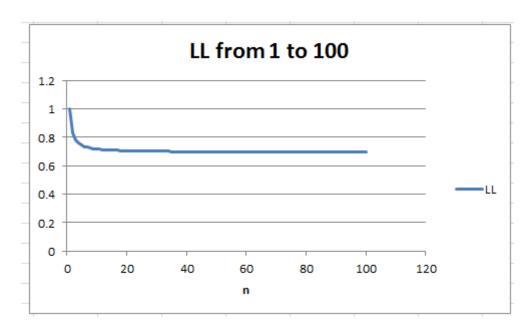
Call (E);

Wait for interrupt (50);

Call (A);

Call (B);

Call (C);



## Exercise 3, 4 and 5 output:

## Conclusion from 4 and 5:

The utilization in both cases is high enough to fail the schedulability-test. The first task cannot be scheduled in RMS because the priority never changes. The utilization in task 2 is 100%, which is higher than the other task, but it is still scheduable in RMS. The utilization might give an indication about scheduability, but it is not the only factor.