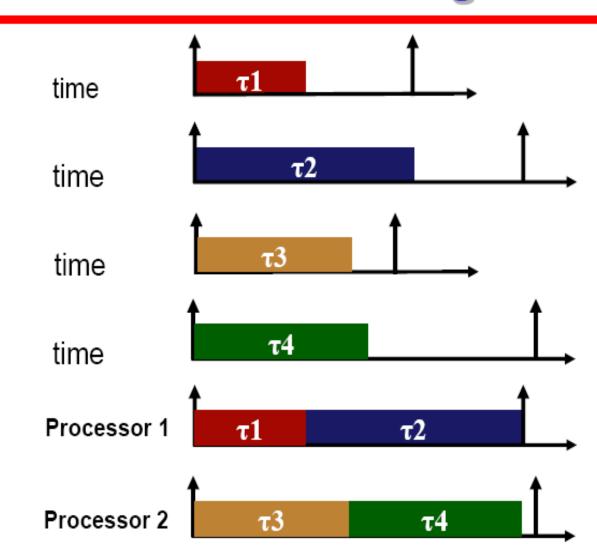


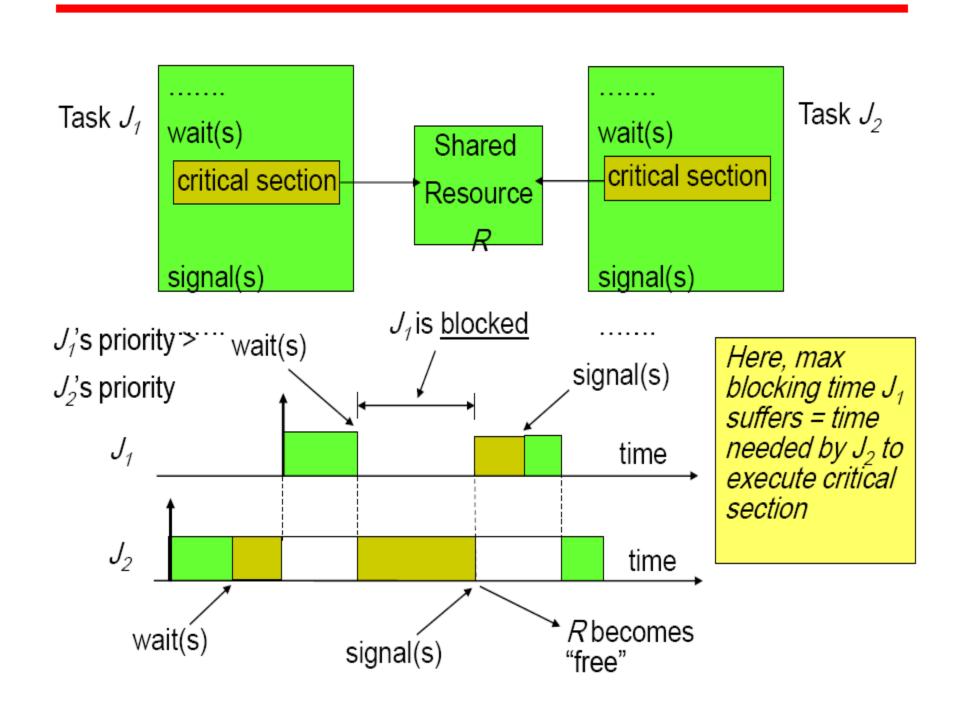
STM Concurrency Control for Embedded Real-Time Software with Tighter Time Bounds

Real-Time Scheduling on Multicores

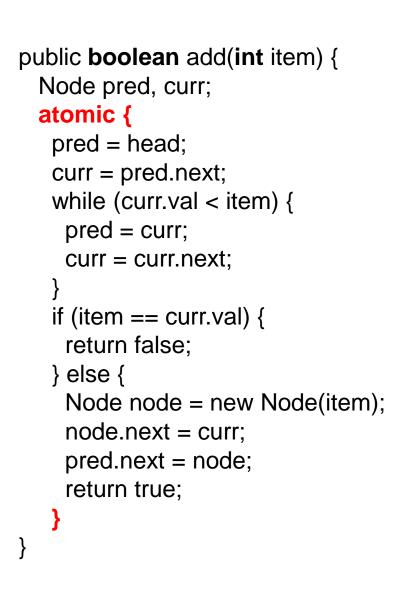


- G-EDF: Global Earliest Deadline First
- G-RMA: Global Rate Monotonic Algorithm

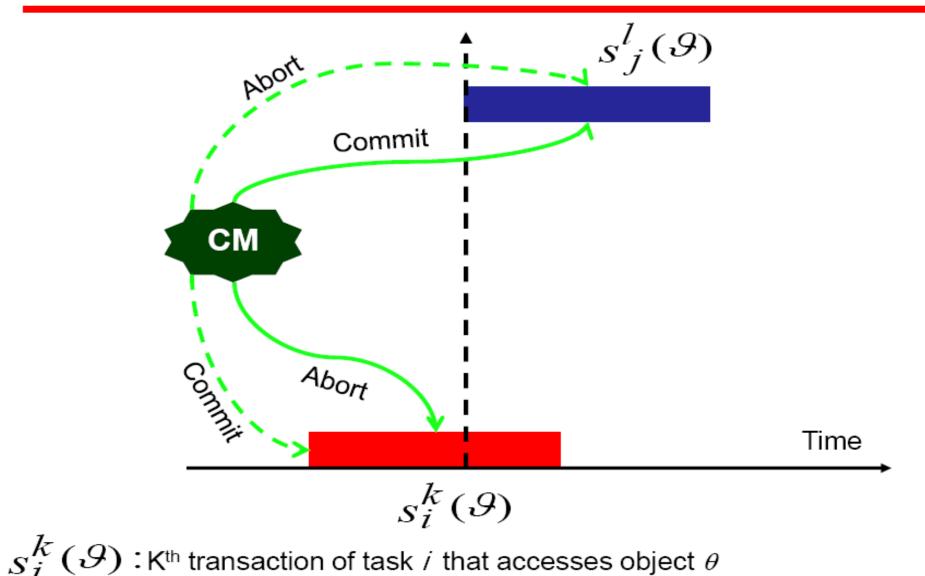
Real-Time Concurrency Control



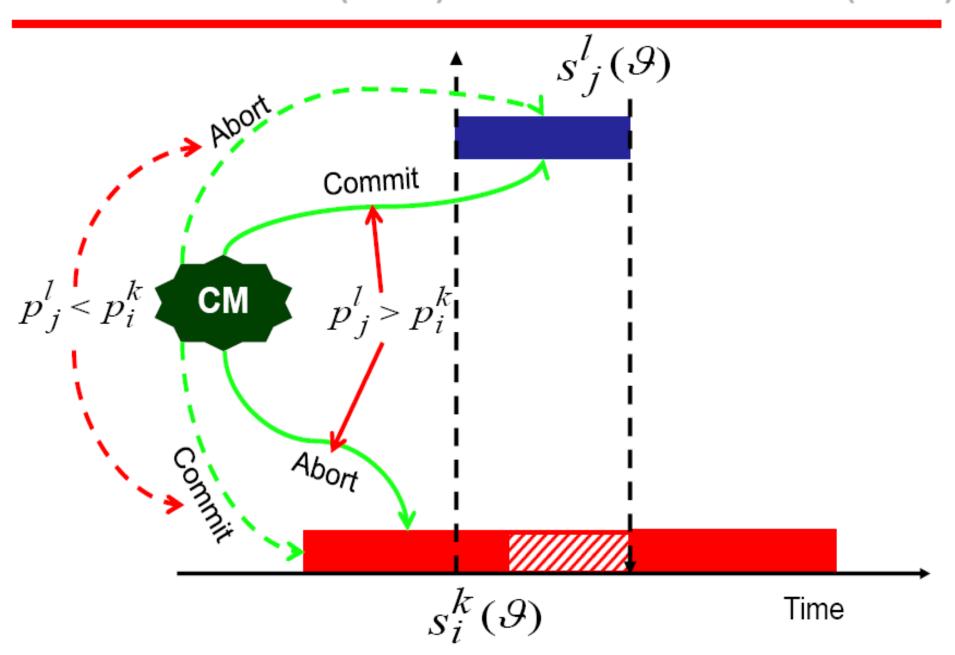
- Real-time locking protocols
 - ❖PIP, PCP, SRP
- Lock-free and wait-free
- (Software) Transactional Memory (S)TM
 - Like database transactions
 - Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability properties
 - Easier to program
 - Fine-grained performance
 - *Composable
- STM uses Contention Manager (CM) to resolve conflicts



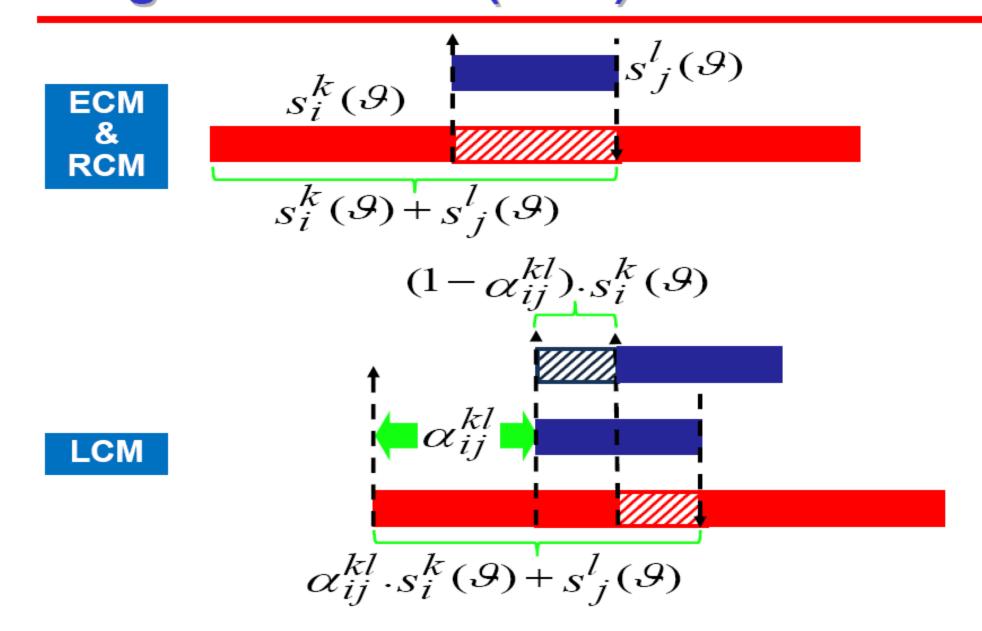
Real-Time STM Concurrency Control



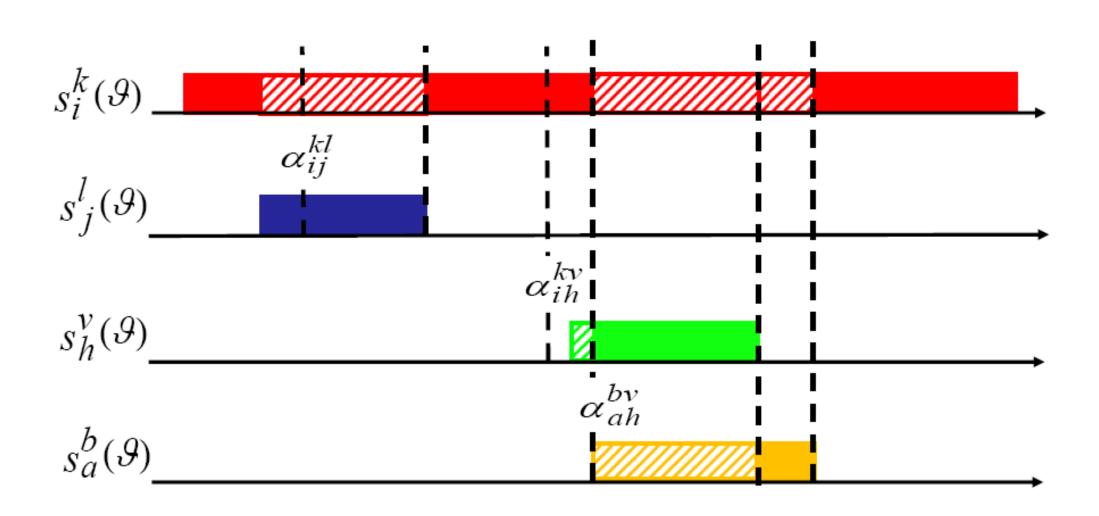
Earliest Deadline (ECM) and Rate Monotonic (RCM)



Length-based CM (LCM)

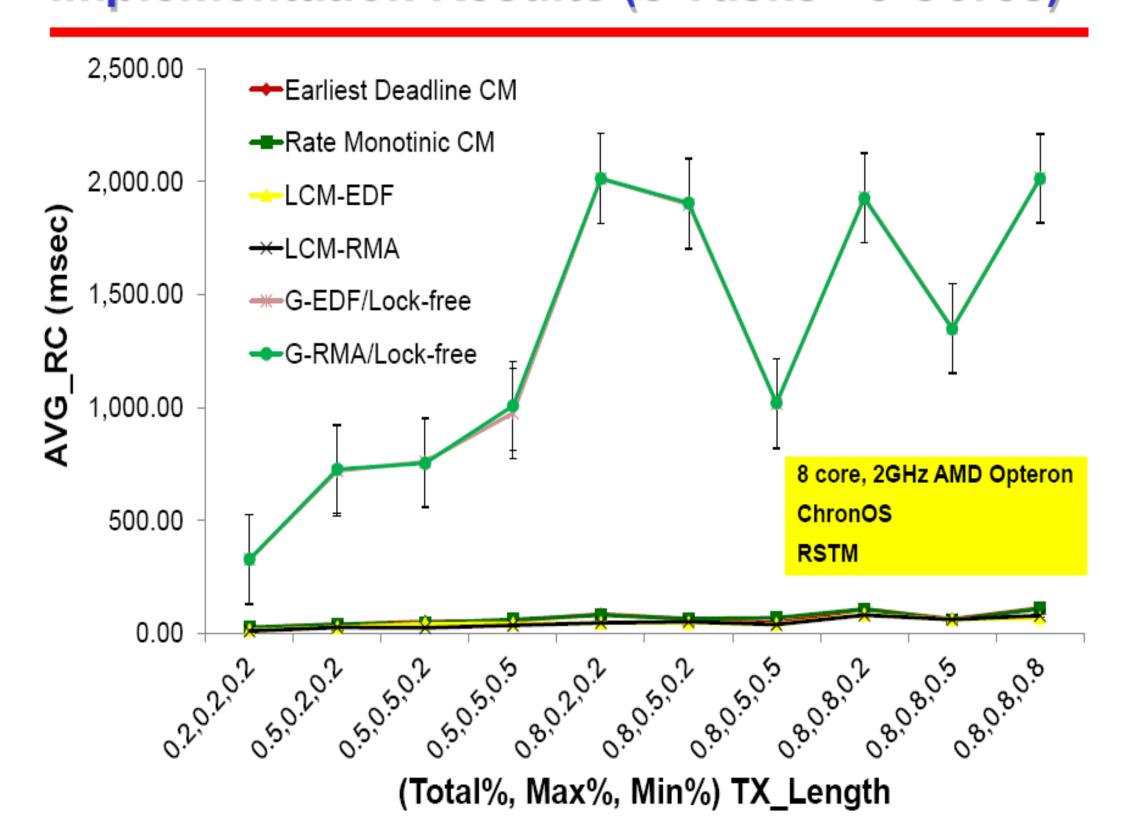


LCM Example



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Implementation Results (8 Tasks - 8 Cores)





Conclusions

- LCM considers priority, as well as remaining execution length of interfered transaction
- ECM & RCM → Retry cost of 2×smax
- LCM → Retry cost of (1+ αmax) ×smax
- Higher priority task can be delayed by lower priority task
- By proper choice of αmax and αmin, schedulability of G-EDF/LCM (G-RMA/LCM) is equal or better than ECM (RCM)
- smax/rmax => 0.5 to 2 for better schedulability of G-EDF/LCM than lock-free
- smax/rmax => 0.5 Large-values for better schedulability of G-RMA/LCM than lock-free