

Schedulers

ENCE464 Embedded Software and Advanced Computing

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Where we're going today

- **Scheduling in FreeRTOS**
- Static scheduling
- Non-preemptive and preemptive fixed-priority scheduling
- Preemptive dynamic-priority scheduling

Scheduling in FreeRTOS

- FreeRTOS runs a **round-robin pre-emptive scheduler** with task switches occurring on ticks (controlled by SysTick Interrupts)
- FreeRTOS implements multiple tasks by having the host program call a task tick method at regular short intervals
 - Interval of 1 ms to 10 ms
 - Task tick method switches tasks depending on priority and round-robin scheduling

Static Scheduling (1)

- Example: static scheduling of tasks A, B and C
 - In a 20ms interval, task A must occur 4 times, each requiring 1ms to run
 - In a 20ms interval, task B must occur once, each requiring 7ms to run
 - In a 20ms interval, task C must occur 2 times, each requiring 3ms to run
 - Cyclic executive program with **major cycle of 20ms** and **minor cycle of 1ms**

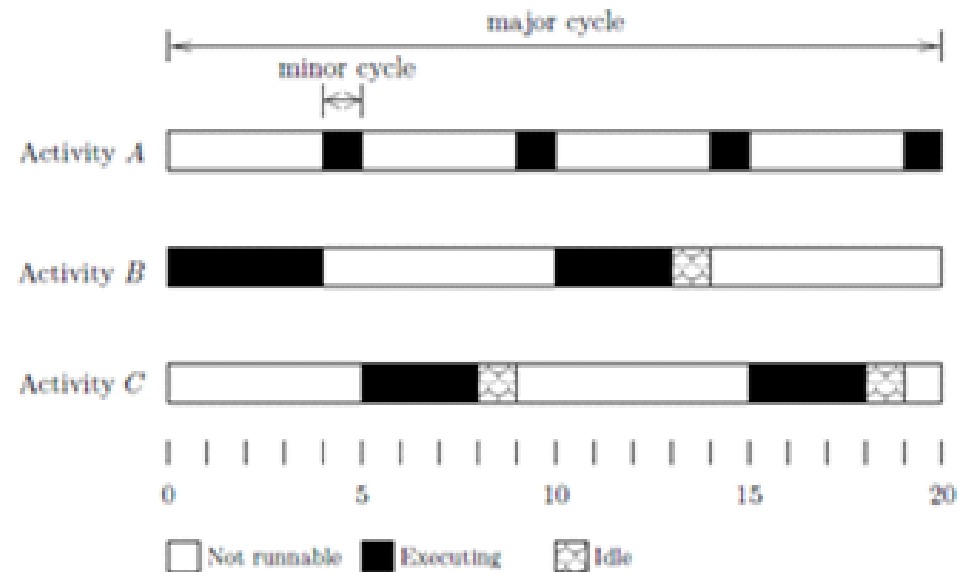


Fig. 5. A static schedule.

Static Scheduling (2)

- Advantages 😊
 - Entirely deterministic programs
 - Able to know which task is executing
 - Does not require run-time operating system to schedule tasks
 - Activity interleaving is 'hardwired' into the program code
- Disadvantages? 😞

Non-preemptive Fixed Priority Scheduling (1)

- Example: scheduling of tasks H, M and L
 - Task H requires 4ms to run and has a deadline of 10ms w.r.t. its arrival
 - Task M requires 7ms to run and has a deadline of 12ms w.r.t. its arrival
 - Task L requires 6ms to run and has a deadline of 19ms w.r.t. its arrival

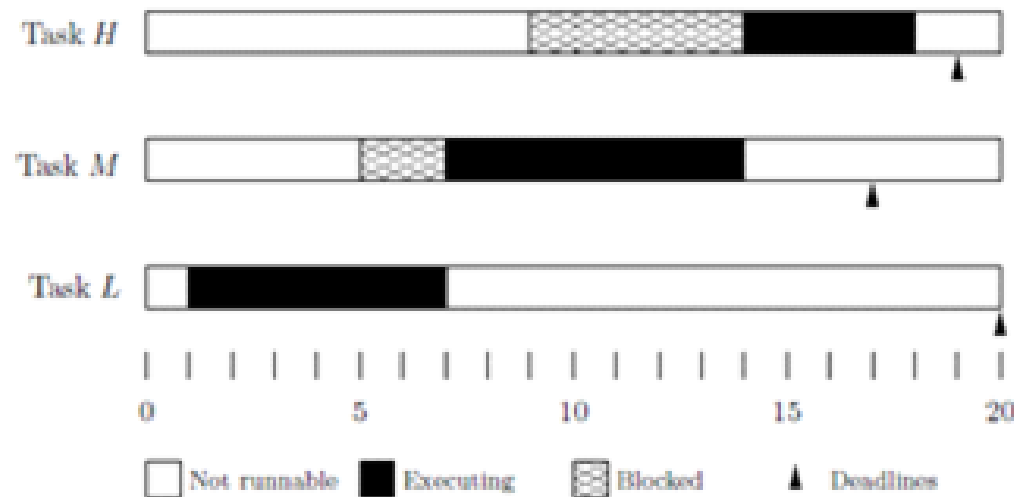


Fig. 6. Non-preemptive fixed-priority scheduling.

Non-preemptive Fixed Priority Scheduling (2)

- Advantages 😊
 - Simple to implement
 - Schedulability can be analyzed formally
 - Tasks can be designed to act relatively independently
- Disadvantages? 😞

Preemptive Fixed Priority Scheduling (1)

- Example: scheduling of tasks H, M and L
 - Task H requires 4ms to run and has a deadline of 10ms w.r.t. its arrival
 - Task M requires 7ms to run and has a deadline of 12ms w.r.t. its arrival
 - Task L requires 6ms to run and has a deadline of 19ms w.r.t. its arrival

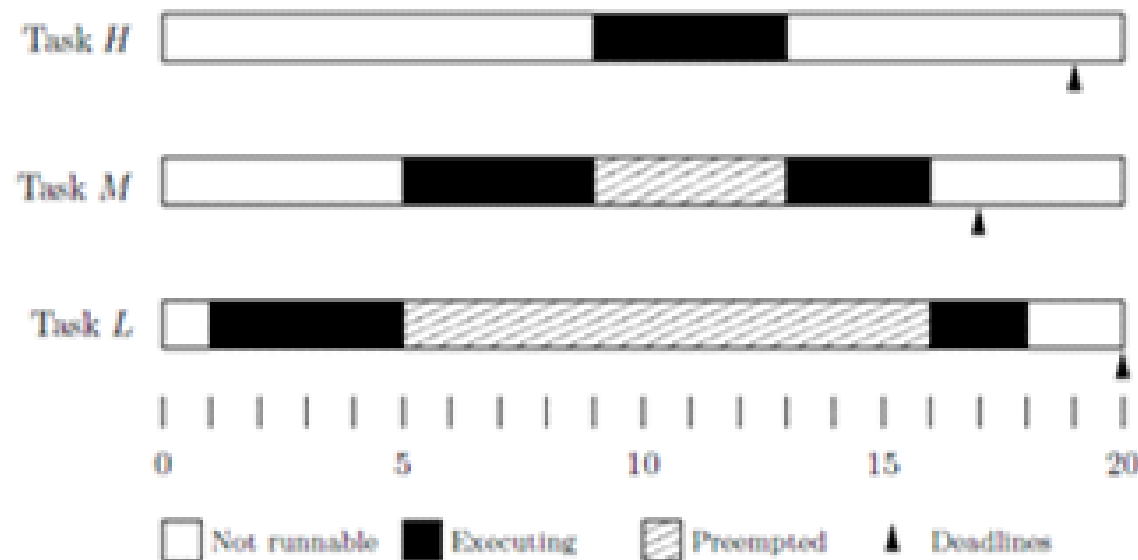


Fig. 7. Preemptive fixed-priority scheduling.

Preemptive Fixed Priority Scheduling (2)

- Advantages 😊
 - Faster response to higher-priority tasks
 - Run-time operating system determines when context switches must occur
 - Schedulability can be analyzed formally
- Disadvantages? 😞

Preemptive Dynamic Priority Scheduling (1)

- Example: **earliest deadline first** scheduling of tasks A, B and C
 - Task A requires 4ms to run and has a deadline of 10ms w.r.t. its arrival
 - Task B requires 7ms to run and has a deadline of 12ms w.r.t. its arrival
 - Task C requires 6ms to run and has a deadline of 19ms w.r.t. its arrival

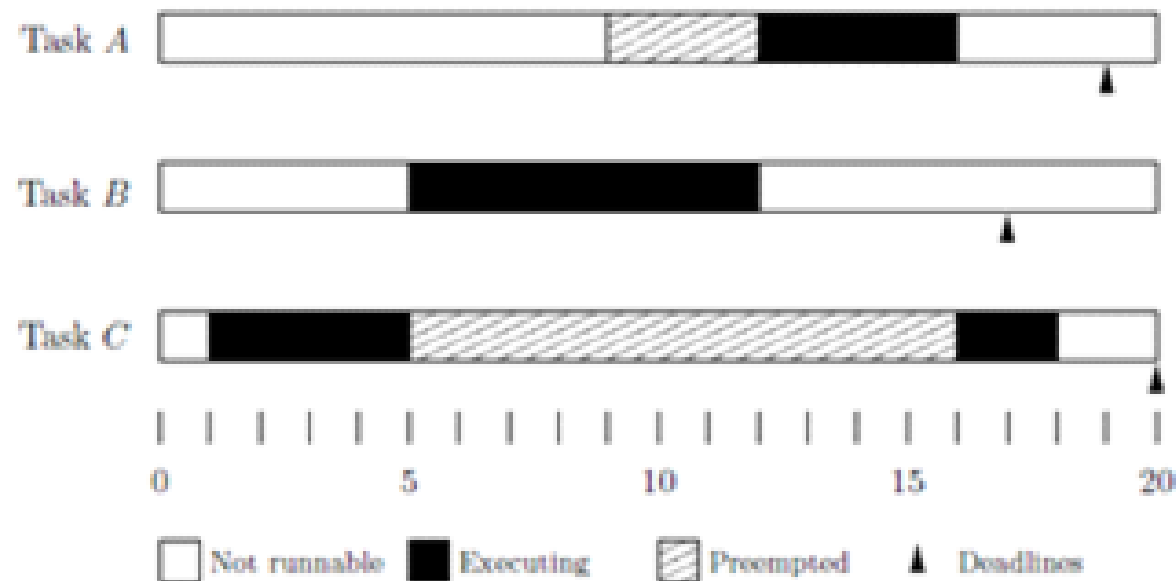


Fig. 8. Preemptive dynamic-priority scheduling.

Preemptive Dynamic Priority Scheduling (2)

- Strategies for dynamically assigning task priorities
 - Earliest deadline first
 - Least slack time first
 - Shortest execution time first
 - Largest execution time first

Summary

- **Static Scheduling** offers advantages of determinism and some simplicity, it cannot adequately cope with asynchronous or spasmodic events
- **Non-Preemptive Fixed-Priority Scheduling** allows independent tasks with low coupling, but can be vulnerable to an over-running low-priority tasks
- **Preemptive Fixed-Priority Scheduling** (fixed with respect to the RTOS; tasks can alter priorities) offers faster response to high priority tasks, and relatively stable behavior; it suffers from more jitter and more complexity than simpler schemes
- **Preemptive Dynamic-Priority Scheduling** (with the RTOS deciding on priorities) offers theoretical advantages, but in practice it is difficult to achieve reliable response under transient overload