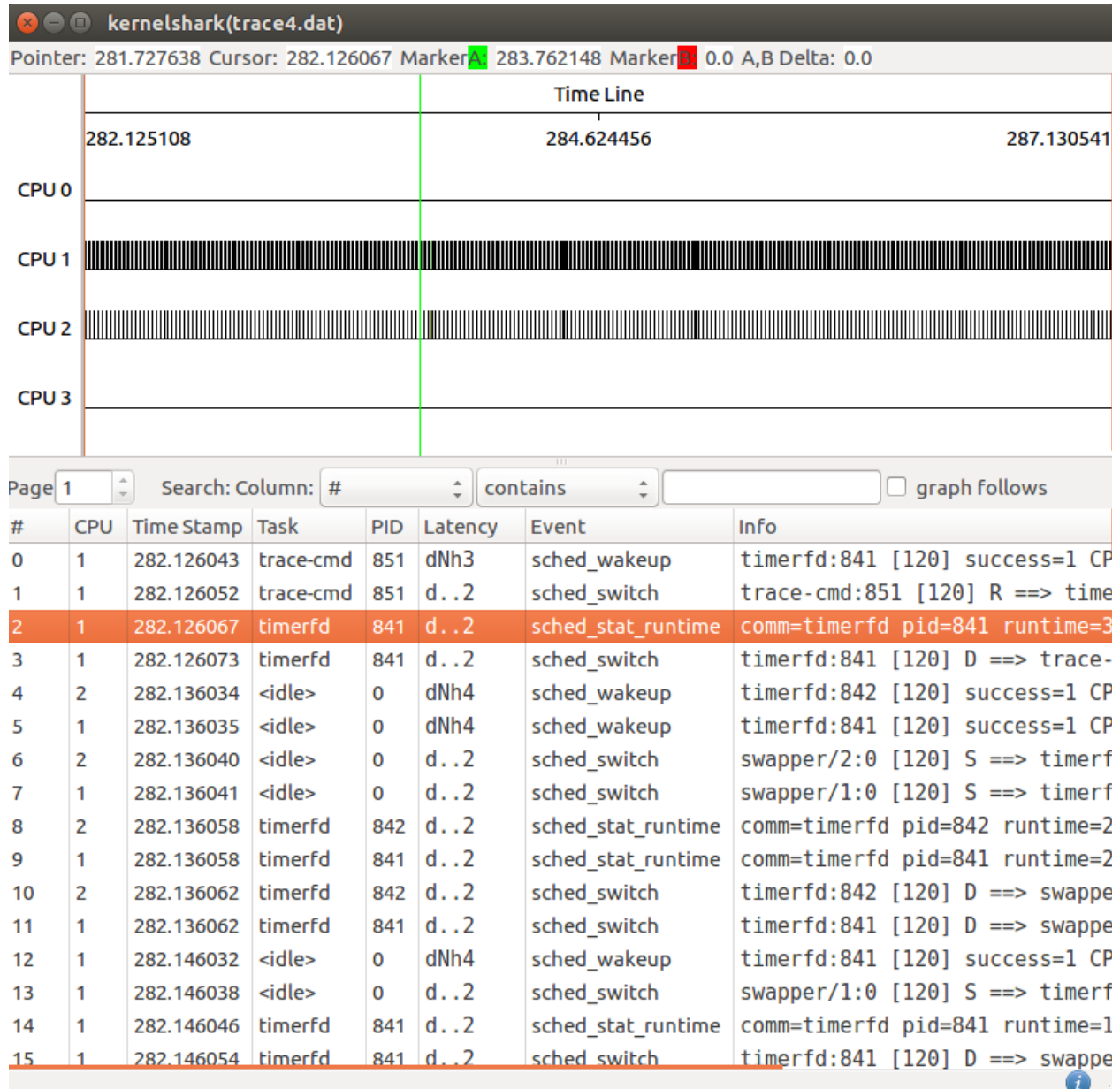


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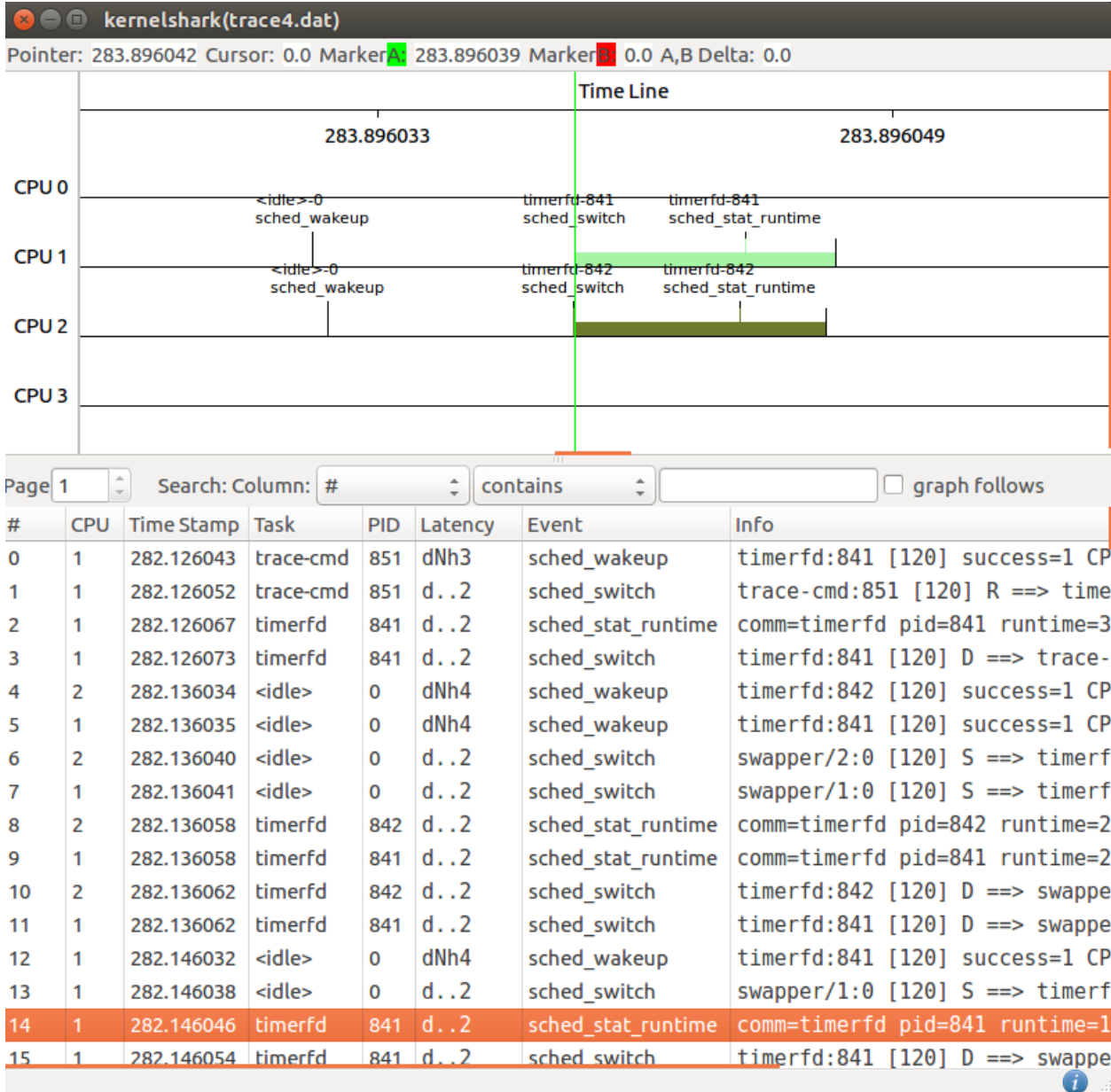
HW Project #2 Writeup

Team05 (Jinwei Zhang & Uriel Escobar)

4.6.1. Screenshots of trace of sample application *timerfd* in kernelshark tool.



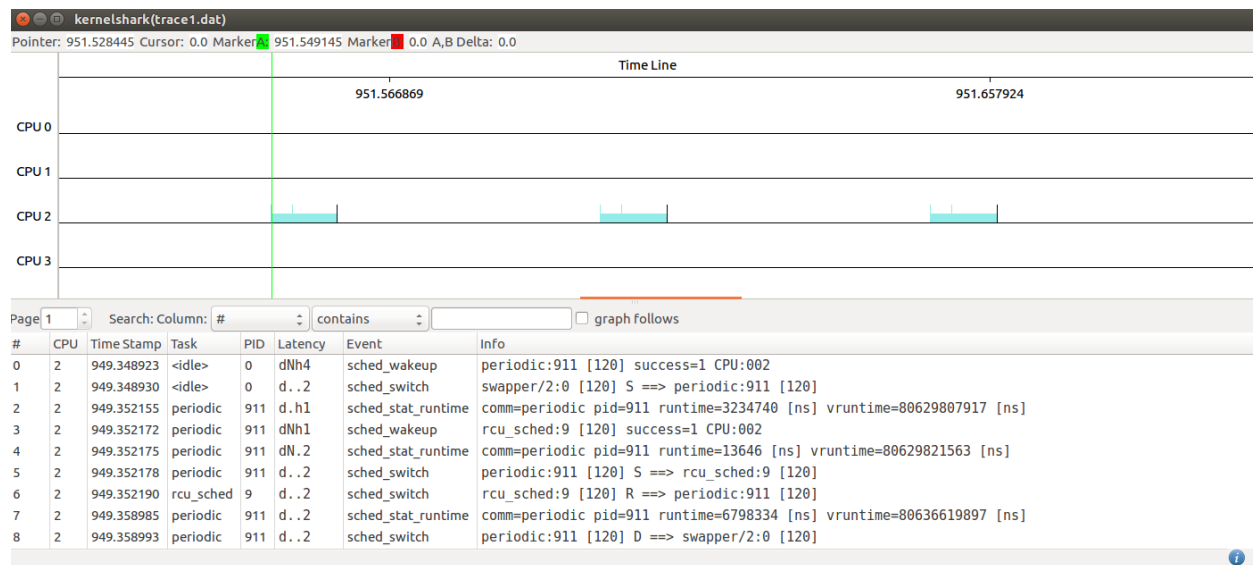
When room in into the execution section of the sample application,



4.6.2. Below are the screenshots of the traces of our periodic program (periodic.c) from kernelshark.

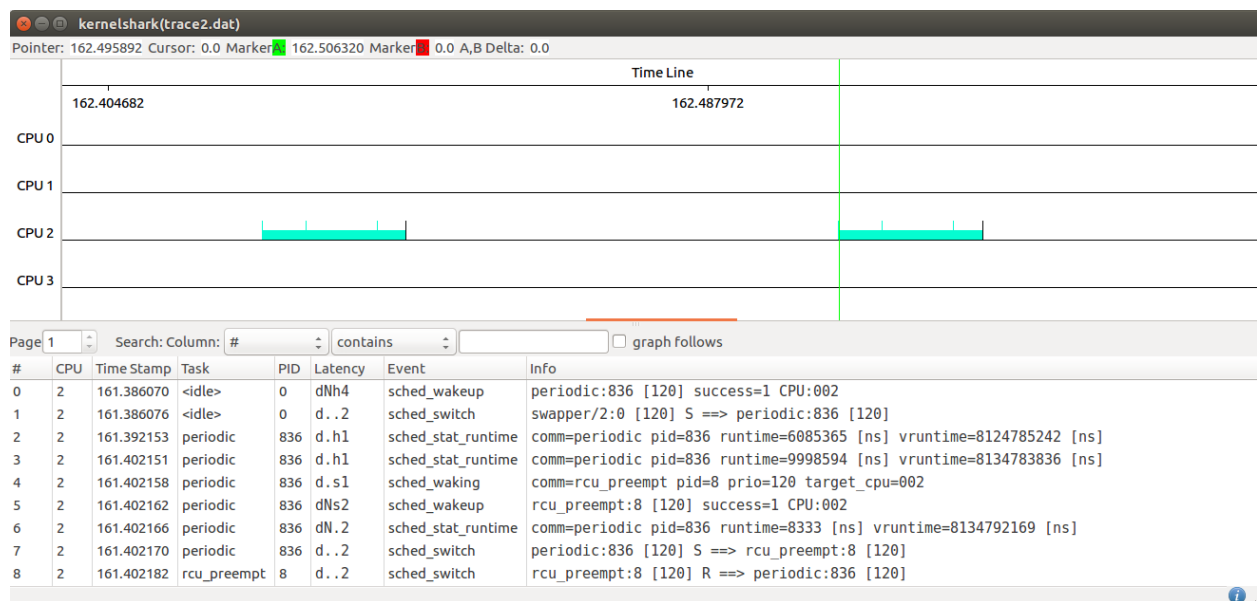
Instance 1):

CPUID	PID	Start exe time/ period (sec)	End exe time/ period (sec)	End time of Period (sec)	Execution time C (ms)	Period T (ms)
2	911	951.548928	951.558955	951.598928	10	50



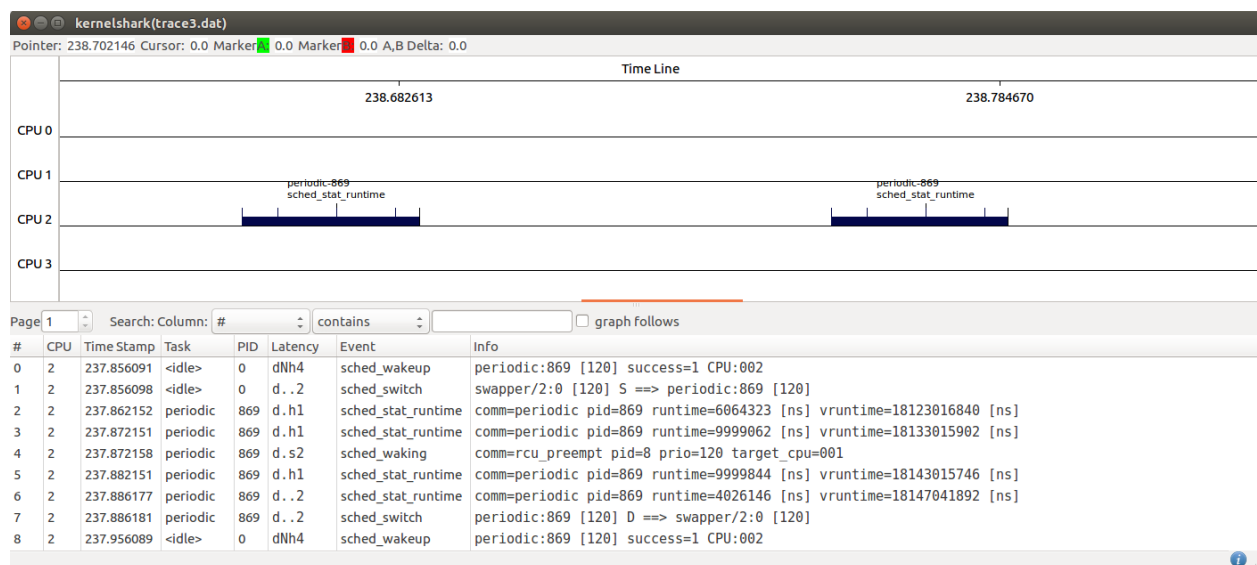
Instance 2):

CPUID	PID	Start exe time/ period (sec)	End exe time/ period (sec)	End time of Period (sec)	Execution time C (ms)	Period T (ms)
2	836	162.426076	162.446114	162.5060	20	80

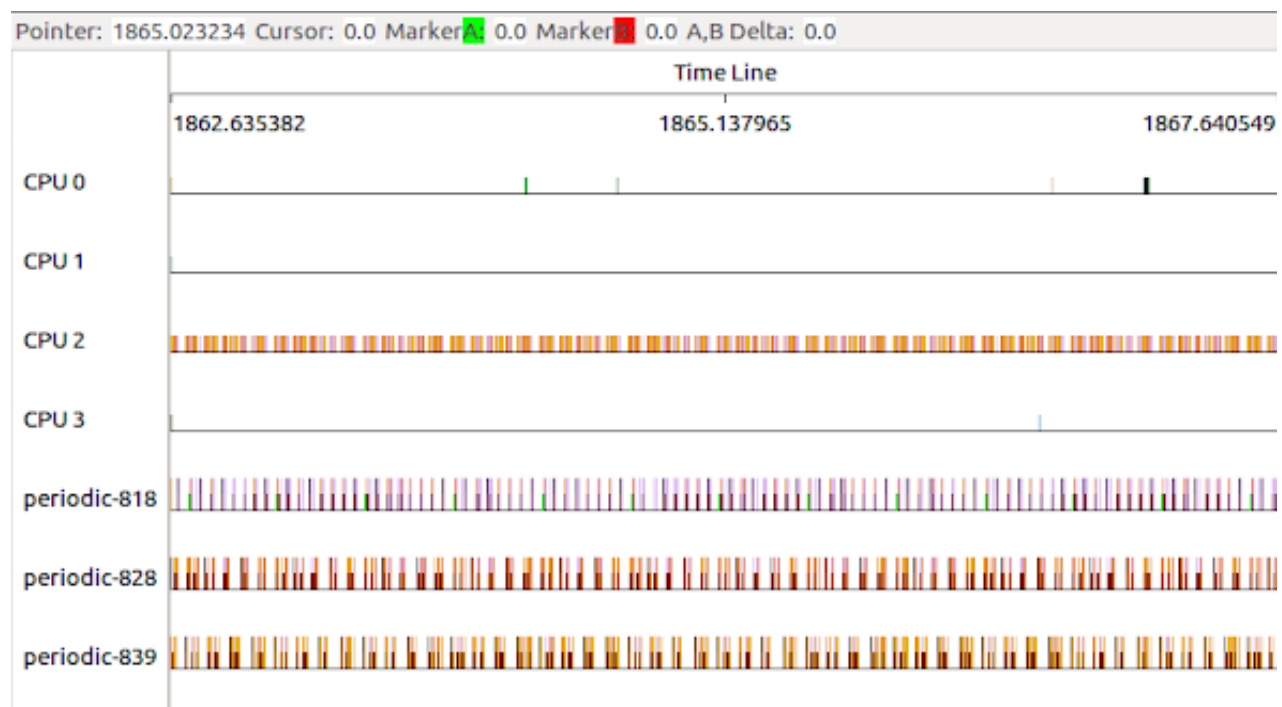


Instance 3):

CPUID	PID	Start exe time/ period (sec)	End exe time/ period (sec)	End time of Period (sec)	Execution time C (ms)	Period T (ms)
2	869	238.656097	238.686144	238.756097	30	100



All three at same time.



As we can see there is a lot of process switching. It some what looks like its in a round robin fashion but not exactly. We can see that there is not priority scheduling as not one thread preempts another consistently

4.6.3 Task sets are running with real-time priorities respectively under SCHED_FIFO policy.

We can observe the preemptions among the three tasks. Task 1, 2, 3 have pid numbers of 986, 987 and 988. As demonstrated in the yellow box, the task 3 came first and has been executed firstly. In the middle of task 3, it is preempted by task 1, who has the highest priority. Task 2 arrived after task 1 started but before task 1 finished, task 2 was also preempted by task 1. Then task 1 completed and task 2 can run, while task 3 was still holding. Later when task 2 finishes task 3 can resume and run to end.

