

Global Mixed-Criticality Scheduling on Multiprocessors

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Introduction

Scheduling mixed-criticality task systems

- Sporadically releasing
- Identical multiprocessors
- Global scheduling
- Two criticality levels
- Implicit deadlines





Mixed-criticality sporadic task model

Period: P_i
P₁=3, P₂=6

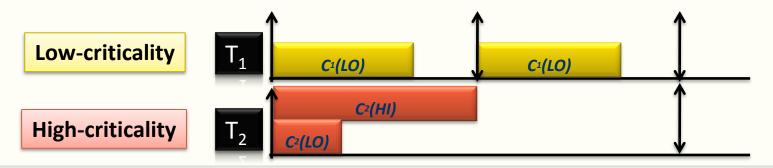




Model

Mixed-criticality sporadic task model

- Period: P_i
 - ◆ *P*₁=3, *P*₂=6
- WCET: C_i(LO), C_i(HI)
 - For T₁: C₁(LO)=2
 - For T₂: C₂(LO)=1, C₂(HI)=3

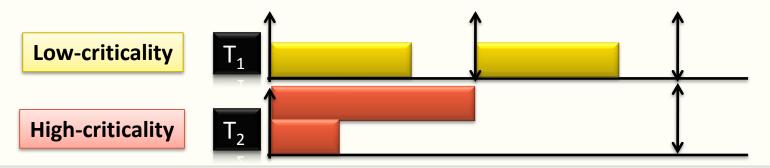






Mixed-criticality sporadic task model

If every job uses up to low-criticality WCET, all deadlines must be met







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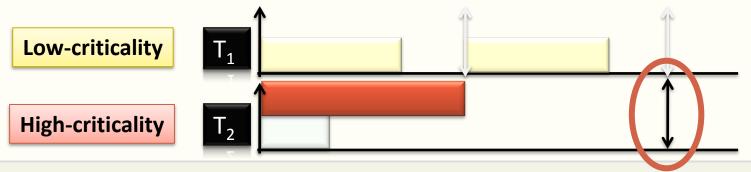






Mixed-criticality sporadic task model

- If every job uses up to low-criticality WCET, all deadlines must be met
- If some job uses more than low-criticality WCET, only high-criticality deadlines must be met

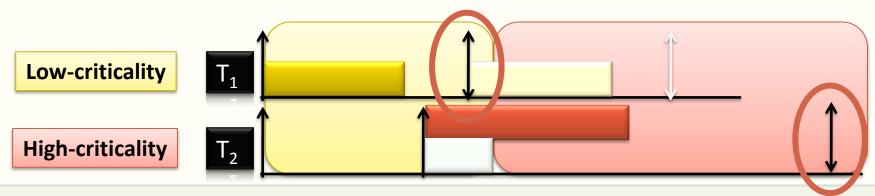






Mixed-criticality sporadic task model

- If every job uses up to low-criticality WCET, all deadlines must be met
- If some job uses more than low-criticality WCET, only high-criticality deadlines must be met
- Execution times are only known at run-time





Prior Work

EDF-VD

- Mixed-Criticality Scheduling of Sporadic Task Systems, Baruah et al., ESA 2011
 - Earliest Deadline First with Virtual Deadlines
 - An EDF-based mixed-criticality scheduling algorithm for implicit-deadline systems on uniprocessor
 - Speed-up factor is at most $(\sqrt{5+1})/2\approx 1.618$



Prior Work

fpEDF

- Optimal Utilization Bounds for the Fixed-Priority Scheduling of Periodic Task Systems on Identical Multiprocessors, Baruah, TC 2004
 - Fixed Priority Earliest Deadline First

* Fixed-job-priority scheduling algorithm

- An EDF-based global scheduling algorithm for implicitdeadline systems on multiprocessors
- Speed-up factor is at most 2



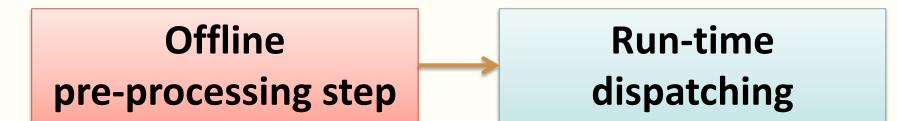
Contribution

A global preemptive algorithm for scheduling mixed-criticality implicit-deadline systems on identical multiprocessors

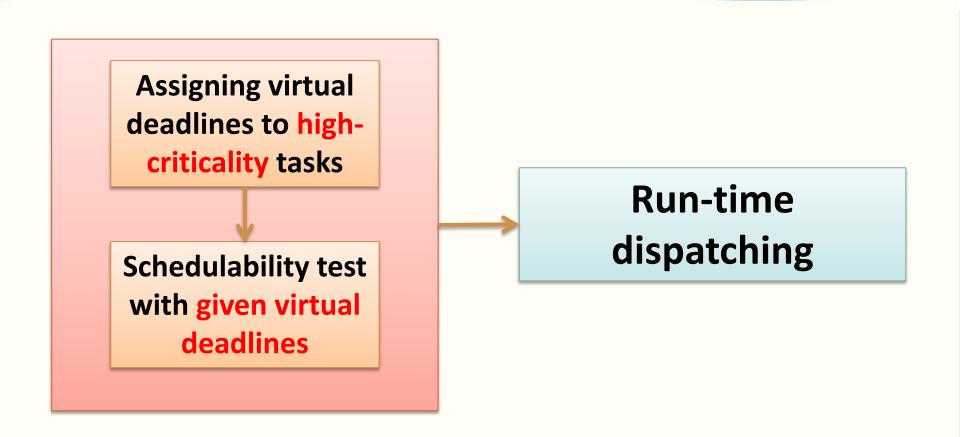
- Proving that speed-up factor is at most $\sqrt{5+1}\approx 3.236$
- Experiments to show effectiveness



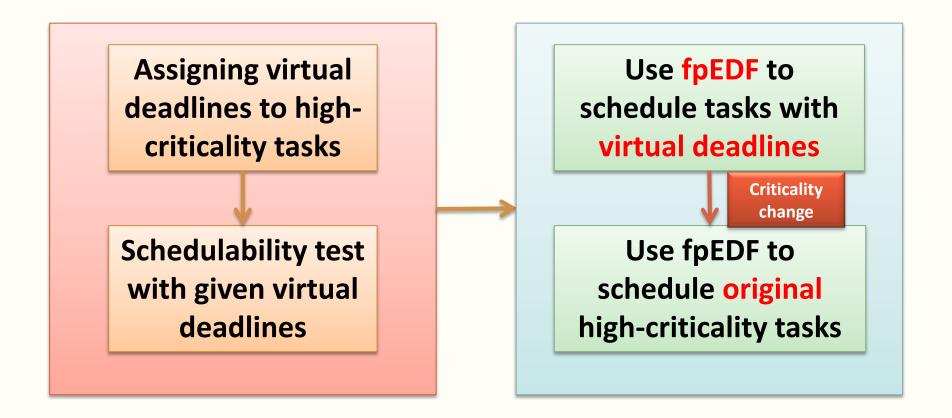
Scheduling Algorithm



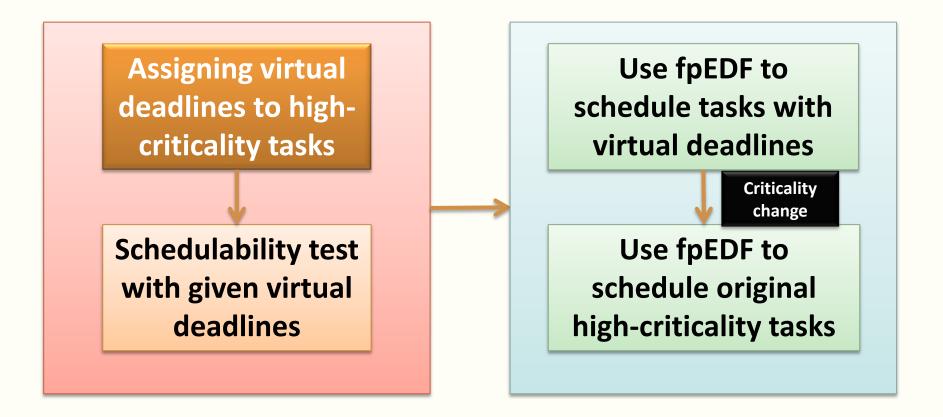








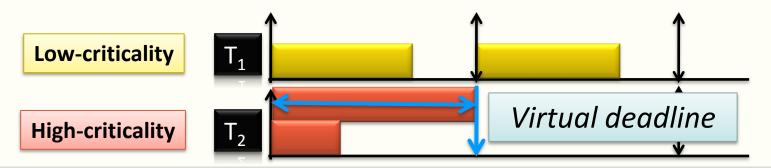






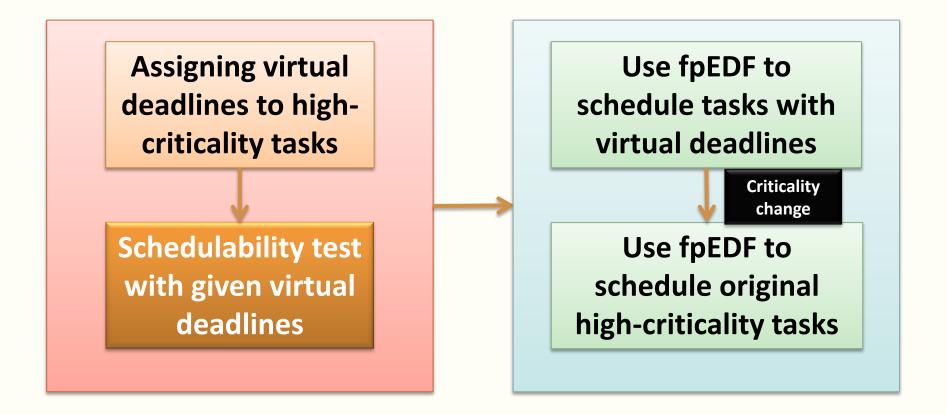
Assigning virtual deadlines to high-criticality tasks

- Virtual deadlines are assigned proportionally to original deadlines with factor x (0<x<1)
 - In the example, assume that x=1/2, then the virtual deadline is xP₂=1/2*6=3

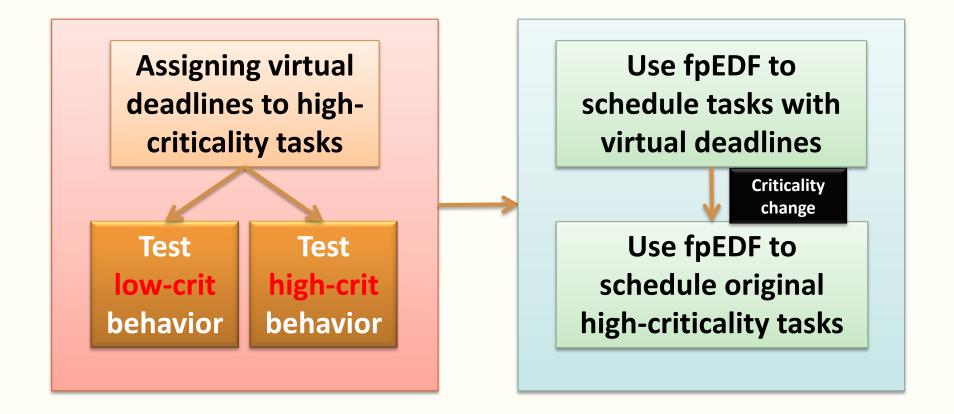




Scheduling Algorithm







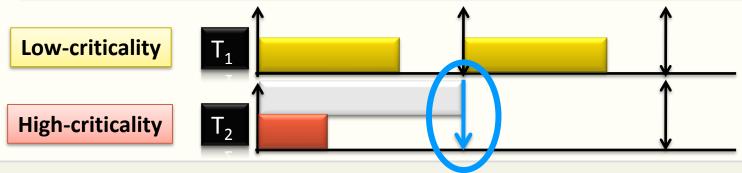


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Schedulability test with given virtual deadlines

- Low-criticality sufficient schedulability condition
 - at low-criticality, the virtual system with virtual periods is schedulable

Assuming that in low-criticality behavior, all high-criticality tasks must be completed by their virtual deadlines

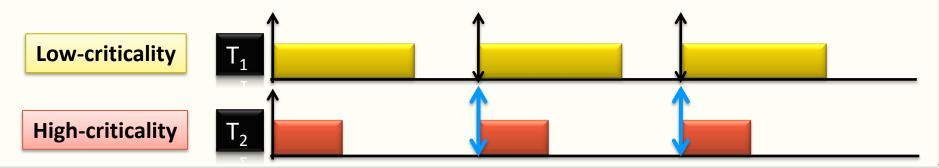




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Schedulability test with given virtual deadlines

- Low-criticality sufficient schedulability condition
 - at low-criticality, the virtual system with virtual periods is schedulable
 - The virtual periods of high-crit tasks will be xP_i
 - Test the virtual system with fpEDF's schedulability condition





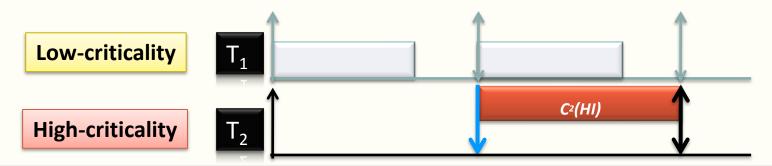
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Schedulability test with given virtual deadlines

• High-criticality sufficient schedulability condition

 at high-criticality, the virtual system with remaining periods and high-crit WCETs is schedulable

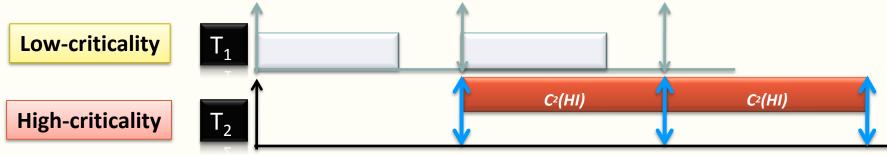
Only high-crit demand is left after criticality change



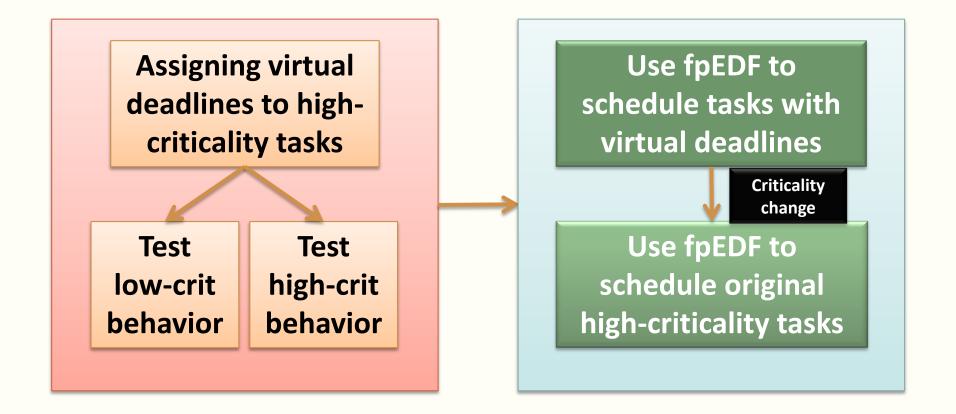


Schedulability test with given virtual deadlines

- High-criticality sufficient schedulability condition
 - at high-criticality, the virtual system with remaining periods and high-crit WCETs is schedulable
 - The virtual periods and virtual WCET of high-crit tasks will be (1-x)P_i and C_i(HI)
 - Test the virtual system with fpEDF's schedulability condition





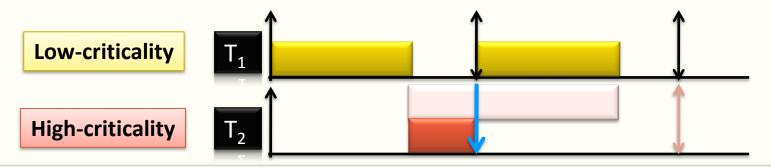




Scheduling Algorithm

Run-time dispatching

Use fpEDF to schedule tasks with virtual deadlines

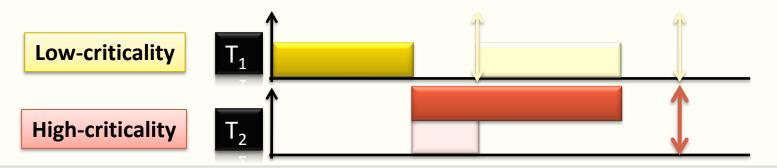




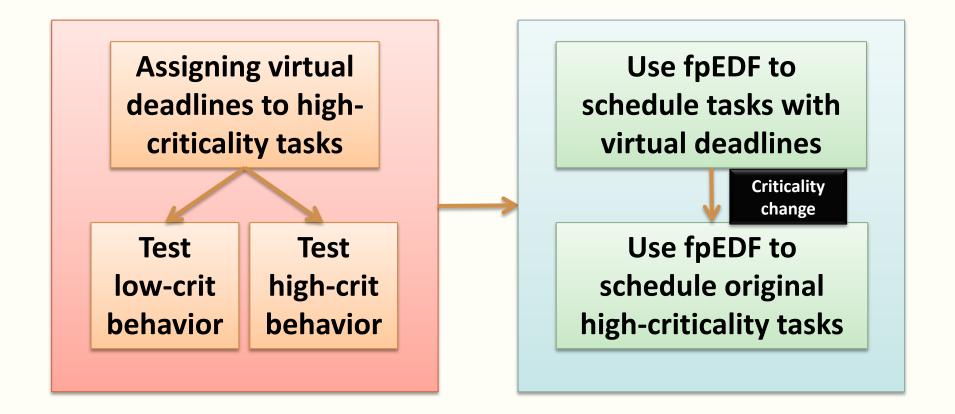
Scheduling Algorithm

Run-time dispatching

- Use fpEDF to schedule tasks with virtual deadlines
- If high-crit behavior detected, drop low-crit tasks and use fpEDF to schedule high-crit tasks with original deadlines

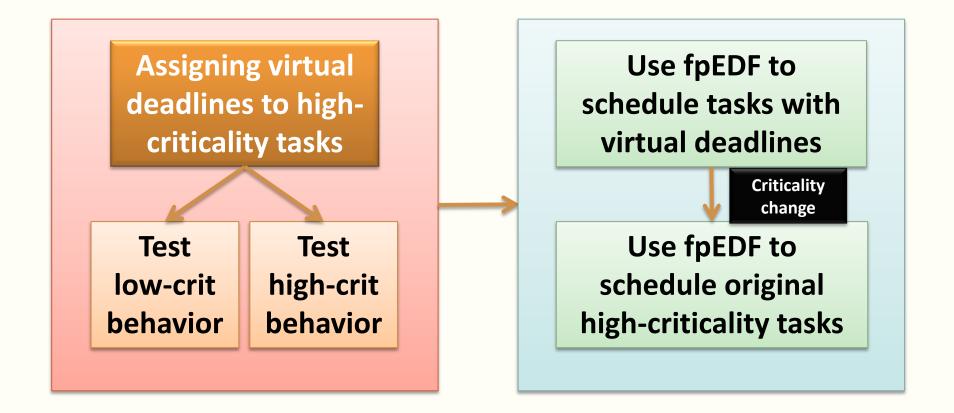








Scheduling Algorithm





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Scheduling Algorithm

The selection of x

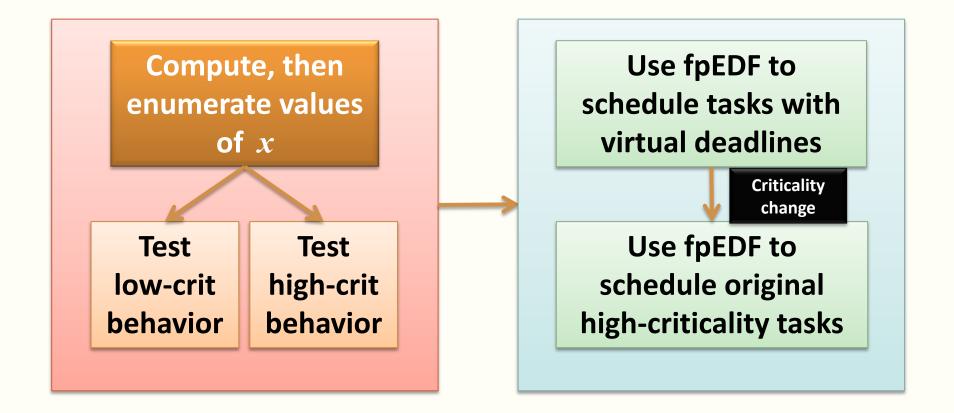
Computation from theoretical analysis

- Fig. 2 and Theorem 3 in the paper
- Does not always generate a proper x
- Guarantees the speed-up factor

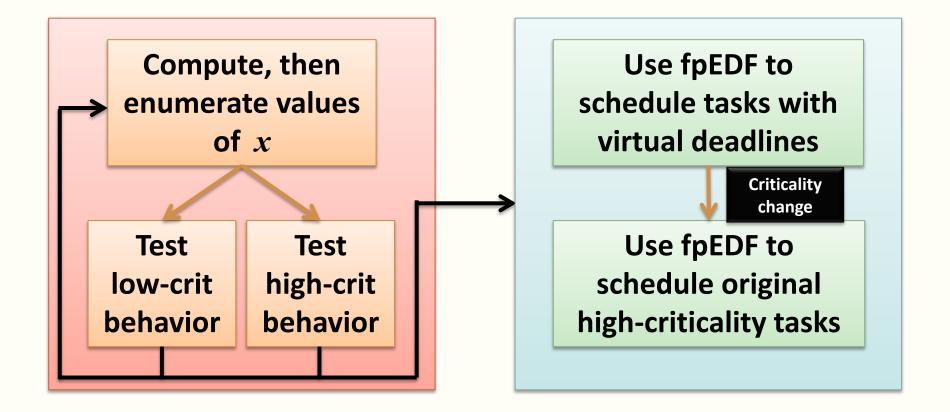
• Enumeration as a pragmatic improvement

- The possible values of x are finite
- If none of them passes the test, report unschedulable







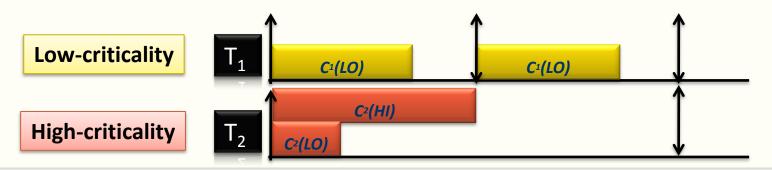




Performance

Simulation experiments

- Generate random MC implicit-deadline tasks with given utilization in low and high criticality
 - Utilization is defined as the maximum fraction of time demand in each criticality
 - U(LO)=2/3+1/6=5/6
 - ◆ U(HI)=3/6





Performance

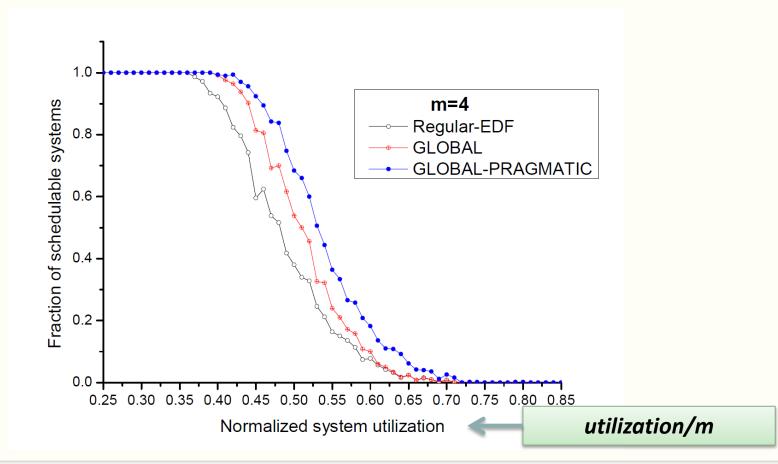
Simulation experiments

- Generate random MC implicit-deadline tasks with given utilization in low and high criticality
 - The task generation algorithm is in *Fig. 4*
- Compare 3 algorithms
 - Regular-EDF: Worst-case reserving to meet all deadlines
 - GLOBAL: Using computed x only
 - GLOBAL-PRAGMATIC: Using computed and enumerated x



Performance

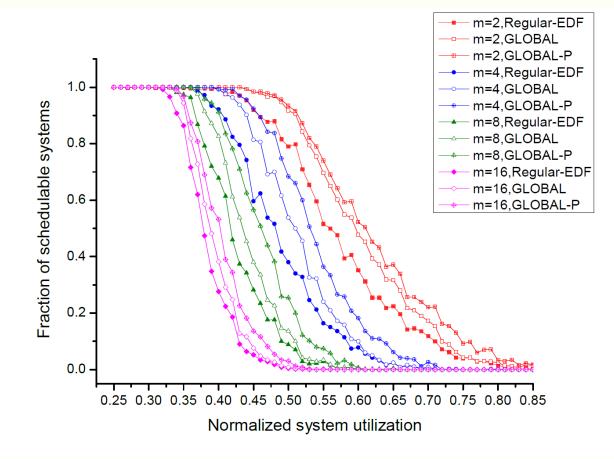
Experimental results





Performance

Experimental results





Conclusion

Global mixed-criticality scheduling

- Global-EDF with virtual deadlines
- Schedulability test on two virtual systems
- Selected virtual deadlines
- Speed-up factor 3.236, and experiments

Future work

- More criticality levels
- Better scheduling strategies

Thank you



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