



Rate Monotonic Analysis

Introduction

Periodic tasks

Extending basic theory

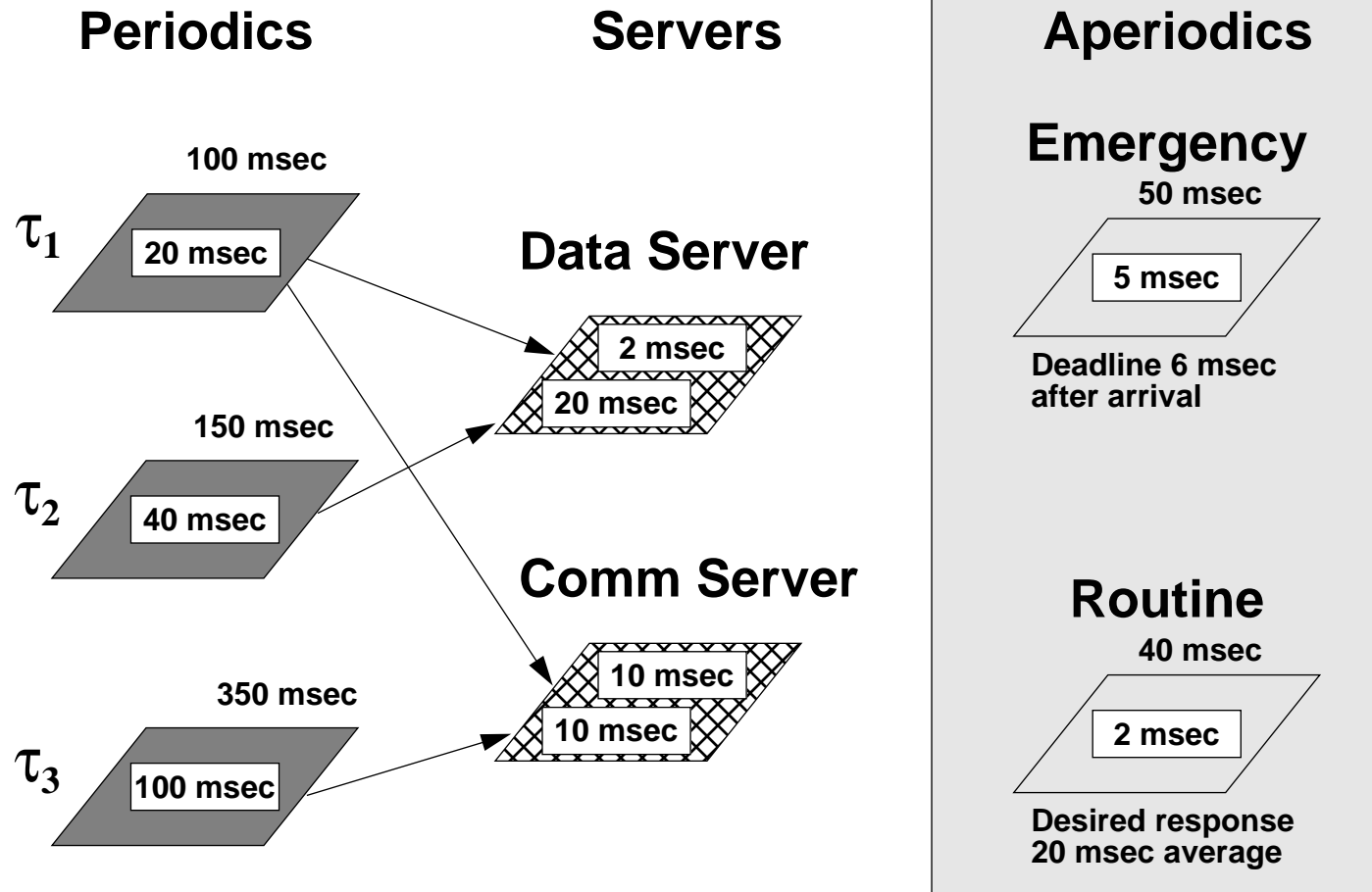
Synchronization and priority inversion

Aperiodic servers

Case study: BSY-1 Trainer



Sample Problem: Aperiodics



τ_2 's deadline is 20 msec before the end of each period.



Concepts and Definitions

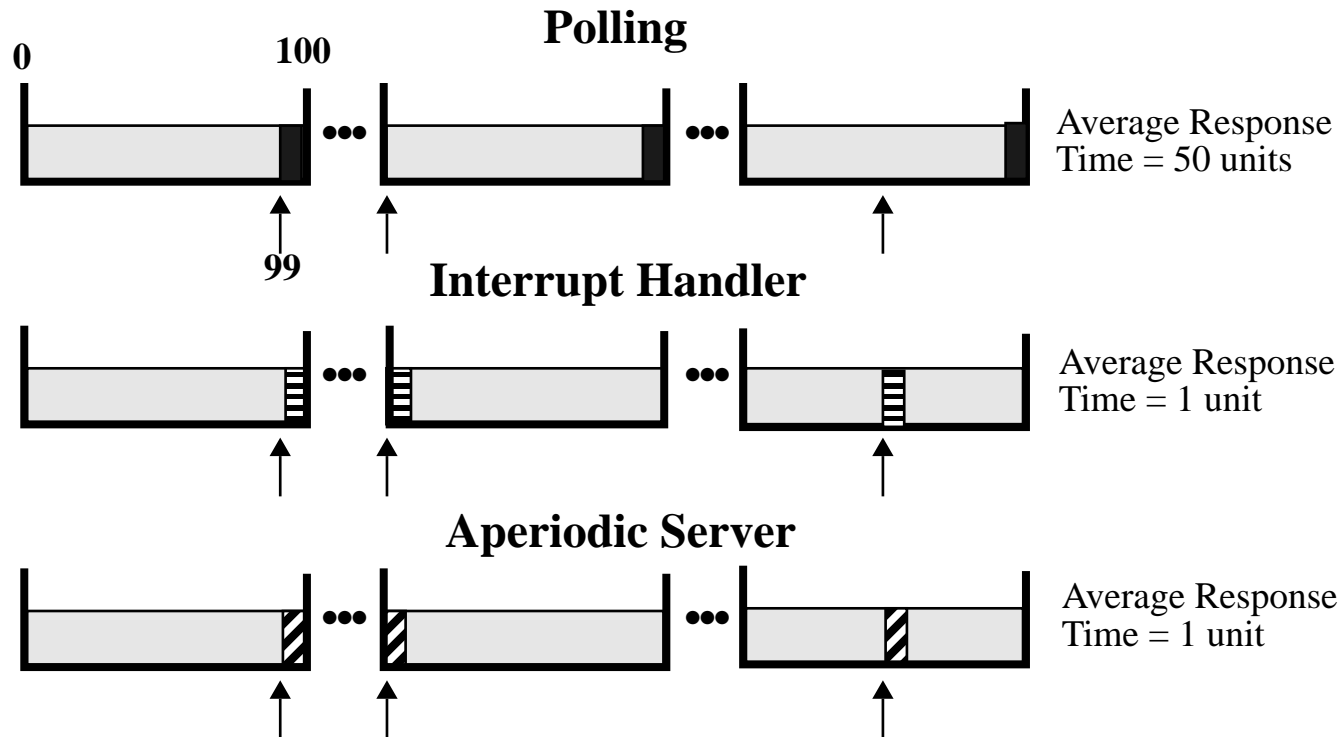
Aperiodic task: runs at unpredictable intervals

Aperiodic deadline:

- **hard, minimum interarrival time**
- **soft, best average response time**



Scheduling Aperiodic Tasks



Legend

Periodic Task	■
Polling Task	■
Aperiodic Server	▨
Interrupt Handler	▤
Aperiodic Request	↑



Aperiodic Servers

Can be compared to periodic tasks:

- **fixed execution budget**
- **replenishment interval (period)**

Priority adjusted to meet requirements



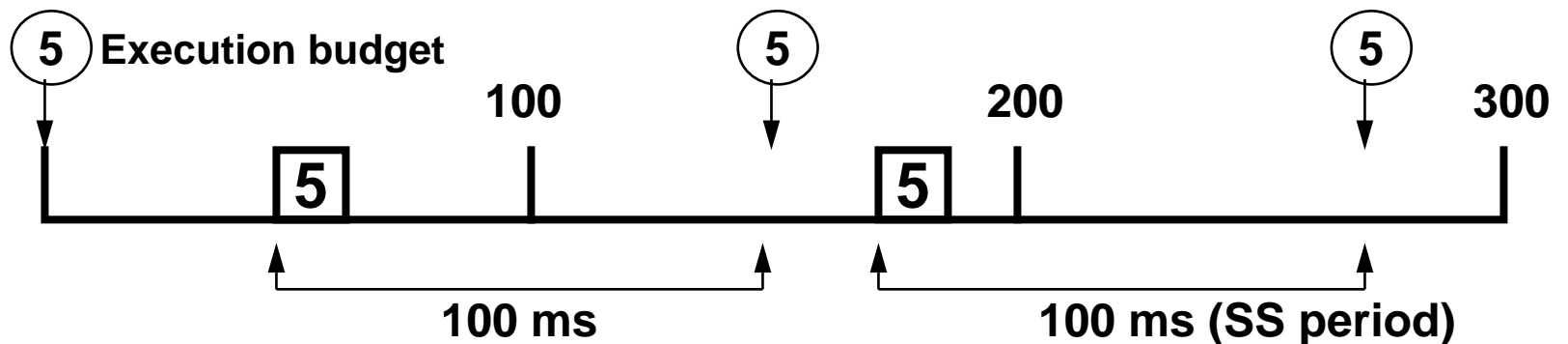
Sporadic Server (SS)

Modeled as periodic tasks:

- fixed execution budget (C)
- replenishment interval (T)

Priority adjusted to meet requirements

Replenishment occurs one “period” after start of use.





Sample Problem: Aperiodics

The sample problem has the following requirements:

- **emergency event:**
 - **5 msec of work**
 - **arrives every 50 msec, worst-case**
 - **hard deadline 6 msec after arrival**

- **routine event:**
 - **2 msec of work on average**
 - **arrives every 40 msec on average**
 - **desired average response of 20 msec after arrival**



Sample Problem: Sporadic Servers

Emergency server (ES); for minimum response:

- **set execution budget to processing time: $C = 5$**
- **set replenishment interval to minimum interarrival time: $T = 50$**

Routine server (RS); for average response:

- **set execution budget to processing time: $C = 2$**
- **use queueing theory to determine required replenishment interval, T**

Then assign priorities based on periods, T_i , of tasks.



Routine Server Period

Using M/D/1 queueing approximation:

$$W = \frac{\frac{(T_R)^2}{I}}{2\left(1 - \frac{T_R}{I}\right)} + C_R$$

I = average interarrival time between events

W = average response time

C_R = capacity of sporadic server = processing time

T_R = required sporadic server replenishment period



Routine Server Budget

Computing server replenishment interval:

$$T_R = (C_R - W) + \sqrt{(W - C_R)(W - C_R + 2I)}$$

$$T_R = (2 - 20) + \sqrt{(20 - 2)(20 - 2 + 80)}$$

$$T_R = 24$$

Note: For more details, see RMA handbook.



Sample Problem: Schedulability Analysis (BIP)

The task set is now:

Task	Period	Execution Time	Priority	Blocking Delays	Deadline
τ_E	50	5	Very High	0	6
τ_R	24	2	High	0	24
τ_1	100	20	Medium	20	100
τ_2	150	40	Low	10	150
τ_3	350	100	Very Low	0	350



Sample Problem: Schedulability Analysis

Using the RT test, worst-case response times are

- τ_E : 5 ms
- τ_R : 7 ms
- τ_1 : 56 ms
- τ_2 : 88 ms
- τ_3 : 296 ms

All requirements for sample problem are satisfied.