

Schedule Table Generation for Time-Triggered Mixed Criticality Systems

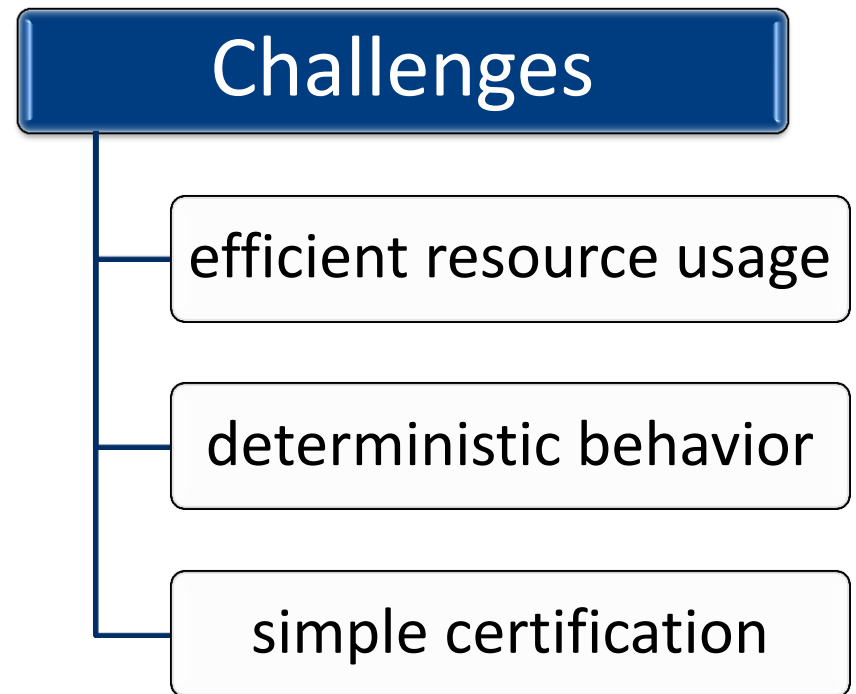
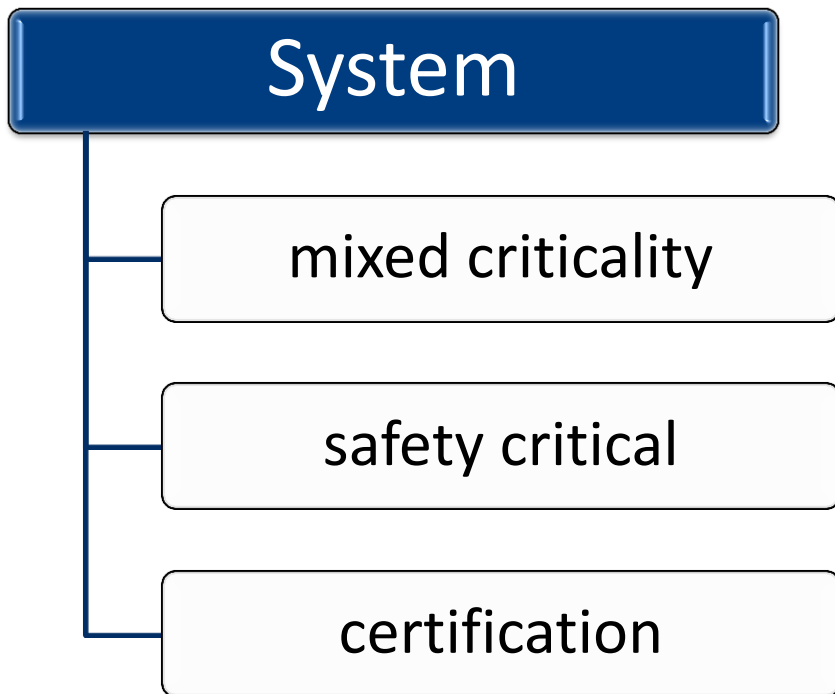
Jens Theis and Gerhard Fohler

*Technische Universität Kaiserslautern,
Germany*

Sanjoy Baruah

*The University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, NC, USA*

Introduction



Job Model

Vestal-model for dual criticality jobs

r_i release time

d_i deadline

$\chi_i \in \{\text{LO}, \text{HI}\}$ criticality levels

$C_i(\text{LO}), C_i(\text{HI})$ worst case execution time (WCET) for LO and HI

$C_i(\text{LO}) = C_i(\text{HI}),$ if $\chi_i = \text{LO}$

$C_i(\text{LO}) \leq C_i(\text{HI}),$ if $\chi_i = \text{HI}$

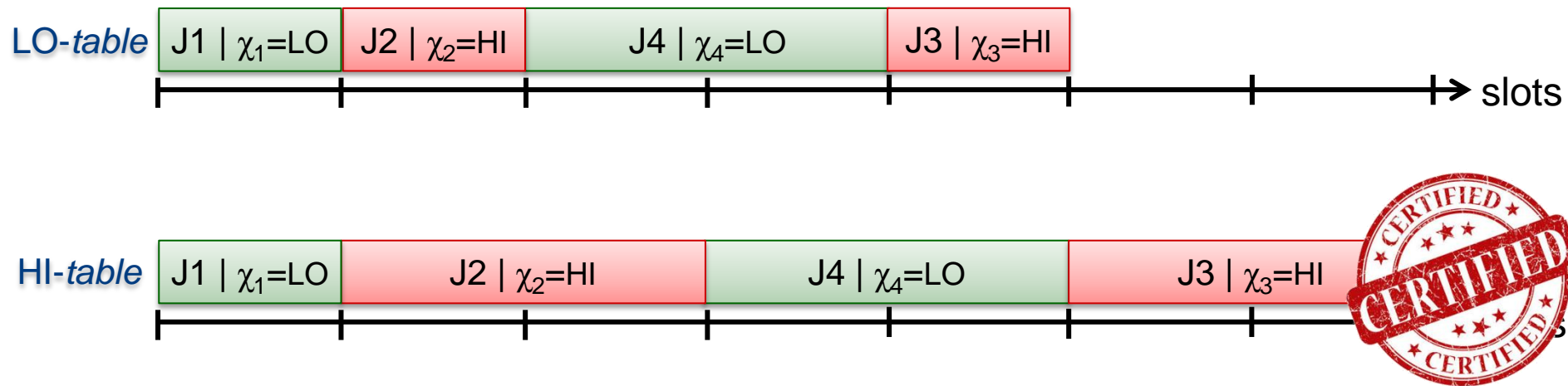
under certification authorities' (CAs) assumptions

under designers' assumptions

Time-Triggered (TT) Mode Changes

- approach by Baruah and Fohler – proof of concept

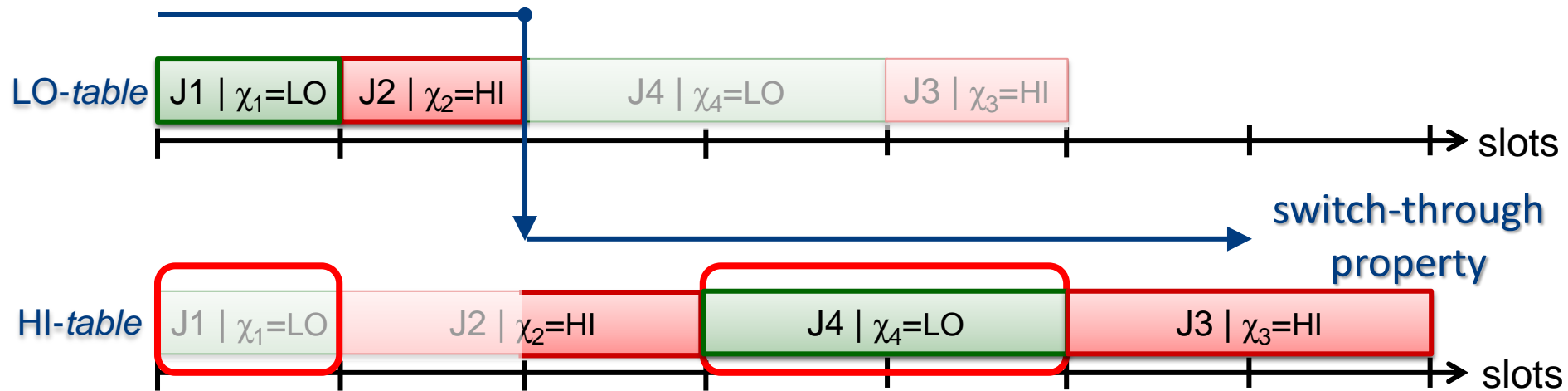
TT schedule tables:



TT Mode Changes

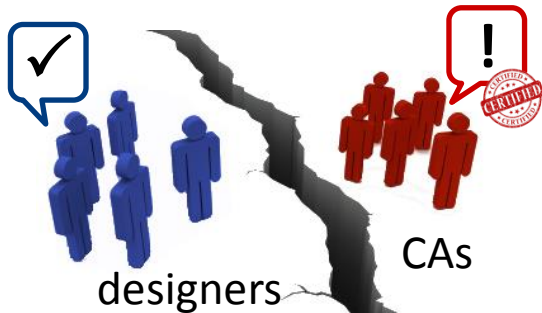
- approach by Baruah and Fohler – proof of concept

mode switch at runtime:

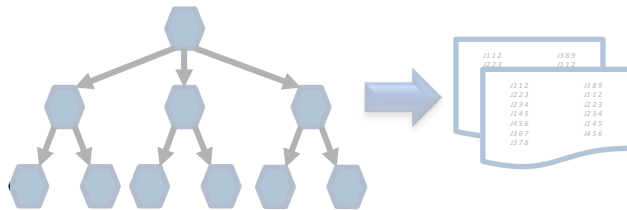


➔ switch-through obtained by inserting LO-criticality jobs in HI-table at cost of utilization

Basic Idea



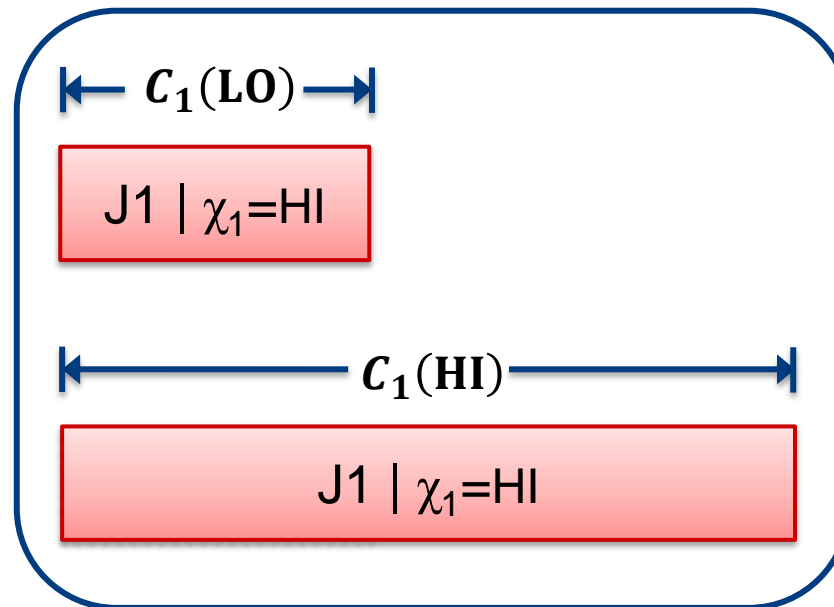
separate designers' and CAs' WCET-assumptions



use heuristic tree search to generate two time-triggered (TT) schedule tables

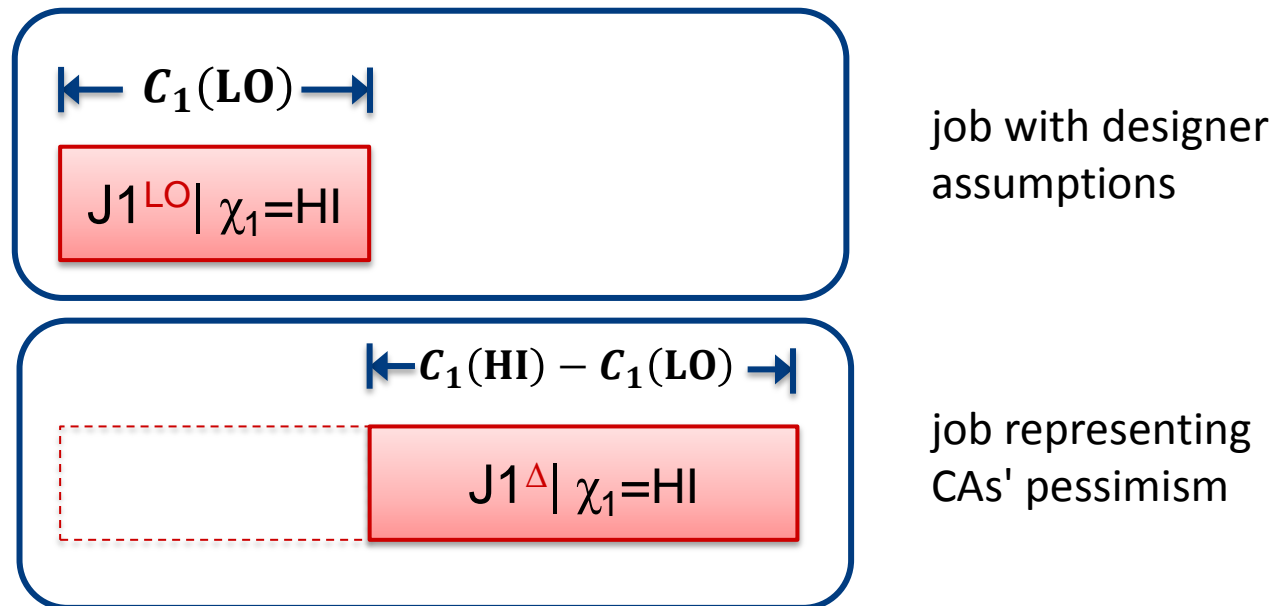
Separate WCET Assumptions

- separate demand based on designer assumptions from additional demand by CAs' pessimism
→ split HI-criticality jobs



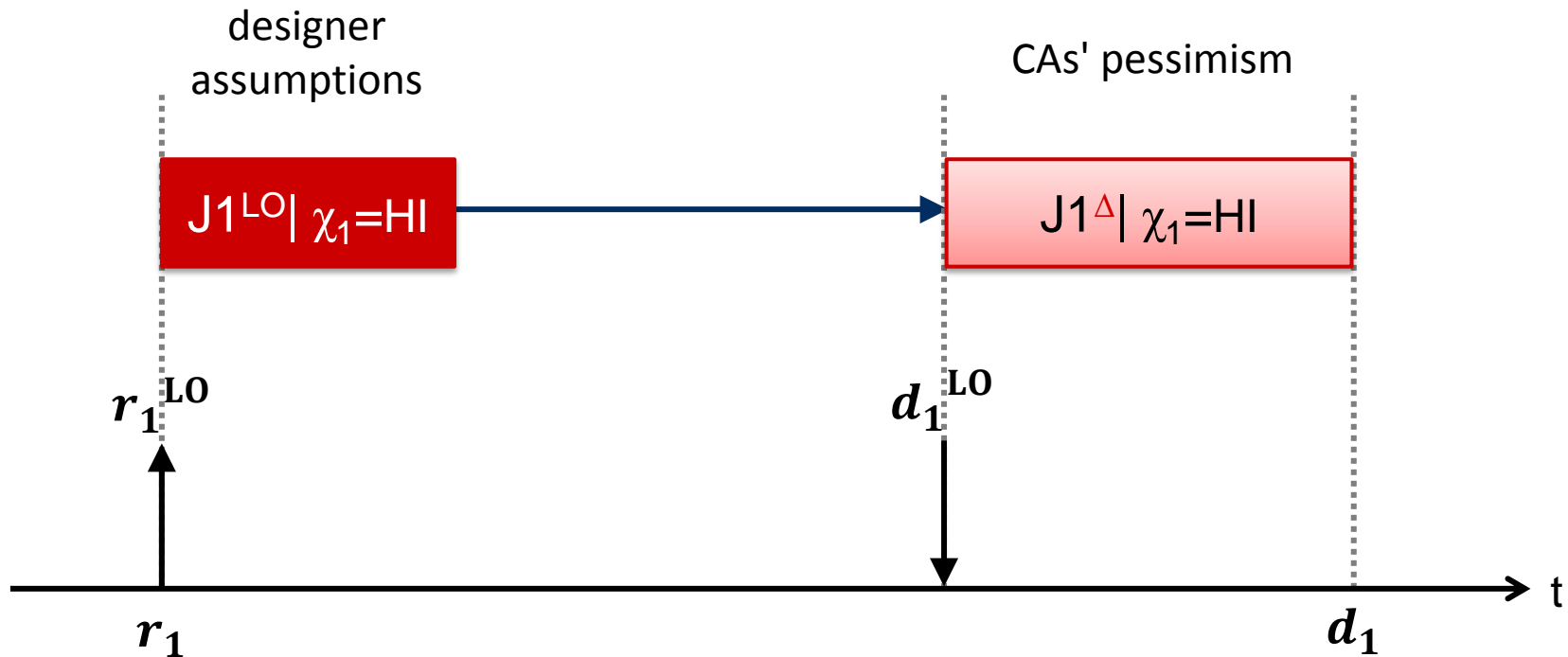
Separate WCET Assumptions

- separate demand based on designer assumptions from additional demand by CAs' pessimism
→ split HI-criticality jobs



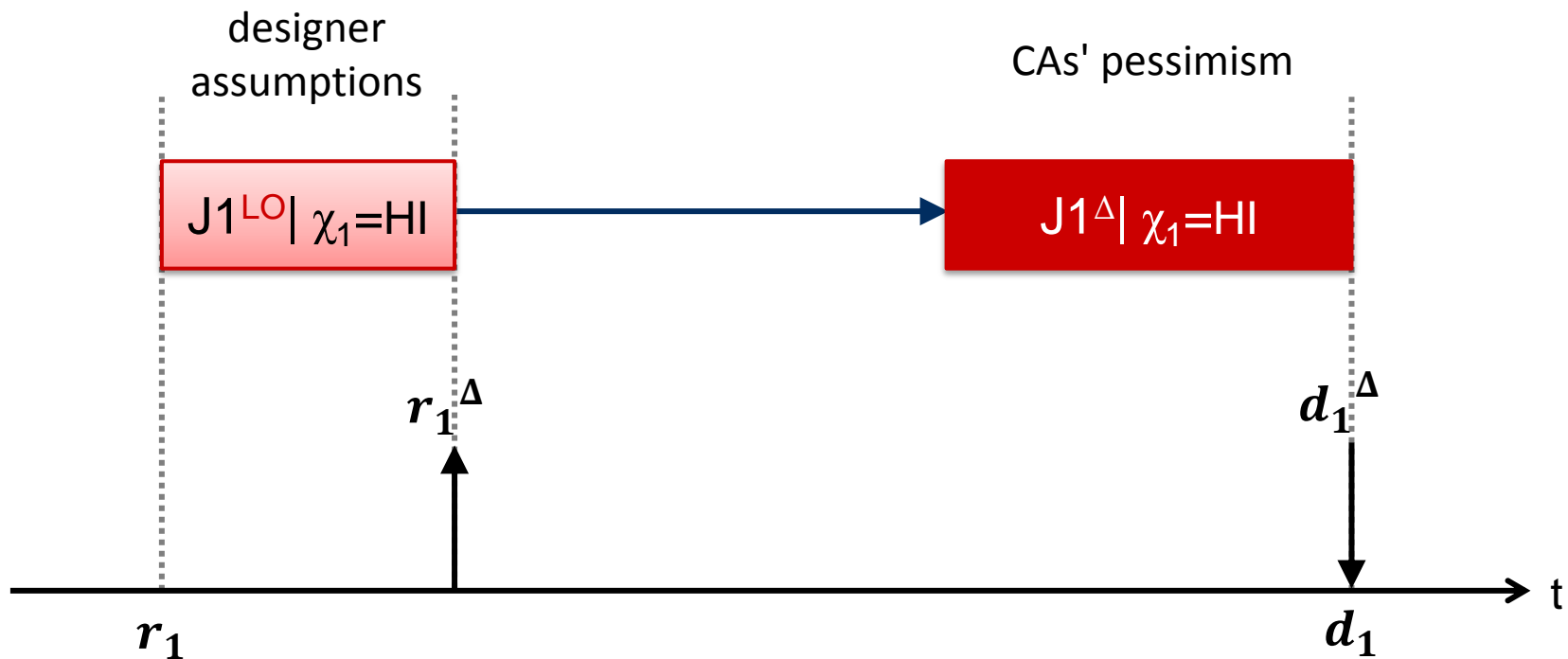
Parameter Derivation of Split Jobs

- add a precedence constraint
- derive new parameters for the split jobs



Parameter Derivation of Split Jobs

- add a precedence constraint
- derive new parameters for the split jobs



Job Parameters Overview

- job parameters for scheduling:

for all jobs with $\chi_i = \text{LO}$:

$$J_i = \langle r_i, d_i, C_i(\text{LO}) \rangle$$

for all jobs with $\chi_i = \text{HI}$:

$$\begin{cases} J_i^{\text{LO}} = \langle r_i^{\text{LO}}, d_i^{\text{LO}}, C_i^{\text{LO}}(\text{LO}) \rangle \\ J_i^{\Delta} = \langle r_i^{\Delta}, d_i^{\Delta}, C_i^{\Delta}(\text{HI}) \rangle \end{cases}$$

Job Allocation to Modes

- job allocation to modes:

LO-table

$J_i \mid \chi_i = \text{LO}$

$J_i^{\text{LO}} \mid \chi_i = \text{HI}$

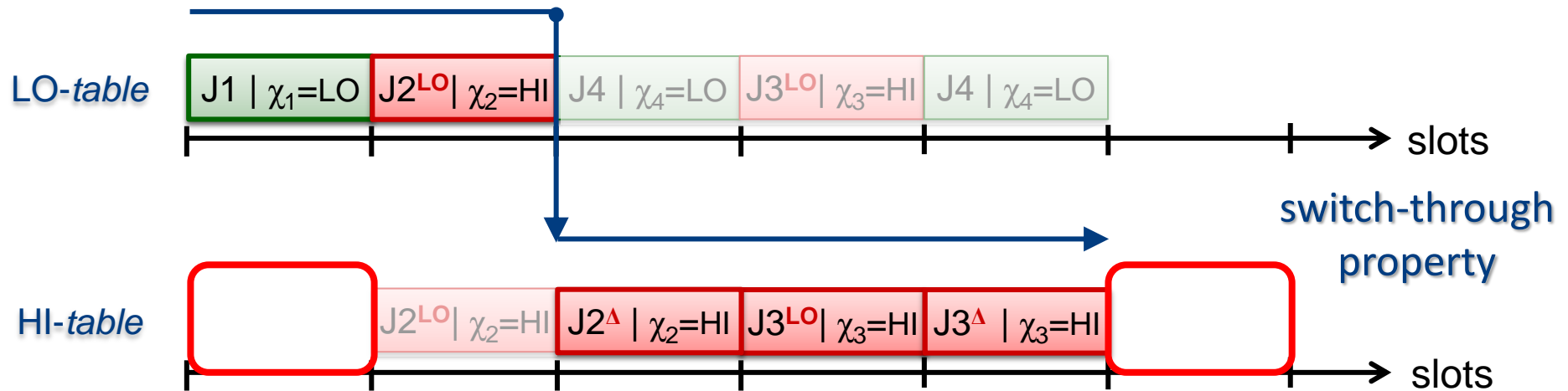
HI-table

$J_i^{\text{LO}} \mid \chi_i = \text{HI}$

$J_i^{\Delta} \mid \chi_i = \text{HI}$

TT Mode Changes after Splitting

- precedence constraints used to reduce utilization in *HI-table*

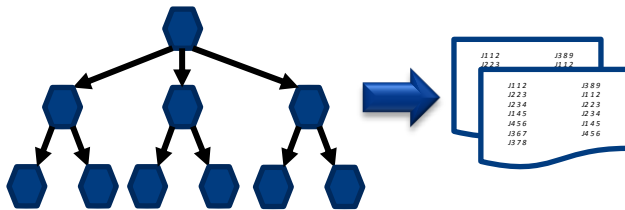


➔ switch-through obtained by splitting HI-criticality jobs

Basic Idea



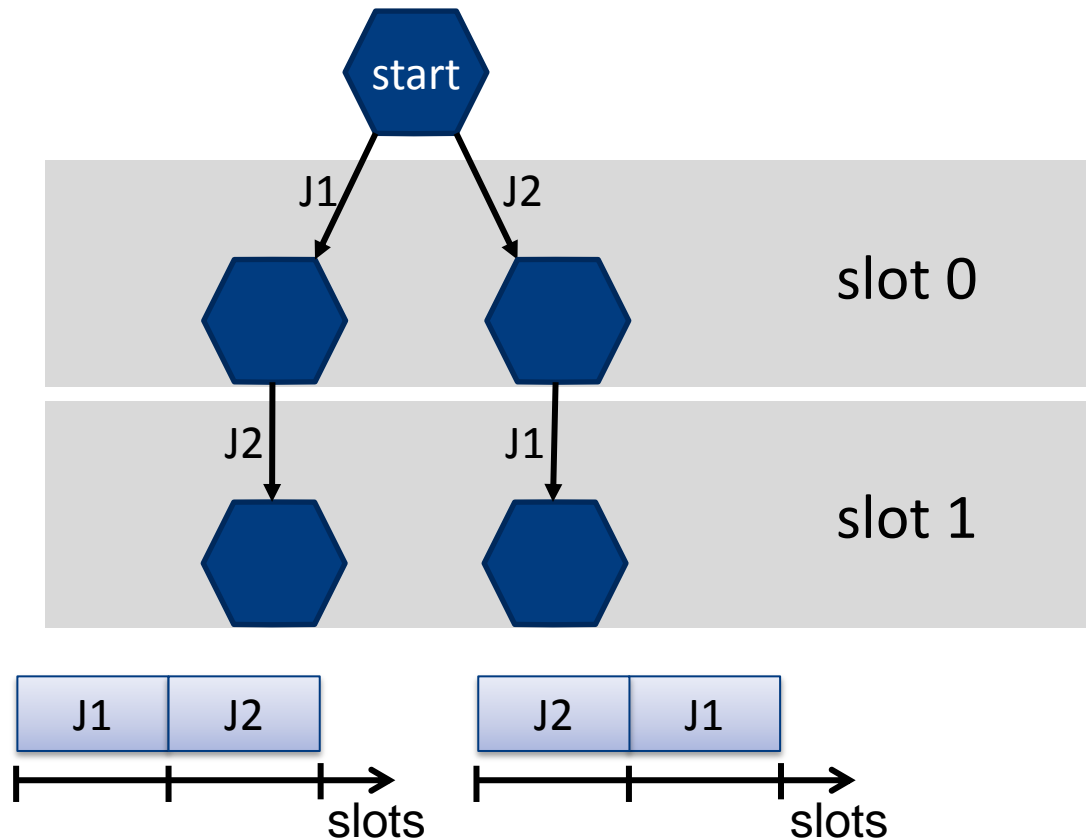
separate designers' and CAs' WCET-assumptions



use heuristic tree search to generate two time-triggered (TT) schedule tables

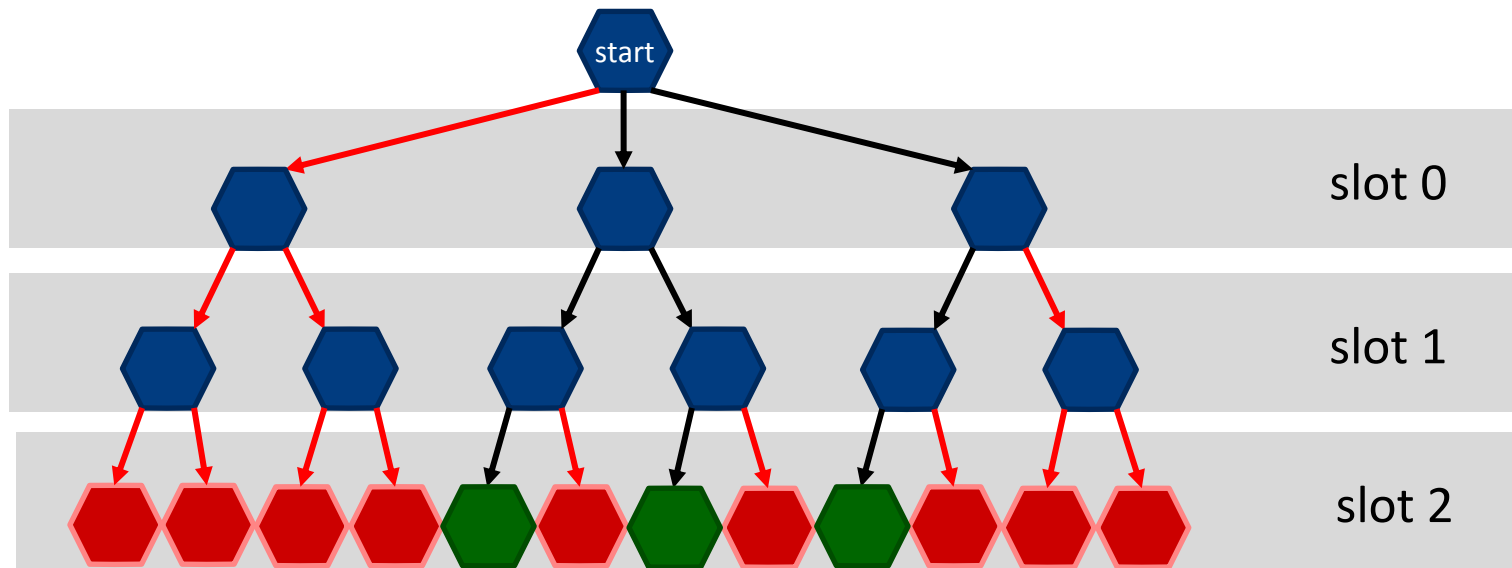
General Tree Search

Example with 2 jobs



Schedule Tables Construction

How can we reduce the search space?



partial schedule feasible schedule infeasible schedule path to infeasible schedule

Guiding the Search

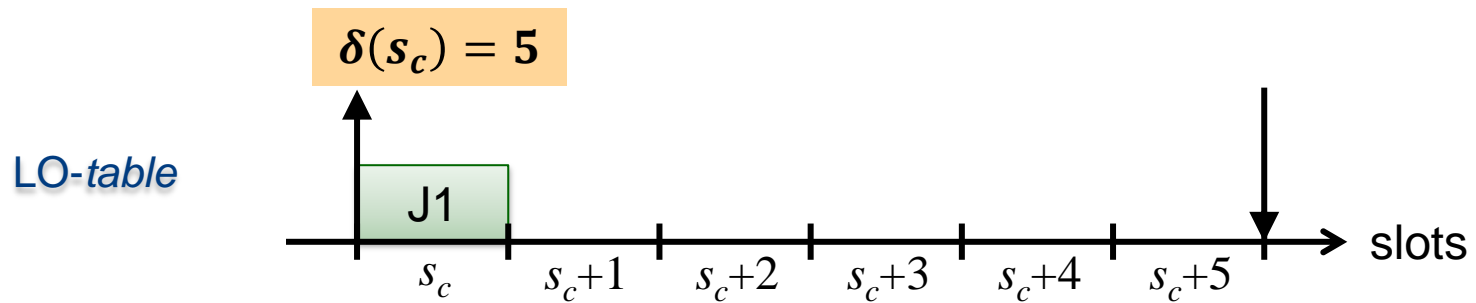
- Heuristic function:

The *leeway* $\delta(s)$ of a slot s in LO-table determines how many slots we can delay the job scheduled in that slot.

- Backtracking

Leeway

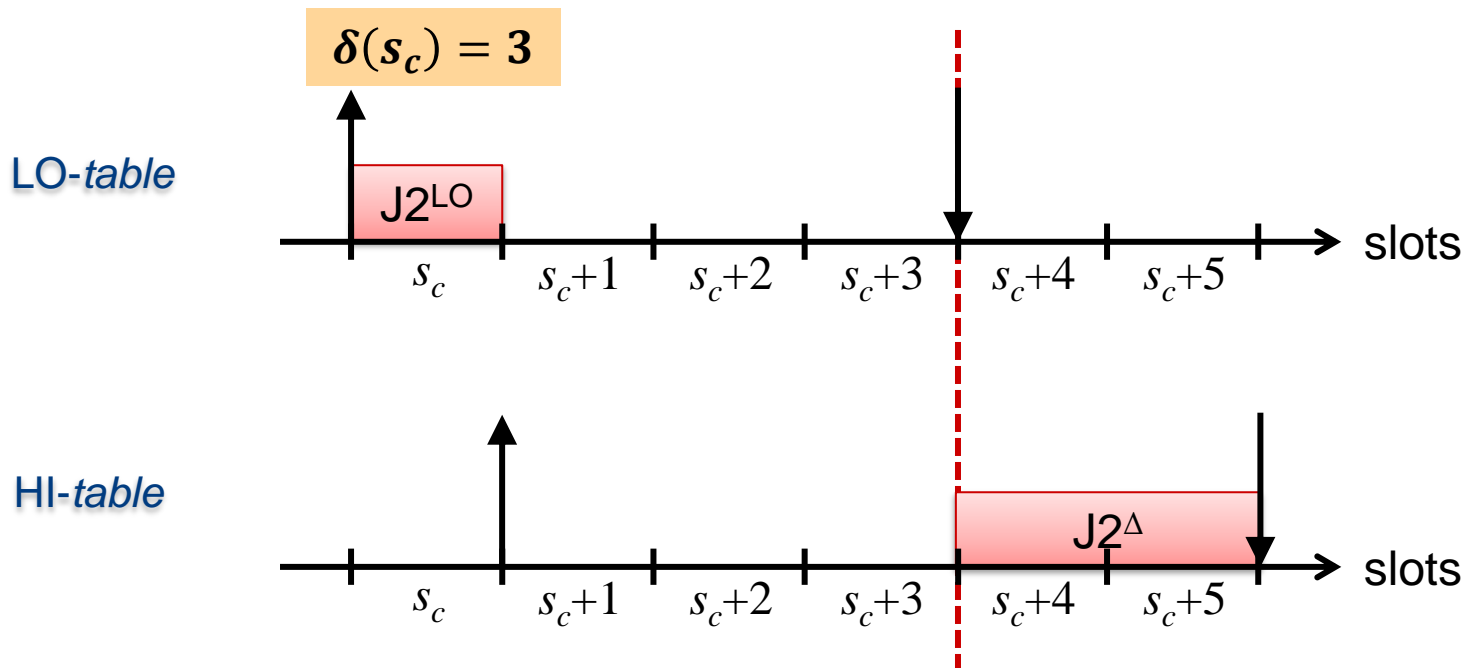
leeway $\delta(s)$ of jobs with $\chi_i = \text{LO}$:



Leeway

leeway $\delta(s)$ of jobs with $\chi_i = \text{HI}$:

(more details considering several HI-criticality jobs in the paper)



Schedule Tables Generation

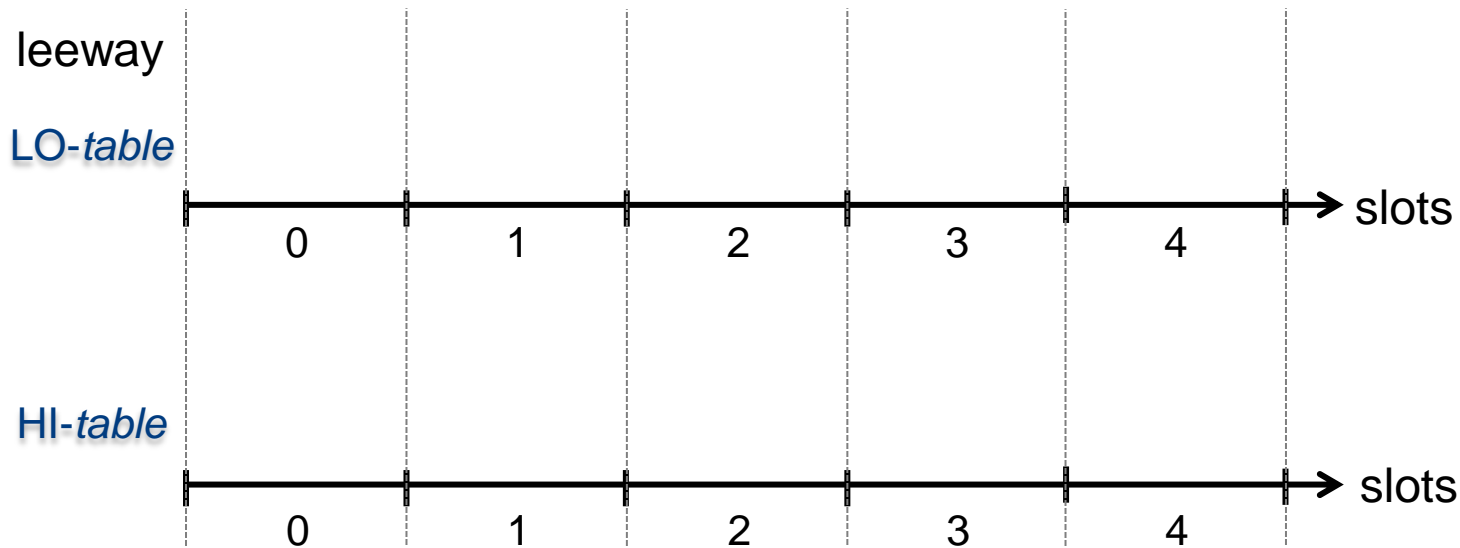
search tree



LO-table: according to EDF

HI-table: depending on criticality level in *LO-table*

- LO: Δ -fraction job by EDF
- HI: same job as in *LO-table*



Schedule Tables Generation

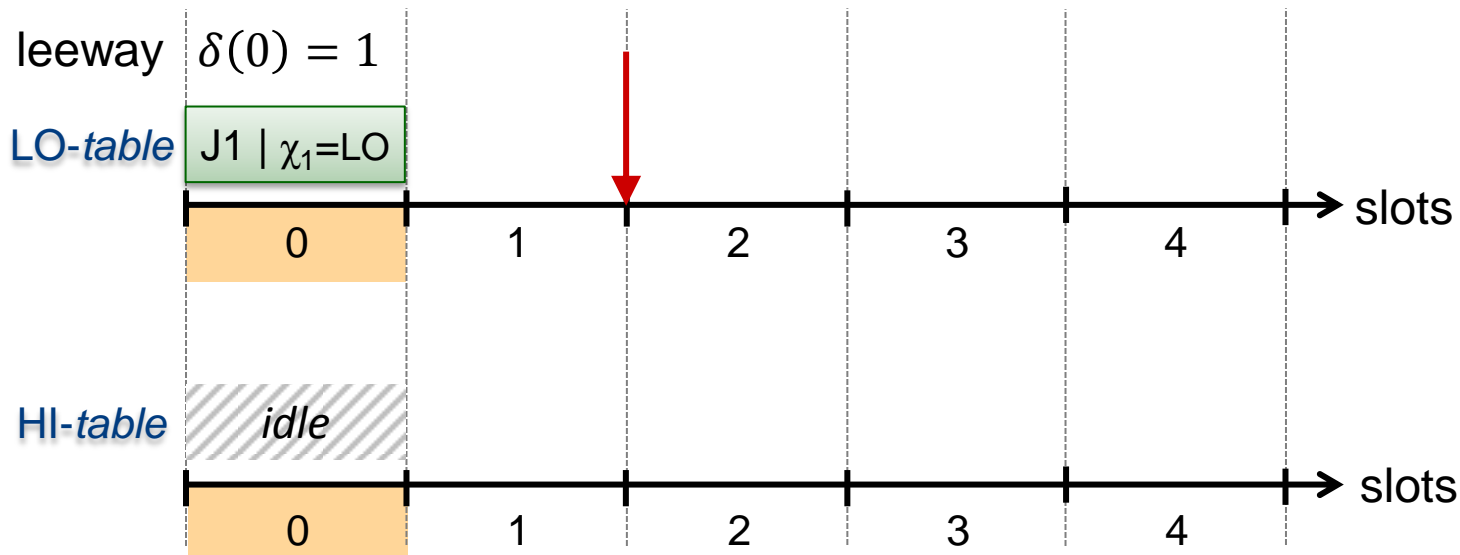
LO-table: select job by EDF

→ J1

HI-table: select Δ -fraction job by EDF

→ idle slot

search tree



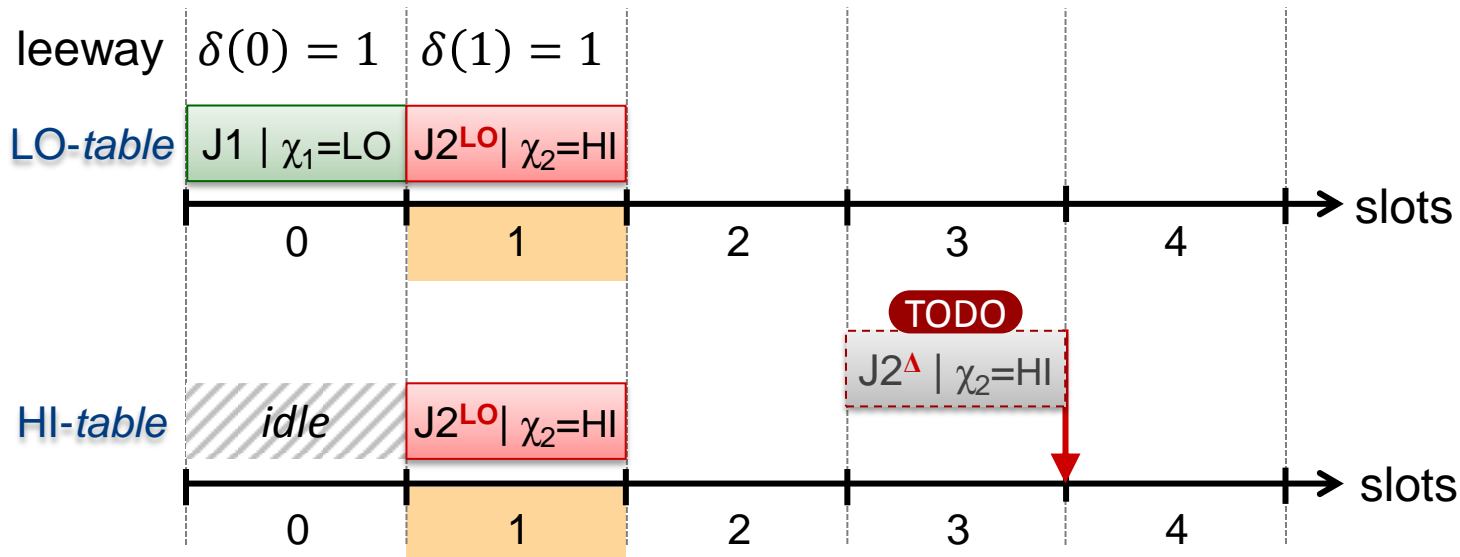
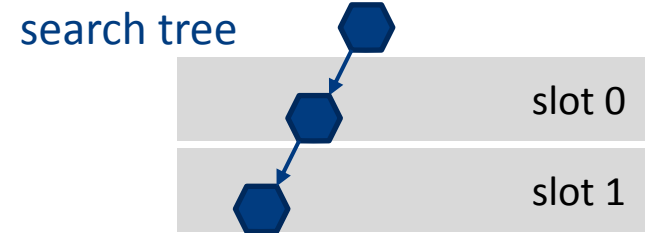
Schedule Tables Generation

LO-table: select job by EDF

→ $J2^{LO}$

HI-table: schedule same job as in LO-table

→ $J2^{LO}$



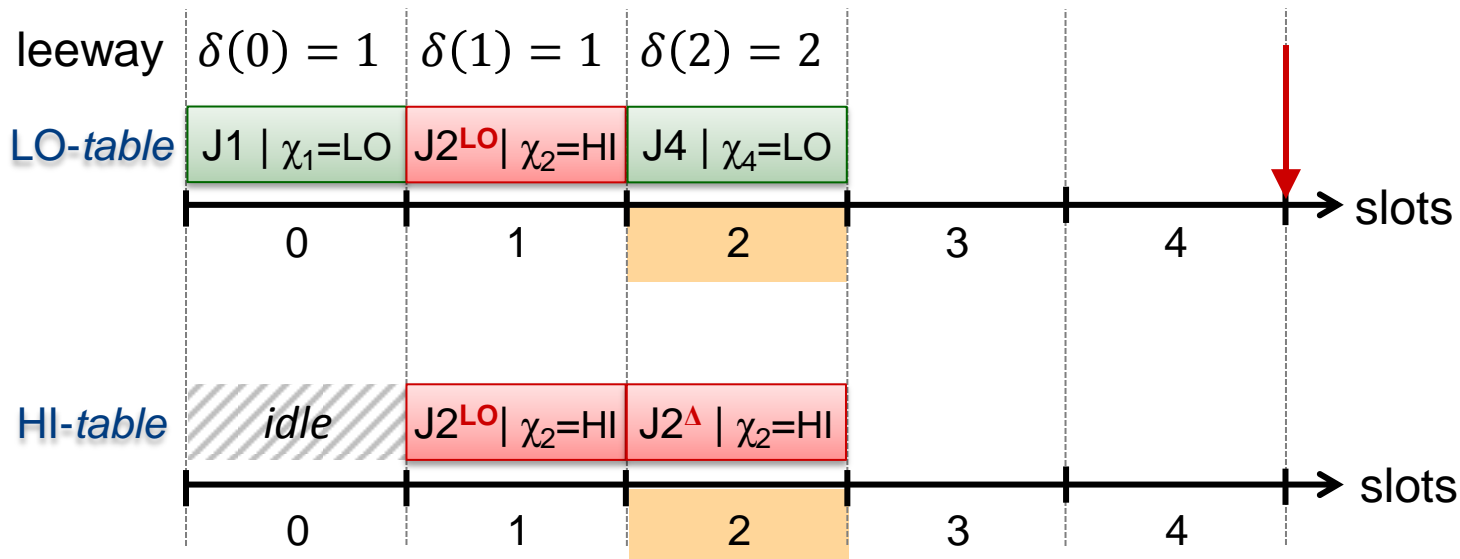
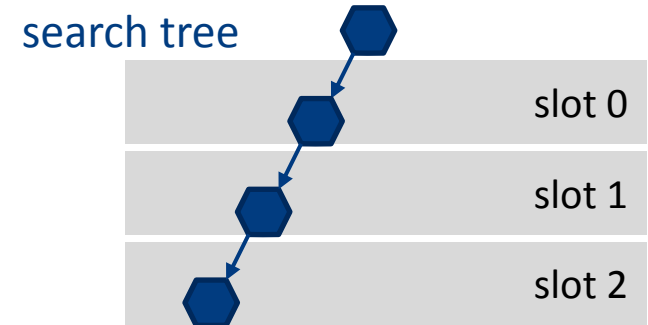
Schedule Tables Generation

LO-table: select job by EDF

→ J4

HI-table: select Δ -fraction job by EDF

→ J2 ^{Δ}



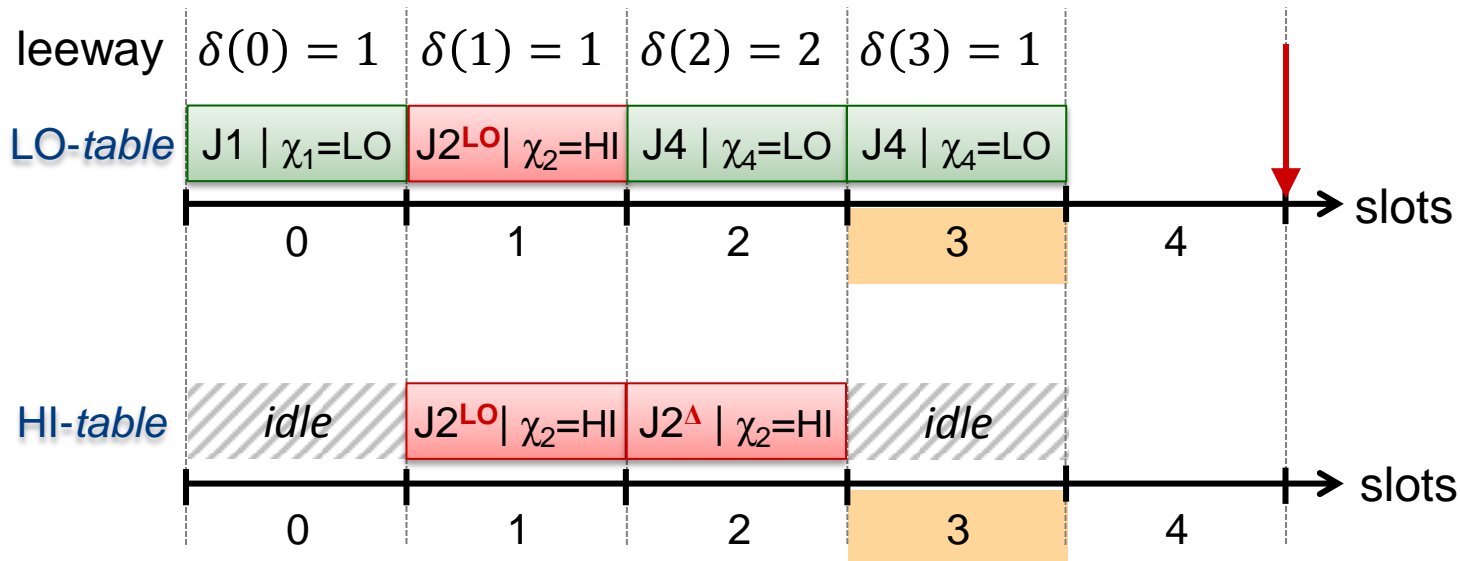
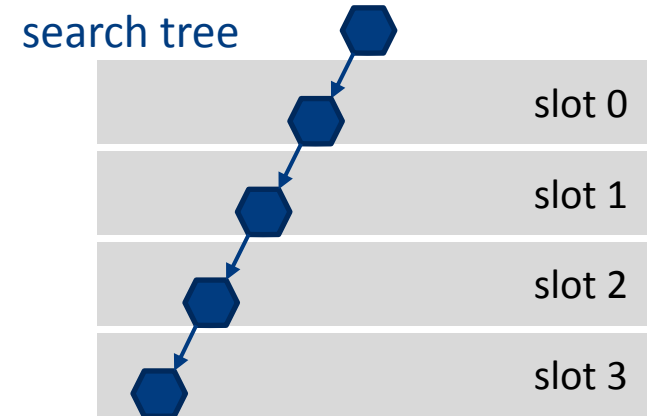
Schedule Tables Generation

LO-table: select job by EDF

→ J4

HI-table: select Δ -fraction job by EDF

→ idle slot

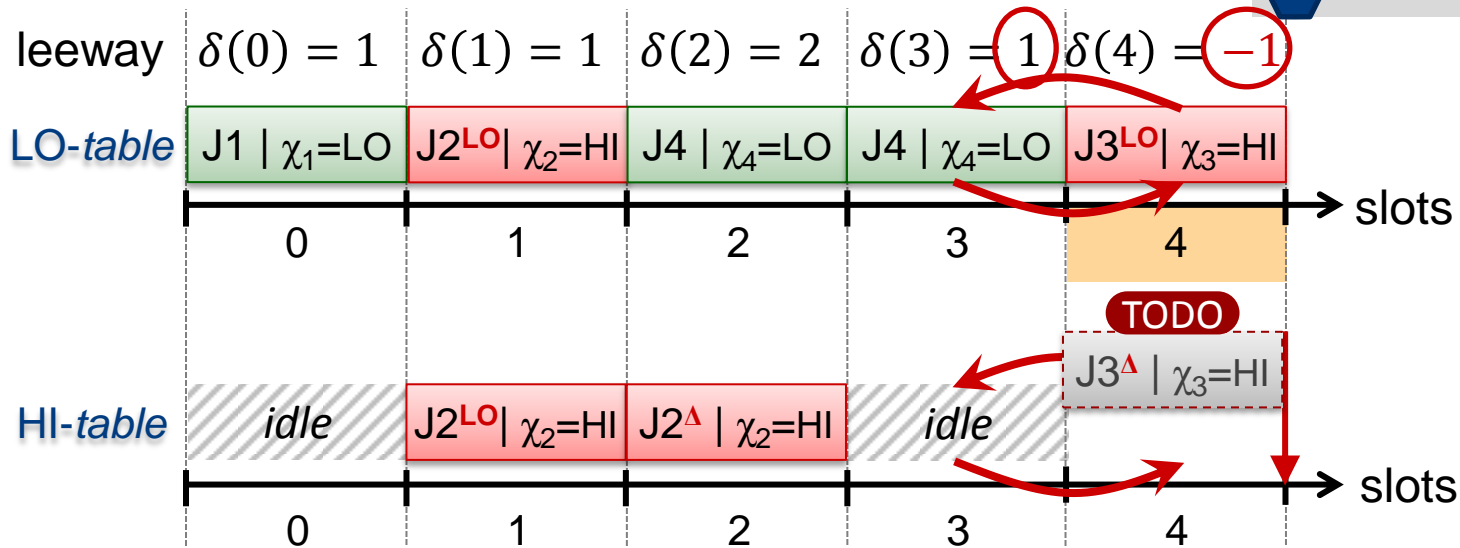
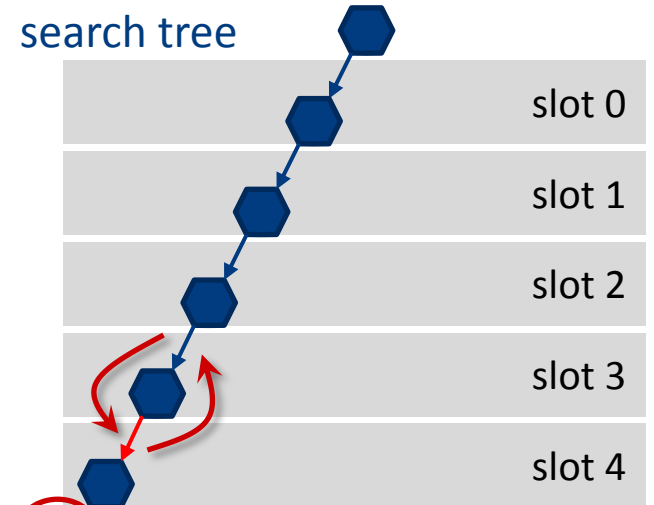


Schedule Tables Generation

LO-table: select job by EDF

→ J3^{LO}

negative leeway → backtracking

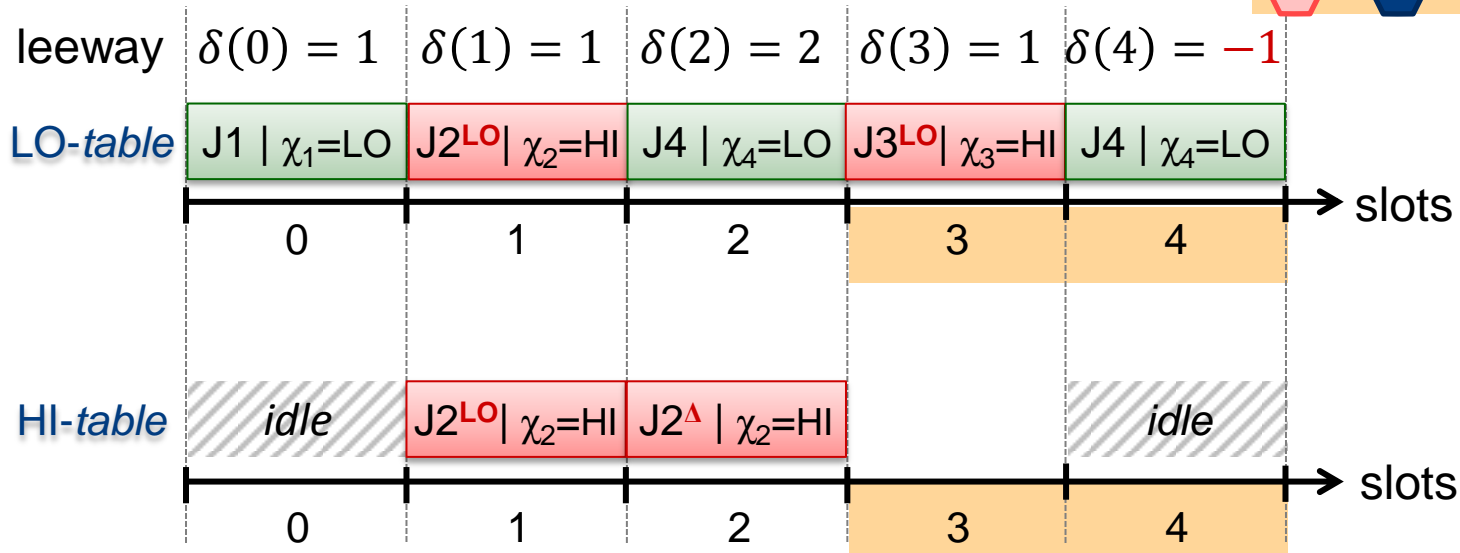
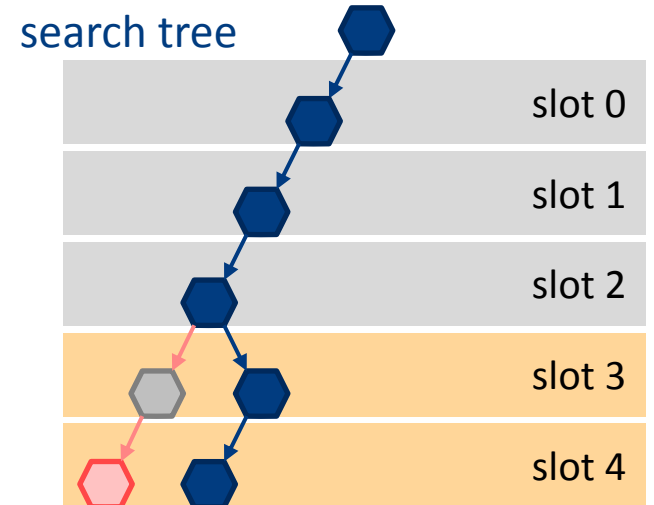


Schedule Tables Generation

LO-table: select job by EDF

→ J3^{LO}

negative leeway → backtracking

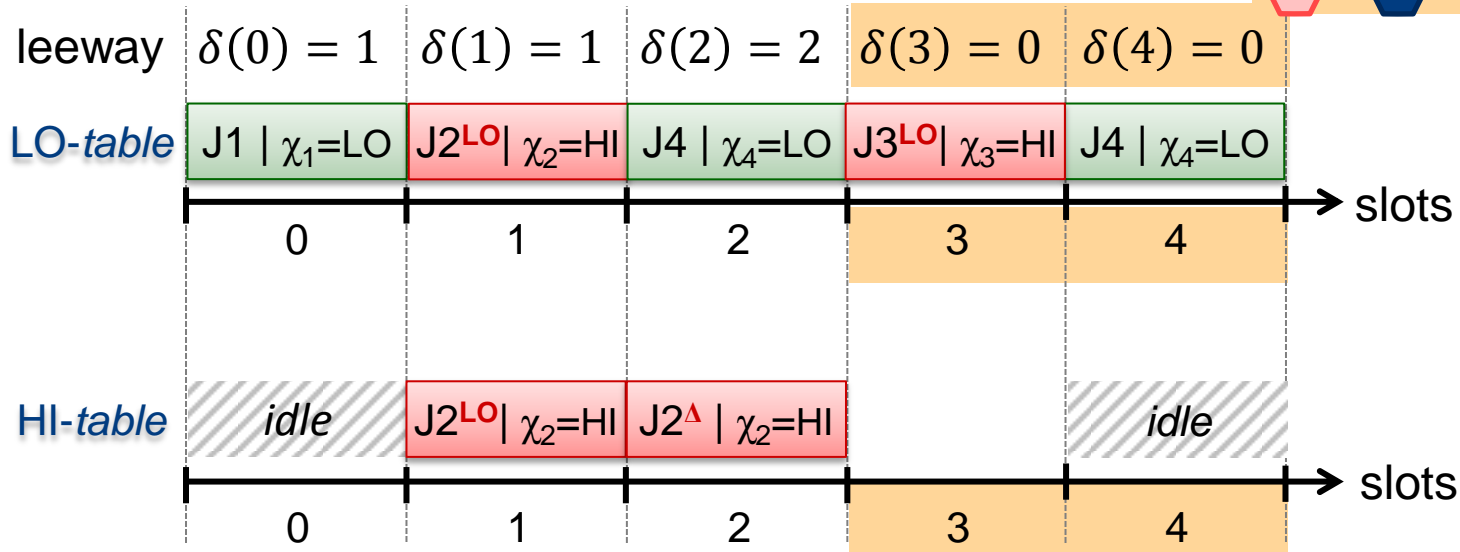
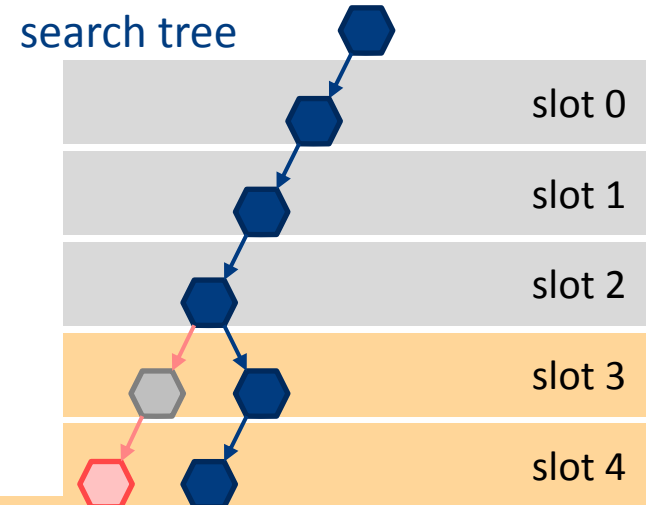


Schedule Tables Generation

LO-table: select job by EDF

→ J3^{LO}

negative leeway → backtracking



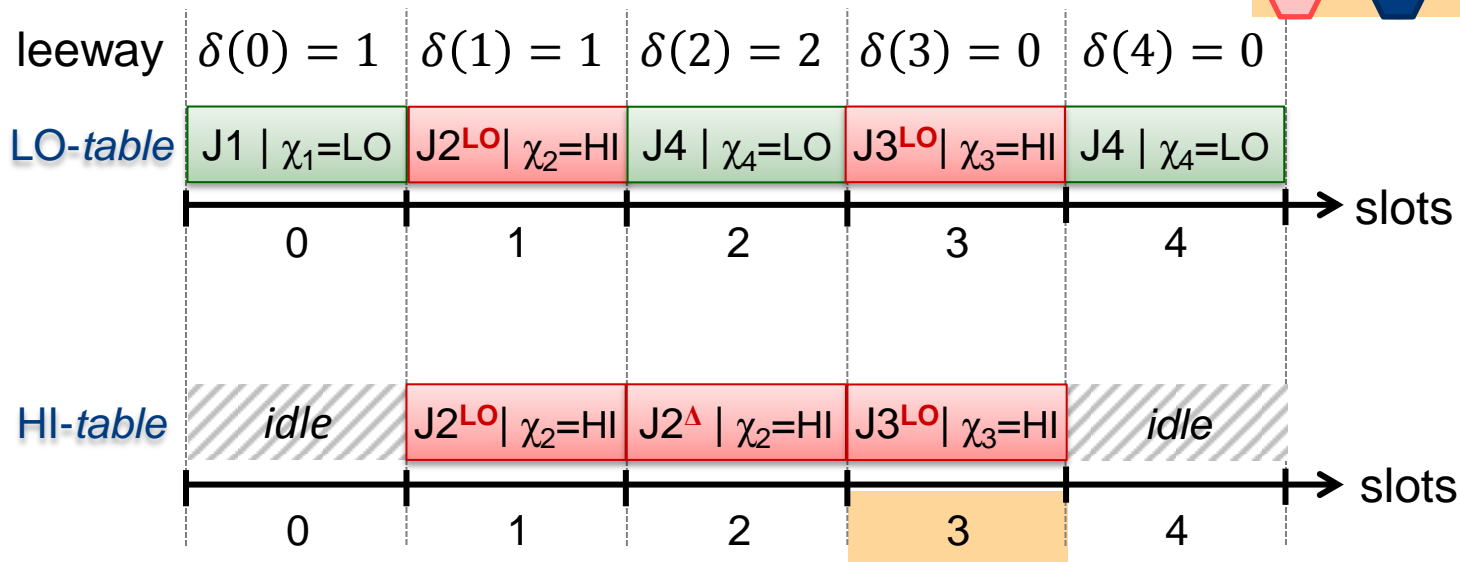
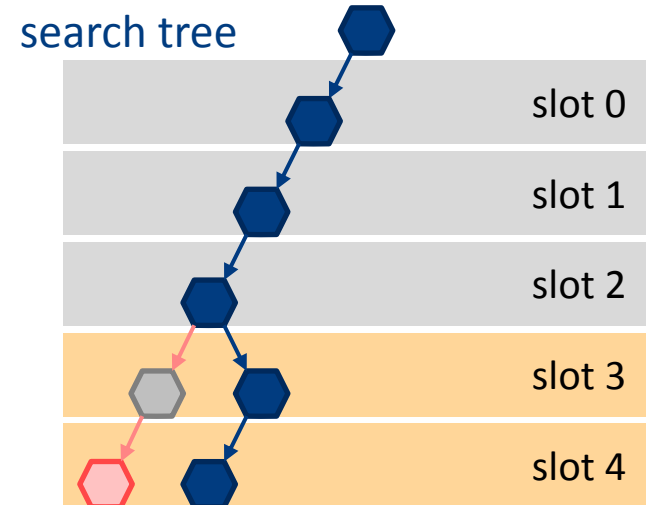
Schedule Tables Generation

LO-table: select job by EDF

→ J3^{LO}

HI-table: schedule same job as in LO-table

→ J3^{LO}

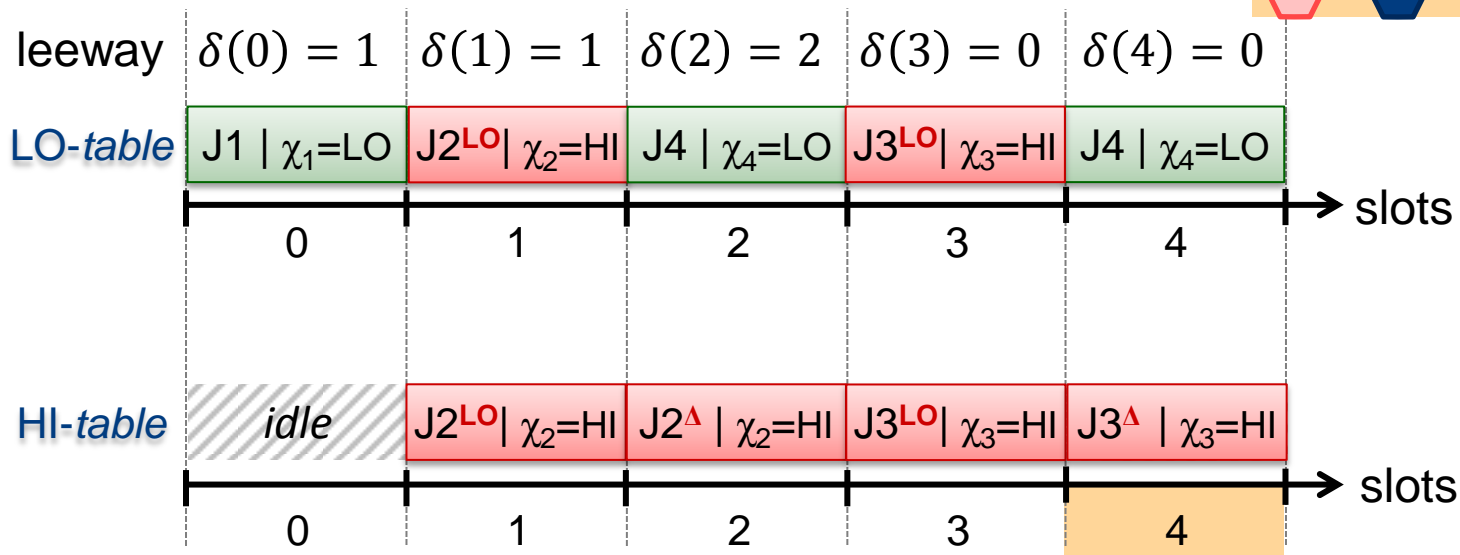
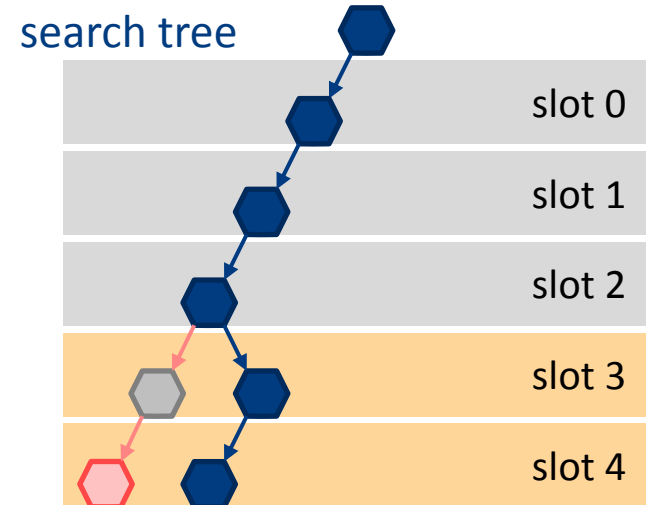


Schedule Tables Generation

LO-table: swapped job has LO-criticality

HI-table: select Δ -fraction job by EDF

→ $J3^\Delta$

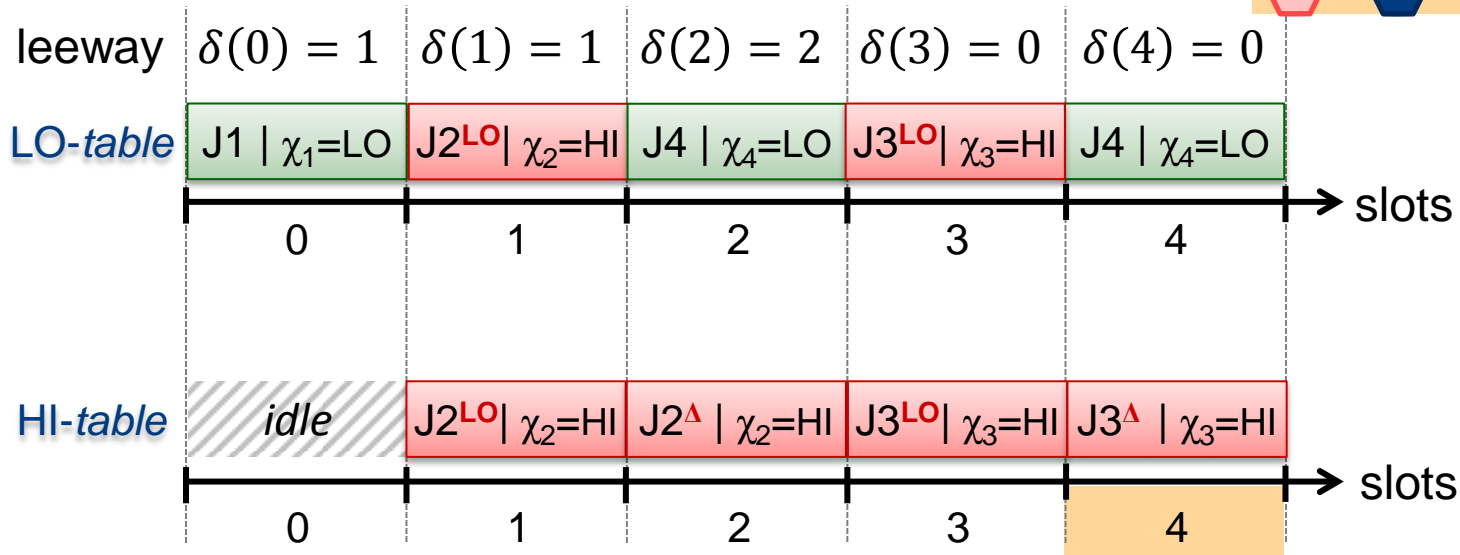
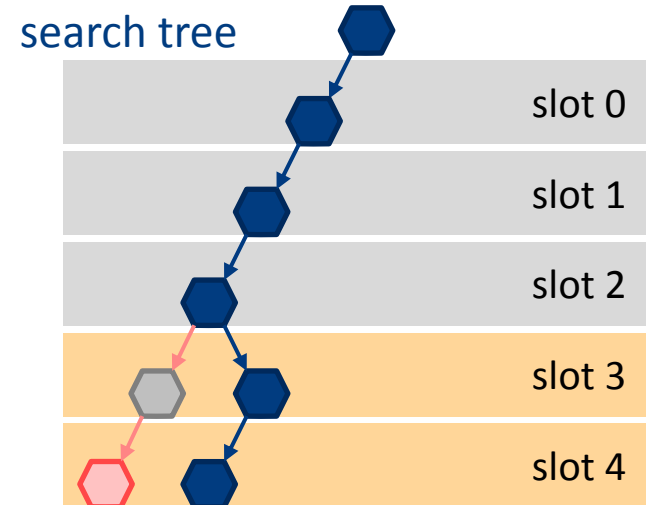


Schedule Tables Generation

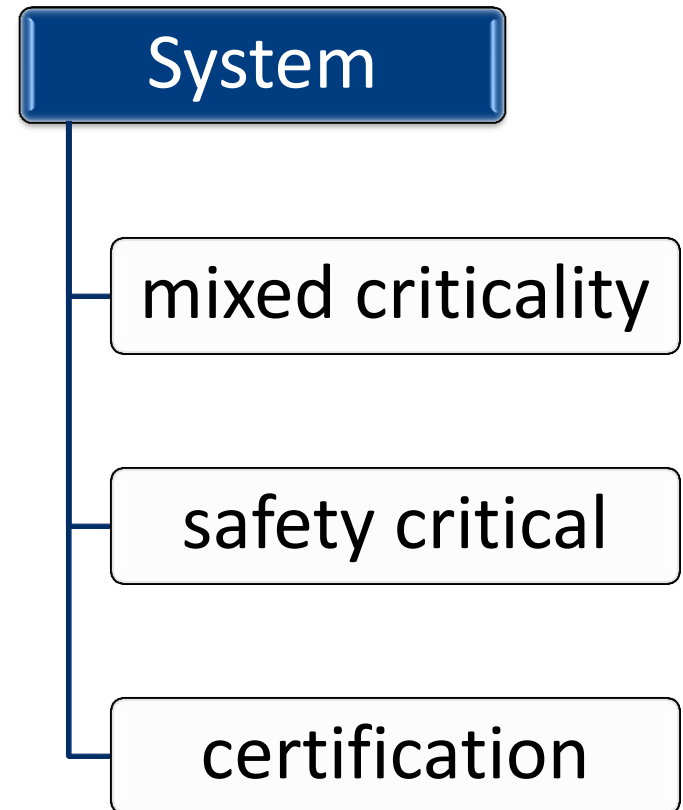
LO-table: swapped job has LO-criticality

HI-table: select Δ -fraction job by EDF

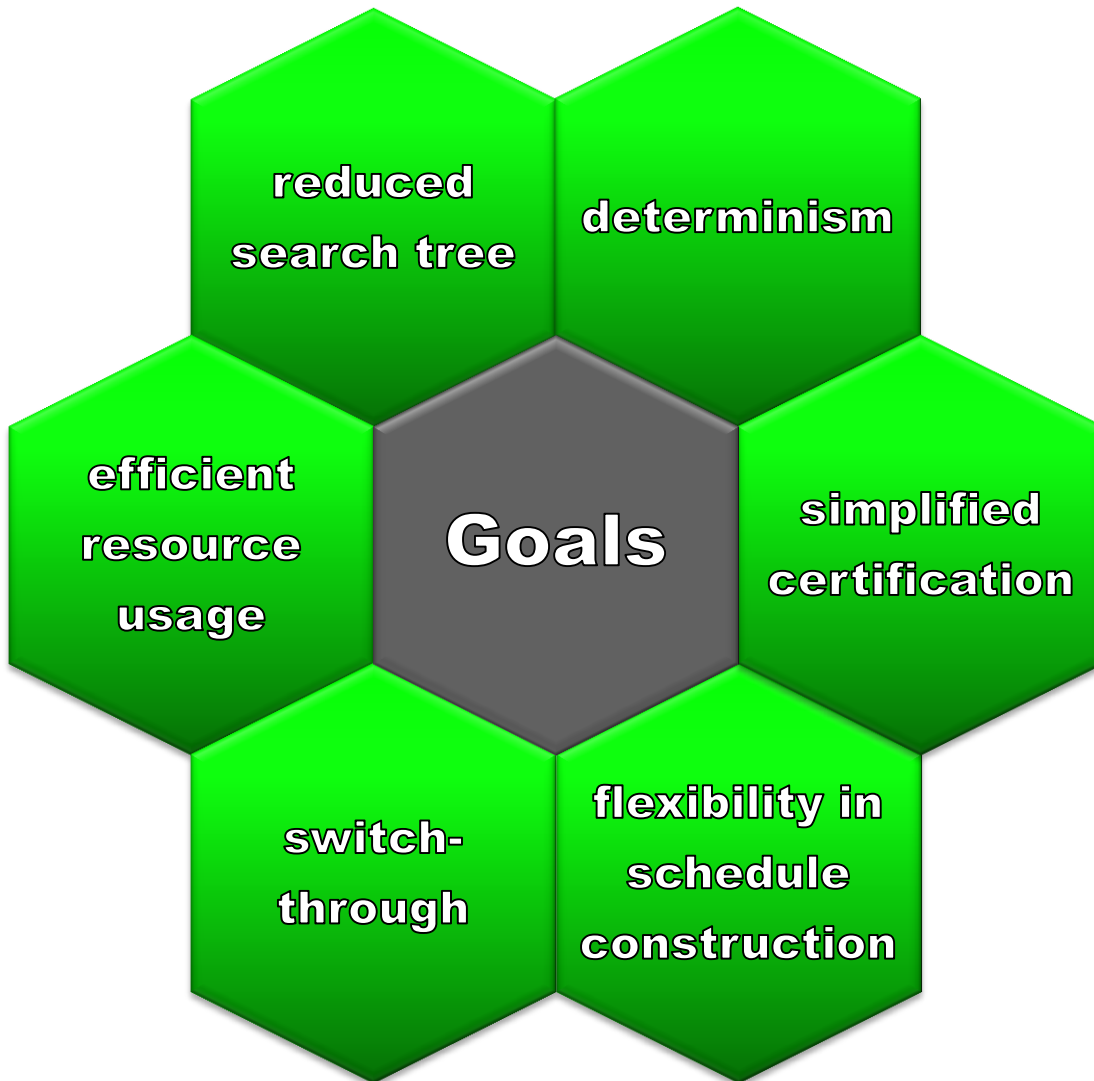
→ $J3^\Delta$



Conclusion



Conclusion



- created two TT schedule tables (*one for each criticality level*)
- constructive proof by TT execution
- job splitting separates designer and CAs assumptions
- added precedence constraints
- pessimistic CAs assumptions excluded from LO-criticality system behavior
- *leeway* and *swapping* used for backtracking

Thank You.

Jens Theis and Gerhard Fohler

*Technische Universität Kaiserslautern,
Germany*

Sanjoy Baruah

*The University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, NC, USA*