Optimal Fixed Priority Scheduling with Deferred Pre-emption

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Types of Fixed Priority Scheduling

- **Fixed Priority Scheduling**
  - Tasks have unique priorities
  - At task release and completion, the highest priority ready task is chosen to execute

- **Fixed Priority Pre-emptive Scheduling (FPPS)**
  - Tasks execute at their initial priorities
  - The executing task can be pre-empted at any time when a higher priority task is released

- **Fixed Priority Non-pre-emptive Scheduling (FPNS)**
  - Once a task starts executing it is effectively given the highest priority and cannot be pre-empted

- **Fixed Priority Scheduling with Deferred Pre-emption (FPDS)**
  - Each task has a final non-pre-emptive region of execution
    Once it enters this region it is effectively given the highest priority and cannot be pre-empted
Comparison of FPPS, FPNS, FPDS

- Fixed Priority Pre-emptive Scheduling (FPPS)
  - Minimal blocking of higher priority tasks
  - Many pre-emption
  - Long response time for low priority task
Comparison of FPPS, FPNS, FPDS

- Fixed Priority Non-pre-emptive Scheduling (FPNS)
  - Maximal blocking of higher priority tasks
  - No pre-emptions
  - Short response time for low priority task
Comparison of FPPS, FPNS, FPDS

- Fixed Priority Scheduling with Deferred Pre-emption (FPDS)

  - Superset of FPPS and FPNS
  - Trade off between blocking effect on higher priority tasks and the response time of the task itself
  - Fewer pre-emptions than FPPS
  - Less blocking than FPNS
Blocking v. Response Time trade-off

- **Blocking**
  - Tolerance of higher priority tasks to blocking: \(\times\)

- **Response time**
  - Deadline of the task: \(\checkmark\)

- **Task execution**
  - FPNS

- Final non-pre-emptive region
System model

- Single processor
  - Fixed Priority Scheduling with Deferred Pre-emption (FPDS)

- Sporadic task model
  - Static set of $n$ tasks. Each task $\tau_i$ has a unique priority $i$
    - $C_i$ – Execution time (bound)
    - $D_i$ – Relative deadline
    - $T_i$ – Minimum inter-arrival time or period
    - $F_i$ – Length of final non-pre-emptive region
  - Compute $R_i$ worst-case response time to check if each task is schedulable

- FPDS subsumes FPPS and FPNS
  - $F_i = 1$ equivalent to FPPS
  - $F_i = C_i$ equivalent to FPNS
Schedulability test for FPDS

Worst-case response time for task $\tau_i$ occurs in the longest priority level-i active period starting at a $\Delta$-critical instant

$$A_i^{m+1} = B_i + \sum_{\forall j \in \text{hp}(i)} \left[ \frac{A_i^m}{T_j} \right] C_j$$

Blocking: $B_i = \max_{\forall l \in lp(i)} (F_l - 1)$

Number of jobs of task $\tau_i$ in the active period: $G_i = \left[ \frac{A_i}{T_i} \right]$  

Start time of final non-pre-emptive region:

$$w_{i,g}^{m+1} = B_i + (g + 1)C_i - F_i + \sum_{\forall j \in \text{hp}(i)} \left( \left[ \frac{w_{i,g}^m}{T_j} \right] + 1 \right) C_j$$

Response time:

$$R_i = \max_{\forall g=0,1,2...G_i-1} (W_{i,g}^{NP} + F_i - gT_i)$$

Unschedulable if

$$w_{i,g}^{m+1} + F_i - gT_i > D_i$$

Schedulable if

$$R_i \leq D_i$$
Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Execution Time</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For FPPS deadline monotonic is the optimal priority assignment.

FPNS
Trivially not schedulable
100 + 100 > 175
FPDS

Shows:
- FPDS strictly dominates both FPPS and FPNS (not equivalent)
- Deadline Monotonic is not an optimal priority assignment for FPDS
- Use Audsley’s Optimal Priority Assignment algorithm when FNR lengths are known

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Optimal FPDS

- Problem #1: Final Non-pre-emptive Region length Problem \((FNR \ Problem)\)
  - For a taskset complying with the task model with some known priority order \(X\), find a value for the length \(F_i\) of the FNR of each task such that the taskset is schedulable under FPDS

An optimal FNR length assignment algorithm can schedule any system for which there exists a schedulable FNR length assignment
Optimal FPDS

Solution to Problem #1: Final Non-pre-emptive Region length Problem (FNR Problem)

- The minimum FNR length $F_i$ such that task $\tau_i$ is schedulable at priority $i$ is a monotonically non-decreasing function of the blocking factor $B_i$ due to tasks at lower priorities.
- The blocking factor at higher priorities is a monotonically non-decreasing function of $F_i$.

**FNR Algorithm**

```
for each priority level i, lowest first {
    determine the smallest value for the final non-pre-emptive region length such that the task at priority i is schedulable.
    Set the length of the final non-pre-emptive region to that value.
}
```

Minimises both the final non-pre-emptive region length and the blocking factor at every priority level.
Optimal FPDS

Problem #2: Final Non-pre-emptive Region length and Priority Assignment Problem (FNR-PA Problem)

- For a taskset complying with the task model, find both (i) a priority assignment, and (ii) a value for the length of the final non-pre-emptive region of each task that makes the taskset schedulable under FPDS.

An optimal FNR length and priority assignment algorithm can schedule any system for which there exists a schedulable priority and FNR length assignment.
FNR-PA Algorithm

Solution to Problem #2: Final Non-pre-emptive Region length and Priority Assignment Problem (FNR-PA Problem)

```plaintext
for each priority level i, lowest first {
    for each unassigned task τ {
        determine minimum final non-pre-emptable region length (if any) that makes the task schedulable at priority i assuming that all unassigned tasks have higher priorities
    }
    if no tasks are schedulable at priority i {
        return unschedulable
    }
    else {
        assign the schedulable task with the shortest final non-pre-emptive region at priority i to priority i
    }
}
return schedulable
```

Complexity $n(n+1)/2 \times$ determining task schedulability and minimum FNR length
Assume some priority order \( X \) exists that is schedulable with some set of FNR lengths. Transform \( X \) into the priority order \( P \) constructed, along with a set of FNR lengths, by the Optimal FNR-PA Algorithm without loss of schedulability. Do this in \( n \) steps.

**First step**

- Select the task in \( X_n \) that is at priority \( n \) in \( P \).
- Shift the task (from priority \( i \) to priority \( n \)).
- Set the FNR length for task \( \tau_n \) in \( X_{n-1} \) to the smallest possible value such that it is schedulable (FNR algorithm).
  - This is the same as the value determined by the optimal FNR-PA algorithm (same set of hp tasks).
  - No greater than the value for the task at priority \( n \) in \( X_n \) otherwise the optimal FNR-PA algorithm would have chosen that task instead.

**Show \( X_{n-1} \) is schedulable**

- Tasks at higher priority than \( i \) in \( X_n \) – no increase in blocking.
- Tasks at priorities \( i+1 \) to \( n \) in \( X_n \) – shifted up in priority hence remain schedulable.
- Task \( \tau_n \) must be schedulable at the lowest priority in \( X_{n-1} \) – as it was chosen by the FNR-PA algorithm (and there must be such a task e.g. task at priority \( n \) in \( X_n \)).
Proof of Optimality

Intermediate steps

- Select the task in $X_k$ that is at priority $k$ in $P$
- Shift the task (from priority $i$) to priority $k$ - note $i$ is never lower than $k$ due to the lowest priority tasks being the same in both orderings
- Set the FNR length for task $\tau_k$ in $X_{k-1}$ to the smallest possible value such that it is schedulable (FNR algorithm).
  - This value is the same as the value determined by the optimal FNR-PA algorithm (same set of hp tasks, and same set of lp tasks with the same FNR lengths)
  - This value is no greater than that for the task at priority $k$ in $X_k$, otherwise the Optimal FNR-PA algorithm would have chosen that task instead

Show $X_{k-1}$ is schedulable

- Tasks at higher priority than $i$ – no increase in blocking
- Tasks at priorities $i+1$ to $k-1$ – are shifted up in priority hence remain schedulable
- Task $\tau_k$ at priority $k$ in $X_{n-1}$ – was chosen by the FNR-PA algorithm, so must be schedulable
- Task at lower priorities – have the same set of hp tasks and unchanged FNR lengths so remain schedulable
Optimal FPDS

- FNR-PA algorithm
  - Optimality: Determines a schedulable priority ordering and set of final non-pre-emptive region lengths whenever such a combination exists.
  
  Proof – see the paper

Provides Optimal Fixed Priority Scheduling with Deferred Pre-emption

- Has the side-effect of minimising blocking due to FNRs at every priority level

- Also works when tasks share resources according to Stack Resource Policy (provided there is proper nesting) or have other non-pre-emptive regions – may constrain the permitted length of FNRs
FNR length calculation

- Algorithms presented rely on being able to find the minimum final non-pre-emptive region length such that a task is schedulable (if it is schedulable for any FNR)
- Simple option is Binary Search
  - Requires multiple single task schedulability tests
- Analytical method given in the paper
  - Pseudo-polynomial in complexity - same as a single task schedulability test

- FNR-PA algorithm using the analytical method
  - Needs the equivalent of \( n(n+1)/2 \) task schedulability tests to determine an optimal priority and final non-pre-emptive region length assignment
  - Compares to a search space of \( n! \prod_{i} C_i \)
Experimental Evaluation

- Performance comparison of
  
  - FPDS (OPT) – Optimal FPDS
  - FPDS (DM) – assumes Deadline Monotonic Priority Order (not optimal)
  - FPPS – with DMPO (which is optimal for FPPS)
  - FPNS – with optimal priority assignment using Audsley’s algorithm
  - FPTS – Fixed Priority Pre-emption Threshold scheduling with optimal threshold assignment and DMPO
  
  and

  - EDF (pre-emptive) as a benchmark as this is the optimal single processor scheduling algorithm
Experimental Evaluation

- Parameter generation for tasks
  - Utilisation values generated via UUnifast
  - Task periods – log-uniform distribution with a ratio of 10 between max and min periods (default $r = 1$)
  - Execution times based on the utilisation and period values selected
  - Independent tasks – so no constraints on FNR lengths
  - Deadlines were either implicit or constrained and chosen according to a uniform distribution in the range $[C_i + \alpha(T_i - C_i), T_i]$ (default $\alpha = 0.5$)

- Taskset generation
  - Default taskset cardinality was $n = 10$
  - Total utilisation values from 0.03 to 0.99
  - 5000 tasksets generated for each utilisation value
Success ratio

Constrained deadlines
Taskset cardinality $n = 10$
Period range $10^r$ ($r = 1$)
Deadlines in range
\[ [C_i + \alpha(T_i - C_i), T_i] \]
with $\alpha = 0.5$
Other comparisons

- **Weighted schedulability**
  - Enables overall comparisons when varying a specific parameter (not just utilisation)
  - Combines results from all of a set of equally spaced utilisation levels
  - **Weighted schedulability:**
    \[
    Z_y(p) = \frac{\sum_{\forall \tau} S_y(\tau) U(\tau)}{\sum_{\forall \tau} U(\tau)}
    \]
  - Collapses all data on a success ratio plot for a given algorithm, into a single point on a weighted schedulability graph
Weighted schedulability: Varying taskset cardinality

Constrained deadlines
Variable taskset cardinality
Period range $10^r$ ($r = 1$)
Deadlines in range
$$[C_i + \alpha(T_i - C_i), T_i]$$
with $\alpha = 0.5$
Weighted schedulability: Varying range of task periods

Constrained deadlines
Taskset cardinality $n = 10$
Variable range of periods
Deadlines in the range with $\alpha = 0.5$

$[C_i + \alpha(T_i - C_i), T_i]$ with $\alpha = 0.5$
Summary and conclusions

Main contribution:

- **Optimal Fixed Priority Scheduling with Deferred Pre-emption**
- Can find the priorities and final non-pre-emptive region lengths to obtain a schedulable system whenever such parameters exist

Optimal FNR-PA Algorithm

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return schedulable
```

Minimises blocking at EVERY priority level

Compatible with SRP for resource locking

Complexity $O(n^2)$ search space $n! \prod_{i} C_i$
Applications and Future work

Applications

- Automotive systems: tasks composed of 50-300 sequential functions each of which can be a non-pre-emptive region
- FNR-PA algorithm can be used to determine optimal priority assignments and final non-pre-emptive region lengths, subject to constraints (granularity due to sequential functions)

Future work

- Integration with:
  - Pre-emption costs, and Cache Related Pre-emption Delays
  - Requirements for robustness – must not end up with systems that are only just schedulable
Questions?

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End